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Canada, Labour, Sept. 7

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

(INDEX)

VOLUME XLIX

no. 1-6, Jan.-June, 1949

FOR THE YEAR
1949

6 nos. in 1 v.

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Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL

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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950

SUPPLEMENTS

- Annual Report on Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, October, 1948 (Report No. 31, November 1949).
- Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1948 With Information for Certain Other Countries (April 1949).
- Report of the Canadian Government Delegates to the Thirty-Second Session of the International Labour Conference.

ERRATUM

On Page 1353—Column 1—under Prevailing Rate Employees—19th line—for nine *read* seven.

PAGE NUMBERS OF MONTHLY EDITIONS

| Pages | Month |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 3- 137 | January |
| 139- 240 | February |
| 241- 372 | March |
| 373- 522 | April |
| 523- 672 | May |
| 673- 814 | June |
| 815- 945 | July |
| 947-1073 | August |
| 1075-1196 | September |
| 1197-1330 | October |
| 1331-1508 | November |
| 1509-1655 | December |

HD
 8101
 A3
 v. 49
 no. 1-6
 cap. 2

INDEX

Abbott, Hon. Douglas C., Minister of Finance:
statement of Government policy with respect to rent control, 1529.
on position in respect to union dues and income tax, 1333.

Absenteeism:

India—
absenteeism in Madras Province, 1345.
United Kingdom—
absenteeism in coal industry in 1948—
third annual report of National Coal Board, 1220.
plan to fine pit absentees withdrawn by National Union of Mineworkers, 13.

Accident Insurance:

Northwest Territories—
regulations under Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1568.

Accident Prevention:

Canada—
Code of Practice for Window Cleaning—
published by Canadian Standards Association, 677.
Safety Consciousness in Industry—text of address prepared under direction of Dr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, 825.
Alta.: revised safety regulations under Workmen's Compensation Act governing erection of derricks, drilling, cleaning, repairing, operation and maintenance of oil and gas well-drilling plants, rigs and equipment (Order 14), 1003.
Ont.: review of bulletin on accident prevention, issued by I.A.P.A., 676.
P.E.I.: provisions of new Workmen's Compensation Act, 1435.
Que.: amended regulations under Mining Act governing safety and health of workers in mines, 1257; legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 272.
United Kingdom: *The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers*—leaflet issued by Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, 16.
U.S.A.: conference on industrial safety called by President Truman, 823.

Accidents:

resolution on retraining of physically incapacitated miners, adopted by sub-committee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 860.

Accidents—Con.

Canada—
analysis of 1948 fatalities by industries, causes, etc., 476, 514.
fatalities during first, second and third quarters of 1949, 904, 1152, 1608.
fatalities during third and fourth quarters of 1948, 99, 328.
tabular reports, 137, 372, 514, 945, 1196, 1655.
twenty-third meeting of Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, 1514.
B.C.: amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act recommended by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 566-67.
Man.: Court awards damages for injury due to unsafe working conditions notwithstanding contributory negligence of workman, 621; annual report of Workmen's Compensation Board (1948), 868.
Nfld.: provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, 388; provisions of Act re inquiries into accidents to employees of Government departments, 393.
Ont.: industrial accidents reported and benefits awarded in 1948, by Workmen's Compensation Board, 1421; annual report of Factory Inspection Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 420.
P.E.I.: provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1430-36.
Sask.: amendments to Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, 740.
India.: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145.
United Kingdom.: compensation for injury under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222; annual report of Chief Inspector of Factories (1947), 713; methods of restoring injured coal miners explained in pamphlet *Learning at Every Step*, published by Miners' Welfare Commission of Great Britain, 1516.
Japan: Labourers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law of occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1225.
U.S.A.: provisions of agreements between United Steelworkers of America and major steel producers, 1518; welfare plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145; California industrial injury survey, 1344; disability benefits law in New York state, 682.

Accounts:

See Public Accounts.

Adult Education:

Canada—

support of Canadian Association for Adult Education, requested by C.C. of L., 559.

Affiliation:

See Labour Unity.

Agreements:

resolution concerning the Settlement of Disputes Arising Out of the Interpretation or Application of Collective Agreements, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1533.

agreements on reciprocity with respect to social security benefits for certain nationals, concluded between Australia and New Zealand, Italy and Switzerland, and Great Britain and Ireland, 1345.

Canada—

monthly summary of collective agreements and wage schedules: 62, 174, 297, 445, 598, 731, 872, 983, 1112, 1242, 1414, 1555.

monthly summary of agreements under Collective Agreement Act (Quebec): 65, 177, 301, 449, 603, 735, 876, 986, 1115, 1246, 1420, 1558.

summary of collective agreements under Industrial Standards Acts: Alberta, 68, 304, 606, 990, 1249; New Brunswick, 67; Nova Scotia, 303, 990, 1560; Ontario, 68, 303, 451, 990, 1249, 1561; Saskatchewan, 68, 304, 451, 605, 1561.

rules of procedure of Canada Labour Relations Board, 58.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 21.

position of Halifax Longshoremen's Association under collective agreement clarified by Arbitration Committee, 54.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, by industry, 1521; in 1947, 255.

renewal of Dominion-provincial farm labour agreements, 279.

Polish veterans complete employment agreements, 5.

agreement signed between *Toronto Star* and employees (editorial workers—American Newspaper Guild, CIO), 678.

principle of collective bargaining supported by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1526.

resolutions concerning collective agreements adopted at convention of C.C.C.L., 1385.

Agreements—Con.

Canada—Con.

collective bargaining rights for organized hourly-paid Government employees, requested by T. and L.C. and C.C. of L., 246.

principle of accumulative sick leave for all workers as part of all wage agreements, supported by T. and L.C., 1361; recommendation *re* awarding of Government financed contracts, 1361.

collective agreements in certain industries—

brewery products, 887; tobacco products, 892.

edible animal products, 1445—dairy products, 1445; meat products, 1446; fish canning and packing, 1447.

electrical products, 1133—electrical machinery and apparatus, 1134; radio sets and parts, 1138.

flour milling, 1582-83; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1584; confectionery manufacturing, 1589; fruit and vegetable canning, 1591.

fur products, 79.

leather and its products, 83—leather tanning, 83; boot and shoe industry, 86.

primary textiles industry, 1263—knitting, 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1275; rayon yarn and cloth, 1279.

printing and publishing, 1009—daily newspaper industry, 1010; job printing and publishing, 1017; lithographing and photo-engraving, 1020.

production and distribution of electric current, 191.

pulp and paper industry, 752; paper box industry, 761.

tobacco products, 892; brewery products, 887.

Alta.: collective agreements under Industrial Standards Act, 68, 304, 606, 990, 1249.

N.B.: provisions of Labour Relations Act *re* collective agreements, 1567; collective agreements under Industrial Standards Act, 67.

N.S.: collective agreements under Industrial Standards Act, 303, 990, 1560.

Ont.: collective agreements under Industrial Standards Act, 68, 303, 451, 990, 1249, 1561.

Que.: monthly summary of agreements under Collective Agreement Act, 65, 177, 301, 449, 603, 735, 876, 986, 1115, 1246, 1420, 1558; provisions of Labour Code, 616; statistical reports issued by Laval University—number of collective agreements covering wage earners, members of various labour organizations, 143; union security provisions in collective agreements, 532.

Agreements—Con.

Sask.: collective agreements under Industrial Standards Act, 68, 304, 451, 605, 1561.

United Kingdom.: payment by results—agreement between National Federation of Building Trade Employees and building workers' unions, 1204; number of collective agreements providing vacations with pay, 144.

U.S.A.: settlement of steel strike—pension and social insurance provisions of agreements reached between United Steelworkers of America and Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other major steel producers, 1518; expansion of paid-vacation clauses in collective agreements, 1518-19; 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534; policies adopted by A.F. of L. and C.I.O. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824; work pool designed to prevent lay-offs featured in contract between CIO electrical workers and American Pulley Company, 1206; provisions of agreement between five Chicago printers and employees (International Typographical Union), 1342; agreement between Ford Motor Company and U.A.W. providing pensions and social insurance—summary of proposed pension plan, 1341; provisions of contract signed between International Brotherhood of Papermakers and Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N.Y., 1206.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES:

Construction—

bricklayers, Hamilton, 984; Sydney, 303.

bricklayers, masons and tile setters, Halifax and Dartmouth, 1560.

building labourers, Halifax and Dartmouth, 1561; Kitchener and Waterloo, 1245.

building trades, Chicoutimi, 987; Counties of Drummond, Arthabaska and Nicolet, 605; Hull, 178, 989, 1559; Joliette, 736; Montreal, 67, 178, 302, 605, 989, 1420; Quebec, 988, 1116, 1247; St. Hyacinthe, 1247; St. Jerome, 1559; Sherbrooke, 178; Three Rivers, 1116.

carpenters, Calgary, 984; Edmonton, 1418; Fort Frances, 1249; Halifax and Dartmouth, 1560; Hamilton, 984; Lethbridge, 1249; Oshawa and Whitby, 451; Sault Ste. Marie, 1245; Toronto, 1244; Windsor, 68; Yorkton, 304.

carpenters and joiners, Winnipeg, 733.

electrical workers, Edmonton, 1246; Halifax and Dartmouth, 1560; Kingston, 1249; Regina, 606; Windsor, 68.

mechanical construction and repair workers, Quebec district, 67, 1247.

Agreements—Con.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES—Con.

Construction—Con.

painters, Cornwall, 304; Halifax and Dartmouth, 990; Ottawa, 990; Saskatoon, 605; Toronto, 1244; Winnipeg, 1114.

plasterers, Halifax and Dartmouth, 1561; Ottawa, 303.

plumbers, Halifax and Dartmouth, 1561; Hull, 1248; London, 1245; Saint John, 67; Saskatoon and Sutherland, 68; Winnipeg, 1113.

sheet metal workers, Halifax and Dartmouth, 1561.

Logging—

loggers, British Columbia Coastal Region, 174; Ontario, 62; Shelter Bay, P.Q., 1112.

Manufacturing—animal foods—

fish packing plant workers, North Sydney, 599.

meat packing plant workers, Edmonton, 298; Montreal, Hull, Peterborough, Toronto, St. Boniface, Edmonton and Vancouver, 174.

Manufacturing—electrical products and repair—

radio service workers, Calgary, 304.

Manufacturing—fur and leather products—

fur workers, Winnipeg, 1415.

fur workers (retail), Montreal, 1115.

fur workers (wholesale), Montreal, 604.

glove factory workers (fine gloves), Province of Quebec, 876.

glove factory workers (work gloves), Province of Quebec, 735.

leather workers, Oshawa, 873.

shoe factory workers, Province of Quebec, 65.

shoe repairers, Saskatoon, 451; Three Rivers, 1115.

Manufacturing—metal products—

agricultural implement factory workers, Toronto and Brantford, 601.

aircraft manufacturing workers, Malton, 1556.

aircraft plant workers, Montreal, 176; Toronto, 300.

aluminum plant workers, Arvida, 63, 64, 1555; Kingston, 64.

aluminum products plant workers, Toronto, 447.

aluminum workers, Shawinigan Falls, 983.

automobile hardware plant workers, Oshawa, 732.

electrical products plant workers, St. Catharines, 602; Toronto, 601.

foundry workers, New Glasgow, 732; Trenton, 1243.

garage and service station employees, Camrose, 990; Montreal, 736; Moose Jaw, 1561; Quebec, 1420.

jewellery industry, Saskatoon, 451.

mechanical construction and repair workers, Quebec district, 67, 1247.

metal products factory workers, Montreal, 446, 1113; St. Thomas, 177; Toronto, 600.

Agreements—Con.**CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES—Con.***Manufacturing—metal products—Con.*

metal products manufacturing workers,
Beauharnois, 599; Oshawa, 1417;
Winnipeg, 1418.

metal products workers, Brantford, 874;
Deloro, 446; Toronto, 64.

ornamental iron and bronze industry,
Montreal, 178.

radio factory workers, Montreal, 599.

railway car manufacturing workers, Tren-
ton, N.S., 1243.

sheet metal products factory workers,
Montreal, 987.

sheet metal workers, Montreal, 178, 736.

shipbuilding workers, Collingwood, Mid-
land and Port Arthur, 1244.

steel plant workers, Hamilton, 1244;
Sydney, 1417.

steel products plant workers, Montreal,
Toronto and London, 299.

steel products workers, New Glasgow, 731.

stove and furnace manufacturing workers,
Owen Sound, 447.

wire and cable factory workers, Leaside
(Toronto), 600.

Manufacturing—miscellaneous—

electrical products (neon) workers, Van-
couver, 603.

miscellaneous products workers, Chambly
Canton, P.Q., 872.

*Manufacturing—miscellaneous wood
products—*

woodworkers, Hornbeck, Granada and
Chisholm, Alberta, 1417; The Pas,
Manitoba, 1416

*Manufacturing—non-metallic minerals and
chemicals—*

building materials workers, Province of
Quebec, 302.

chemical plant workers, Calgary, 732;
Sarnia, 64; Windsor, 602.

glassworkers, Toronto, 1556.

paint and varnish manufacturing workers,
Toronto, 875.

paint and varnish plant workers, Toronto,
448.

soap factory workers, Toronto, 984.

storage battery manufacturing workers,
Toronto, 448.

tile manufacturing workers, Kingston, 875.

Manufacturing—printing and publishing—

bookbinders, Toronto, 874.

lithographers, Province of Quebec, 302,
1420.

printers (typographers), Montreal, 874.

printing trades, Montreal, 604; Quebec,
178.

*Manufacturing—pulp, paper and paper
products—*

paper box factory workers (corrugated
paper), Province of Quebec, 987, 1558.

paper box factory workers (uncorrugated
paper), Province of Quebec, 301, 1246;
Quebec District, 1247.

paper mill workers, Toronto, 299.

printing pressmen, Peterborough, 176.

Agreements—Con.**CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES—Con.***Manufacturing—pulp, paper and paper
products—Con.*

pulp and paper makers, Hull, 175; Ottawa,
175.

pulp and paper mill workers, Dolbeau,
1416; Donnacona, 175; Dryden, 63;
Merritton, 62; Mille Roches, 1242.

Manufacturing—rubber and its products—

rubber workers, Toronto, 298.

Manufacturing—shipbuilding—

shipbuilding workers, Halifax and Dart-
mouth, 447.

Manufacturing—textiles and clothing—

cotton textile workers, Marysville and
Milltown, N.B., Cornwall and
Hamilton, 1113.

dress factory workers, Province of Quebec,
604.

embroidery workers, Montreal, 1415.

ladies' cloak and suit factory workers,
Province of Quebec, 987.

men's and boys' clothing industry, Pro-
vince of Ontario, 451; Province of
Quebec, 450, 735.

men's and boys' clothing workers,
Winnipeg, 731.

millinery workers, Province of Quebec, 736.

rayon textile workers, Cornwall, 1113.

textile workers, Woodstock, 873.

Manufacturing—tobacco and liquors—

distillery workers, 298.

tobacco factory workers, Montreal, 983.

Manufacturing—vegetable foods—

bakers, Calgary, 68; Moose Jaw, 1561;
Regina, 451.

bakers and bakery salesmen, Moose Jaw,
304; Quebec, 735.

bakers and delivery men, Three Rivers, 1246.

bakery employees, Vancouver, 1414;
Winnipeg, 598.

bakery salesmen, Calgary, 68.

cereal mill workers, Peterborough, 445.

Manufacturing—wood products—

plywood factory workers, Ste. Therese,
P.Q., 874.

sash and door factory workers, Quebec,
876; Vancouver, 1555.

shingle mill workers, Vancouver, 446.

woodworkers, British Columbia Coastal
Region, 176.

Mining—metal mining—

iron miners, Steep Rock Lake, 297.

metal miners, Tulsequah, B.C., 1112.

Mining—non-ferrous smelting and

quarrying—

quarry workers (building materials), Pro-
vince of Quebec, 301.

Service—business and personal—

barbers, Red Deer, 991.

beauty culture industry, Humboldt, 68;
North Battleford, 68.

hairdressers, Montreal, 1421.

laundry and dry cleaning workers, Calgary,
606.

tavern employees, 1114.

window cleaners, Montreal and district, 986.

Agreements—Con.**CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES—Con.***Service—professional establishments—*

hospital and charitable institution employees, Quebec district, 1248.

Service—public administration—

fire fighters, Montreal, 1419; Saskatoon, 1114.

policemen, Montreal, 1419.

Trade—

dairy employees, Quebec and Levis, 877.

hardware and paint stores, Quebec, 1559.

hardware store employees, Vancouver, 985.

retail food stores, Quebec, 1248.

retail stores, Chicoutimi, 1559; Quebec, 736.

wholesale and retail stores, Rimouski, 303.

Transportation and Public Utilities—air—

aircraft maintenance mechanics, Canada, 734.

air line pilots, Canada, 733, 734.

Transportation and Public Utilities—electric railways and local bus lines—

bus drivers and maintenance workers, Windsor, 1418

street railway employees, Ottawa, 449.

Transportation and Public Utilities—local and highway—

cartage and storage employees, Regina, 68.

taxi drivers, Toronto, 1561.

truck drivers, Montreal, 989; Quebec, 178, 1559.

Transportation and Public Utilities—water—

checkers (ocean navigation), Quebec, 605.

checkers and coopers (ocean navigation), Montreal, 1117.

longshoremen, Halifax, 449; St. John, 449.

longshoremen (ocean navigation), Montreal, 1117; Quebec, 1116.

National Harbours Board employees (cold storage plant), Montreal, 1558

National Harbours Board employees (engineering, fleet, railway operating and stores department), Montreal, 1557.

National Harbours Board employees (grain elevator), Montreal, 1558.

seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 985.

shipliners (ocean navigation), Montreal, 1117.

AGREEMENTS RESULTING FROM PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT:

Abitibi Coach Lines and Transportation Company, Limited, Val d'Or, and employees, 1554.

Alberta Wheat Pool, Vancouver, and employees, 52.

Geo. Burchell and Sons, Limited, South Nelson, and employees, 871.

Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, and employees (Trans-Oceanic Service), 729.

Canadian Marconi Company, and employees (radio telegraphers at coast stations and radio officers in marine service), 872.

Agreements—Con.**AGREEMENTS RESULTING FROM PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.**

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, and employees, 52.

Canadian Pacific Transport Company, Limited, Brandon, and employees, 431.

Canadian Transport Company, Limited, and employees, 52.

Canadian Union Line, Limited, and employees, 52.

Chatham Industries, Limited, South Nelson, and employees, 871.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited (Con and Rycon properties, Yellowknife, N.W.T.), and Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited, Yellowknife, N.W.T., and employees, 589.

Gatineau Power Company, Gatineau Transmission Company, and Gatineau Electric Light Company, Ottawa, and employees, 1555.

Johnson-Walton Steamships, Limited, and employees, 52.

Kerr-Silver Lines (Canada) Limited, and employees, 52.

W. S. Loggie Company, Limited, Chatham, and employees, 871.

B. F. Malkin, Limited, Chatham Head, and employees, 871.

Miller Essen and Company, Millerton, and employees, 871.

Miramichi Lumber Company, Limited, Newcastle, and employees, 871.

National Harbours Board, Halifax, and employees, 589.

National Harbours Board, Montreal, and employees, 1104.

National Harbours Board, Port of Montreal, and employees, 173.

Northwest Airlines, Inc., and employees, 290.

Ottawa Transportation Commission, Ottawa, and employees, 172.

Pitwood Export Limited, Moncton, and employees, 871.

Polymer Corporation, Limited, Sarnia, and employees, 729.

Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company, Limited, Prescott, and employees, 1402.

Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, and employees, 872.

Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, and employees, 729.

Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and employees of various shipping and stevedoring employers at Saint John, N.B., 173.

Trans-Canada Air Lines, and employees, 290.

Vancouver-Oriental Line, Limited, and employees, 52.

Western Canada Steamship Company, Limited, and employees, 52.

Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, Limited, Calgary, and employees, 729.

Agricultural Implements Industry:

Canada—

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—
extent of seasonal employment in
agricultural implements industry, 1210,
1213, 1216.

Agriculture:

international and interprovincial transfers
of farm workers for 1949 harvests,
1333.

report of Inter-American Confederation of
Labour, 1391.

Conditions of Employment of Agricultural
Workers in the Americas and Right
of Association of Agricultural Workers
—resolutions adopted by Fourth
Regional Conference of American
States, members of the I.L.O., 1533.

Canada—

monthly report on current employment
conditions, 89, 197, 318, 467, 628, 764,
896, 1027, 1142, 1283, 1462, 1597.

proceedings of sixth Dominion-Provincial
Farm Labour Conference, 142, 275.

organized movements of seasonal workers
—report on 1948 program by Dominion-
Provincial Farm Labour Committees,
834; plans for 1949, 841.

activities of N.E.S. in selection, place-
ment, transference and transportation
of farm labour, 678.

demand and supply of farm labour, 279.

net income of farm operators, (1946-1948),
711.

index of volume of production between
1938 and 1946, 7.

numbers of workers affected by collective
agreements in 1948, 1523; in 1947, 256,
257.

number of displaced persons (agricultural
workers) entering Canada during first
seven months of 1949, 1081.

number of Polish veterans to complete
employment agreement, 5.

services of Immigration and Farm Place-
ments Branch, Federal Department
of Labour, extended to Province of
Newfoundland, 396.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—
extent of seasonal employment and
unemployment of agricultural workers,
1210-16.

third annual general meeting of Interna-
tional Federation of Agricultural Pro-
ducers (I.F.A.P.), 821.

The Outlook for Agriculture—paper pre-
sented at Symposium on Population
Growth and Immigration into Can-
ada, 963.

Agricultural Assistance Act (1913), out-
lined in booklet on *Vocational Train-
ing in Canada*, issued by Department
of Labour, 842, 844.

co-operation with leaderships of major
farm organizations, requested by
C.C. of L., 1378.

Agriculture—Con.

Canada—Con.

farm labour situation as reported by prov-
incial directors of farm labour:
Alberta, 278; British Columbia, 279;
Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277;
Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277; Prince
Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 277;
Saskatchewan, 278.

Nfld.: services of Immigration and Farm
Placements Branch, Federal Depart-
ment of Labour, extended to Province
of Newfoundland, 396; report on indus-
trial activity, 378-79, 384.

United Kingdom: *First Report of Committee
on Industrial Productivity*—accom-
plishments of Panel on Imports Sub-
stitution established to study methods
of increasing output and quality of
production, 1217, 1218.

India.: special study of labour conditions to
be undertaken by I.L.O., 282.

Japan: agricultural policy in occupied Japan
—results of I.L.O. survey of economic
and social conditions, 1225.

Agriculture, Department of:

report on progress of credit unions, 9.

Air Line Pilots' Association:

collective agreement, 734.

Air Transportation:

resolution concerning night work of young
persons in air transport, adopted by
I.L.O. Committee on *Inland Transport*,
1549.

Canada—

Sea and Air Transport for Immigrants—
paper presented at Symposium on Popu-
lation Growth and Immigration into
Canada, 966.

Ajax:

union winter school at University of
Toronto, directed by C.C. of L., 250.

Alaska:

enactment of legislation providing women
equal pay with men for equal work,
1084.

Alberta:

See various subject headings.

Alberta Federation of Labour:

legislative proposals, 266.

Allegiance:

Canada—

new section under Constitution requiring
oath of allegiance adopted at conven-
tion of T. and L.C., 1358.

Allowances:

Canada—

provisions of Merchant Seamen Vocational
Training Order, 309.

United Kingdom: allowances payable under
National Insurance (Industrial Injur-
ies) Act, 1946—annual report of
National Coal Board, 1222.

See also Mothers' Allowances.

- Alloys and Metal Workers Union:**
collective agreements, 599.
- Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America:**
Canada—
 re expulsion of C.S.U., 1357.
 concerning resolution on foreign trade adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1357.
 certification proceedings, 45, 428, 584, 586, 724, 871, 1234, 1235.
 collective agreements, 449, 1418.
 conciliation proceedings, 172, 431, 729.
- Amalgamated Building and Construction Workers of Canada:**
collective agreements, 985.
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America:**
Canada—
 re labour movement of Israel, 1378.
 collective agreements, 731.
U.S.A.: *re* white collar unionism, 969, 970;
 German trade union leaders study American techniques, 1206-7; *re* labour relations and collective bargaining, 707.
- Amalgamated Lithographers of America:**
Canada—
 support of C.C. of L. in dispute with Canadian Lithographers' Association, 1378.
- Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers:**
United Kingdom—
 re productivity proposals of T.U.C., 12.
- American Federation of Labour:**
67th annual convention, 37.
affiliation of trade union members in Canada in 1947 and 1948, 1096.
quarterly conference of Executive Council held in Toronto, 1204.
text of statement concerning Communist influence in T. and L.C., 243.
extracts from address of fraternal delegate to convention of T. and L.C., 1351.
formation of new world labour federation planned at meeting of T.U.C., C.I.O., and A.F. of L., 537.
policies adopted by A.F. of L. and C.I.O. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824.
- American Lead Pencil Company:**
case study of labour-management relations, 1343.
- American Newspaper Guild:**
agreement signed between *Toronto Star* and employees (editorial workers—American Newspaper Guild, C.I.O.), 678.
- Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity:**
meeting of Committee established to study methods of British industrial productivity, 13.
- 54479—2
- Annual Reports:**
See Labour Departments and Bureaus; various subject headings.
- Annuities:**
Canada—
 amendment to Government Annuities Regulations (1947), 1082.
 application of Government Annuities Act to province of Newfoundland, 396.
 number of workers covered by pension plans administered by Government Annuities Branch, Department of Labour, 696.
 death of Hugh A. Black, Director, Canadian Government Annuities, 144.
Nfld.: application of Government Annuities Act to the province, 396.
- Anti-Communism:**
See Communism.
- Anti-Labour Legislation:**
Canada—
 anti-union tactics of Quebec Labour Relations Board, protested by C.C.C.L., 1386.
- Apple Pickers:**
Canada—
 movement of apple pickers in Annapolis Valley, N.S. in 1948 and 1949—reports on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 840, 1333.
- Apprenticeship:**
resolution adopted at second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O., in Geneva, Switzerland, 417.
- Canada—
 amendments to Apprenticeship Agreements—encouragement of pre-employment training for apprentices, 152.
 report of Director of Training at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 853.
 application of Vocational Training Program to province of Newfoundland, 396.
 training for apprentices in building trades, 675.
 Apprenticeship in Canada—review of booklet issued by Department of Labour, 146.
- Alta.: new and amended regulations under Act, 1571; amendments to regulations recommended by Federation of Labour, 267.
- B.C.: amendment to Act, 611; application of Act to trade of bricklaying, 1440; annual report of Director of Apprenticeship (1947), 580.
- Man.: revised regulations under Act, 1574.
- N.B.: amended provisions of Act, 1568.
- Nfld.: application of Canadian Vocational Training Program to tenth province, 396.
- N.S.: amendments to Act, 1428; amendments recommended by executive committee of T. and L.C., 569.
- Ont.: activities of Apprenticeship Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 422.

Apprenticeship—Con.

- P.E.I.: "garage mechanic" included in list of designated trades under Act, 1436.
- Sask.: amended regulations under Act, 74; administration of Act in 1948, 972; regulations under Apprenticeship Act governing minimum wages in electrical trades, 1258; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), *re* Apprenticeship Act, 273.
- Australia: development of apprentice training, 151.
- New Zealand: development of apprentice training, 151.
- South Africa: development of apprentice training, 151.
- United Kingdom: history and development of apprenticeship—a comparison with Canadian training, 150.
- U.S.A.: Federal Apprentice Service, 152; progress of systematic apprenticeship, 1344; growth in number of apprentices, 404.

Arbitration:

- Canada—
federal labour legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act and Conciliation and Labour Act to tenth province, 1333.
report of Arbitration Committee in dispute between certain steamship and stevedoring companies and employees (longshoremen—Halifax Longshoremen's Association), 53, 54.
establishment of Price Arbitration Boards, urged by C.C.C.L., 561; remarks of Prime Minister, 563.
- Alta.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 266.
- B.C.: provisions of new section under Municipal Act, 611; annual report of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Branch, Department of Labour (1947), 579; changes in strike vote procedure urged by employer organizations, in submission to Labour Relations Board, 1336; amendments to Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1947), urged by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 566, and by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268.
- Nfld.: federal labour legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act and Conciliation and Labour Act in tenth province, 1333; provisions of Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Act, 1944, 389.
- Ont.: activities of Conciliation Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 422; amended provisions of Ontario Fire Department's Act, 8, of Police Act, 8.
- Que.: provisions of Labour Code, 614-17; provisions of Act respecting Municipal and School Corporations and their Employees, 612; legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 271.

Arbitration—Con.

- U.S.A.: compulsory arbitration provisions *re* disputes involving public utilities and hospitals, deleted from Michigan strike control law, 1084.

Armaments:

- Canada—
resolutions on foreign policy adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

Armed Forces:

- Canada—
report on training of Armed Service personnel, at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 854.
- U.S.A.: universal military training opposed by A.F. of L., 39; elimination of segregation urged by C.I.O., 42.

Asbestos Strike:

- Canada—
reports of president and general secretary, presented at convention of C.C.C.L., 1384.

Asian Federation of Labour:

- organization by I.L.O. Preparatory Committee, 824.

Assistance:

- See* Unemployment and Relief.

Associated Unions of America:

- U.S.A.—
membership of white collar union, 969, 970.

L'Association Internationale des Pompiers:

- Canada—
collective agreement, 1419.

Association of Aviation Employees:

- Canada—
certification proceedings, 1552.

Association of Marine Employees:

- Canada—
certification proceedings, 172, 871, 975.

Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada:

- proceedings of twenty-third meeting, 1514.

Atlantic Pact:

- See* North Atlantic Security Pact.

Atomic Energy Plants:

- U.S.A.—
procedure for adjusting labour disputes—recommendations of special Commission, 682.

Attlee, Clement, Prime Minister of Great Britain:

- extracts from address at convention of T.U.C., 1389-90.

Australia:

- re* price and rationing controls, 18.

Australia—Con.

- agreement on reciprocity with respect to social security benefits for certain nationals, concluded with New Zealand, 1345.
- termination of "Communist-inspired" seven-weeks' coal strike, 1207.
- development of apprentice training, 151.
- provisions of Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Act (1947), 145.
- double pay for Sunday work, 1086.
- provisions of Emergency Services Act of the State of Victoria, 253.

Automatic Coupling:

- resolution concerning automatic coupling, adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

Automobile Industry:

- Canada—
 - Seasonality of Employment in Canada*—extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in automobile industry, 1210, 1213.
- U.S.A.: industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans, 1339; agreement between Ford Motor Company and U.A.W. providing pensions and social insurance—summary of proposed pension plan, 1341.

Automobile Insurance:

- Canada—
 - co-operative insurance for members of co-operatives and credit unions, 1399.
- B.C.: compulsory insurance plan urged by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 567; establishment of government-operated plan recommended by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.
- Man.: government control of all automotive insurance recommended by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270.
- N.S.: compulsory public liability insurance for motorists, recommended by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 569.

Automobile Workers:

- See* United Automobile Workers.

Baby Bonus:

- See* Family Allowances.

Baking and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

- Canada—
 - collective agreements, 1414.

Baking Industry:

- Canada—
 - summary of Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Western Canada, 31.
 - wages, hours and working conditions in bread and cake-baking industry, 1583.

Banking:

- Canada—
 - activities of Industrial Development Bank, reviewed in annual report, 142.
- 54479—2½

Banking—Con.

- U.S.A.: Committee on Banking and Currency hears monopoly charges against labour unions, 1205.

Barbers:

- B.C.—
 - provisions of Shops Regulations and Weekly Holiday Act governing hair-dressing establishments, 185.

Baron, Sam, Canadian Director, Textile Workers' Union of America:

- remarks at convention of C.C. of L. concerning disciplinary action taken against United Electrical Workers, 1368; reply to resolution on foreign policy, adopted at convention, 1372.

Barrette, Hon. Antonio, Minister of Labour (Quebec):

- announces withdrawal of Québec Labour Code, 247.

Barton, Dr. G. S. H., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Agriculture:

- welcomes delegates to third annual meeting of International Federation of Agricultural Producers (I.F.A.P.), 821.

Base Metal Workers' Federal Union:

- Canada—
 - resolution endorsed at convention of T. and L.C., 1360.

Bates, Harry, American Federation of Labour:

- fraternal delegate to convention of British T.U.C., 1391.

Beef:

- Canada—
 - improved grading system for beef cattle recommended by Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

Beet Blocking:

- See* Sugar Beet Industry.

Benefits:

- Canada—
 - status of insured workers' rights to benefit during labour disputes, as set forth under Unemployment Insurance Act, 1515.
 - total benefit paid unemployed workers in 1948-49—annual report of U.I.C., 950.
 - amendment to Benefit Regulations under Unemployment Insurance Act, 884.
 - unemployment insurance statistics, 119, 223, 355, 497, 656, 797, 927, 1055, 1178, 1313, 1491, 1637.
 - statement of Paul E. Côté, Parliamentary Assistant to Minister of Labour, on amendment to Unemployment Insurance Act *re* payment of benefits for time lost through illness, 1333.
 - proposed regulations of U.I.C. governing payment of benefit to fruit and vegetable workers in off-season, 317.
 - amendments to Unemployment Insurance Act recommended by C.C.C.L., 1386.

Benefits—Con.Canada—*Con.*

adoption of report submitted by Committee on Unemployment Insurance at convention of C.C. of L., 1375.

resolutions of T. and L.C. convention *re* unemployment insurance, 1361.

Sask.: revised regulations under Hospitalization Act, 1258.

Australia: provisions of Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Act (1947), 145.

India: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145.

United Kingdom: compensation for injury and disease under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222.

U.S.A.: race bias results in refusal of unemployment insurance benefit, 1519; purpose of Bill to expand social security program, 1517; welfare plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145; disability benefits law in New York state, 682.

See also Sick Benefits; Social Security; Workmen's Compensation.

Bengough, Percy R., President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

presents Dominion legislative proposals of T. and L.C., 552.

report on suspension of C.S.U. from T. and L.C., 831.

statement at convention of T. and L.C., on expulsion of C.S.U., 1354.

statement in reply to A.F. of L. criticism *re* Communist influence in T. and L.C., 243, 244.

remarks at Diamond Jubilee celebration of Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council, 143.

extracts from convention address, 1350; from Labour Day message, 1077; from New Year's message, 4.

elected member of governing council of Inter-American Confederation of Labour, at convention in Havana, Cuba, 1391.

Berg, Carl E., Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

report on suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831.

Berry Pickers:

Canada—

movement of fruit pickers to British Columbia in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 837; plans for 1949, 841.

Beverages:

Canada—

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

Beveridge Report:

Voluntary Action: a Report of Methods of Social Advance, 16.

Bevin, Rt. Hon. Ernest, British Foreign Secretary:

address at convention of C.C. of L., 1368.

Bibliography:

Canada—

Newfoundland Bibliography—publications received in Library of Department of Labour, 397.

Bill of Rights:

Canada—

adoption of Bill recommended by C.C. of L., 559.

enactment of Canadian Bill of Rights urged by T. and L.C., 554.

B.C.: enactment recommended by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 567.

Ont.: enactment of provincial Bill of Rights requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 574.

Billiards:

See Juvenile Employment.

Biscuit Manufacturing Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions, 1584.

Black, Hugh A., Director of Canadian Government Annuities:

death of, 144.

Blind Persons:

Canada—

statistics concerning old age and blind pensioners, 11, 401, 822.

Alta.: removal of section of Old Age Pensions Act *re* liability of municipalities, 1123; amendment to Old Age Pensions (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1123.

Man.: regulations under Special Assistance to Old Age and Blind Pensioners Act, 997, 1128; increased pensions to blind persons requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269-70.

Sask.: amendment to Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act *re* pension payments of deceased persons, 744.

Yukon: regulations under Ordinance providing for payment of old age and blind pensions, 1569.

Eire: pensions for blind, non-contributory scheme under Social Welfare Act, 254.

Blue Cross Hospital Plan:

provisions of agreements between U.S.W.A. and major steel producers, 1518.

Board of Transport Commissioners:

Board orders clarification of safety rules concerning section gangs, by union of T. and L.C., and the C.N.R. and C.P.R., 1512.

Boatmen:

See Education.

- Boilers:**
 Alta.: amendment to Act *re* liquefied petroleum gas containers, 1123.
 B.C.: amendment to Boiler Inspection Act transfers administration to Minister of Public Works, 611; recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) *re* inspection of installations, 269.
 Man.: provisions of Steam and Pressure Plants Act, 995.
 Nfld.: *re* inspection of steam boilers, 393.
 Ont.: inspections in 1947-48, 421.
 Sask.: legislation enacted in 1948, 971; Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act—new schedule under Act, 312, new category added to schedule of fees payable under Act, 746, inspections under Act in 1948, 973.
- Bonus:**
 Man.: amendment to Public Schools Act provides cost-of-living bonus to former employees retired on pension, 998.
 India: enactment of Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 282.
 United Kingdom: payment by results—agreement between National Federation of Building Trade Employees and building workers' unions, 1204.
- Booklets:**
See various subject headings.
- Boot and Shoe Industry:**
 Canada—
 wages, hours and working conditions in the boot and shoe industry, 78.
- Bowling Alleys:**
See Juvenile Employment.
- Boycotts:**
 U.S.A.—
 first N.L.R.B. decisions on inter-union boycotts, under "jurisdictional dispute" provisions of Taft-Hartley Act, 952.
- Bradley, H. A., American Federation of Labour:**
 extracts from address as fraternal delegate to convention of T. and L.C., 1351.
- Bread and Cake Baking Industry:**
 Canada—
 wages, hours and working conditions, 1583.
- Bread-baking Industry:**
 Canada—
 re prosecution of alleged combine of bread-bakers, in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, 31 (report of Commissioner), 528.
 summary of report of Commissioner, 31.
- Brewery Products Industry:**
 Canada—
 wages, hours and working conditions in the brewery products industry, 887.
 index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing (beverages-brewery products), 1941-1948, 1209.
- Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America:**
 Canada—
 collective agreement, 984.
- British Columbia:**
See various subject headings.
- British Columbia Executive Committee (T. and L.C.):**
 legislative proposals, 268.
- British Columbia Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.):**
 legislative proposals, 566.
- B.C. United Fishermen and Allied Workers:**
re expulsion of C.S.U., 1357.
- British Immigrants:**
See Migration and Settlement.
- British North America Act:**
 C.C. of L.—requests amendment to Act, 558, remarks of Prime Minister, 559-60; resolution concerning federal government jurisdiction over certain matters, adopted at convention, 1371.
 T. and L.C.—requests amendments to Act *re* establishment of minimum hours and control of child labour, and uniform legislation on social and labour matters, 1361, 1363.
- British Trades Union Congress:**
 proceedings of eighty-first meeting, 1388.
 recommends suspension of W.F.T.U. activities, 14.
 withdrawal of support from W.F.T.U., 251.
 formation of new world labour federation planned at meeting of T.U.C., C.I.O., and A.F. of L., 537.
 issues statement on Communist methods within British trade unions, 252.
 calls for action against Communists, 14.
 proposals to raise labour productivity in industry, 11.
 report of General Council on productivity endorsed by conference of trade unions, 12.
 publishes British trade unionist's impressions of American production techniques, 1517.
 extracts from address of fraternal delegate to convention of T. and L.C., 1351.
See also various subject headings.
- British Transport Joint Consultative Council:**
 establishment, 1338.
- Broadcasting:**
 Canada—
 public ownership and Government control of radio broadcasting and television, urged by R.T.B., 565.
 maintenance of C.B.C. as government-owned utility, recommended by T. and L.C., 554.
 U.S.A.: I.L.G.W.A. dedicates its third radio station, 952.

Brockington, L. W.:

extracts from radio address on growth of Canadian industry and trade unions, 1087.

Brotherhood of Express Employees:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 1554.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 51, 173.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 51, 173.

Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees:

Canada—

clarification of safety rules *re* section gangs, by union and the C.N.R. and C.P.R., ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

certification proceedings, 172.

conciliation proceedings, 289, 1236, 1402, 1554.

U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

Canada—

collective agreements, 1114, 1556.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 1554.

U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen:

Canada—

certification proceedings, 45, 172.

conciliation proceedings, 51, 173.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees:

Canada—

review of events leading to suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831.

statement of Frank Hall, vice-president, on expulsion of C.S.U., 1355.

"anti-Communist" group formed by Frank Hall, vice-president, 7.

certification proceedings, 45, 46, 171, 172, 585, 725, 870, 871, 975, 1234, 1551, 1552.

collective agreements, 1557, 1558.

conciliation proceedings, 51, 53, 173, 589, 872, 976, 981, 1104, 1554.

U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America:

Canada—

re formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, 7.

resolution adopted at T. and L.C. convention, 1361.

certification proceedings, 289.

U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Brownell, Evelyn W., Department of Planning and Development (Ontario):

presents paper on *Provincial Functions in Immigration*, at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 965.

Buckley, John W., Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

statement on effect of seamen's strike on Britain, 1355.

retirement, 1360.

Budget:

See Finance.

Building and Construction Industry:

second session of Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of I.L.O., in Rome, 1536.

Canada—

monthly report on current employment conditions, 91, 199, 321, 469, 630, 765, 898, 1029, 1144, 1285, 1464, 1599.

1949 housing construction shows gain over 1948—D.B.S. survey estimates, 1335.

housing construction in 1948, 249, 400.

decrease in wholesale prices of general and residential building materials, reported by D.B.S., 1512.

index of volume of production between 1938 and 1946, 7-8.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1525; in 1947, 256, 259.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—

extent of employment and unemployment in construction industry, 1210, 1213, 1215.

increase in wage rate index in 1948, 525.

index numbers of wage rates in construction industry, 1941-1948, 1209.

wage rates in the construction and logging industries (1948), 464.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 30.

transfer of carpenters by N.E.S., 141.

amendments to Apprenticeship Agreements—encouragement of pre-employment training for apprentices, 152.

training for apprentices in building trades, 675.

Alta.: amendment to Holidays With Pay Order (No. 6) under Labour Act, covering workers employed in construction industry, 1002.

Building and Construction Industry—Con.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity, 378-79, 384.

Ont.: annual report of Factory Inspection Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 421.

New Zealand: industrial disputes in 1947, 404-5.

United Kingdom: payment by results—agreement between National Federation of Building Trade Employees and building workers' unions, 1204.

U.S.A.: labour share in cost of housing construction, 955.

Building Loans:

See Loans.

Building Materials:

See Building and Construction.

Building Service Employees' International Union:

Canada—
re formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, 7.
collective agreements, 986.

Building Trades:

Alta.: regulations under Apprenticeship Act, 1572.

Man.: revised regulations under Apprenticeship Act, 1574.

Bulletins:

See various subject headings.

Bureau of Technical Personnel:

prepares analysis on emigration of Canadian professional workers to the United States, 866.

results of 1946 survey of employment prospects for new engineering graduates, 1513.

Cafeterias:

Canada—
percentage of companies providing lunch rooms for employees—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations, 1949*, issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1511.

Calendars:

calendar of I.L.O. meetings, 157.

"Canada":

publication of 1949 edition by D.B.S., 533.

Canada Labour Relations Board:

rules of procedure, 57.
certification and other proceedings, 45, 171, 288, 427, 584, 724, 870, 975, 1104, 1234, 1551.

Canada Shipping Act:

new regulations, 73, 309.
amended regulations under Act governing Canadian distressed seamen, 1570.
recommendations of T. and L.C., 554.

Canada Shipping Act—Con.

pilotage by-laws of Bras D'Or Lakes district, 1002; district of British Columbia, 1002.

surcharge on pilotage dues in Bathurst, Caraquet and St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa Pilotage districts, 1001; Montreal district, 1002; New Westminster district, 1001.

Canada Year Book:

issued by D.B.S. (1948-49), 950.

Canadian Air Line Pilots' Association:

collective agreement, 733.

Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour:

proceedings of 28th annual convention, 1379.

Dominion legislative program, 561.

submits brief to Royal Commission on Prices, 142.

opposition to proposed Quebec Labour Code, 247.

affiliation of trade union members in Canada in 1947 and 1948, 1096.

numbers of wage-earners covered by collective agreements—statistical report issued by Laval University, 143.

number of labour-management production committees affiliated with the C.C.C.L., 675.

Civic Action Committee established by Confederation Bureau of C.C.C.L., 1513.

extracts from President's Labour Day message, 1077; from New Year's message, 74.

See also various subject headings.

Canadian Association for Adult Education:

support of Association requested by C.C. of L., 559.

Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation:

eighth annual conference, 817.

Canadian Association of International Union Representatives:

"anti-Communist" group formed by Frank Hall, 7.

Canadian Bill of Rights:

See Bill of Rights.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation:

extracts from radio address by L. W. Brockington, on growth of Canadian industry and trade unions, 1087.

resolution adopted by C.C. of L., 1378; commends public affairs programs, 1376.

recommendations of R.T.B., 565.

maintenance of C.B.C. as government-owned utility, recommended by T. and L.C., 554.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers:

Canada—

- certification proceedings, 45, 289, 428, 584, 585, 725, 870, 871, 975, 1104, 1234, 1401, 1402, 1551, 1552.
- conciliation proceedings, 52, 53, 173, 431, 589, 728, 729, 1402, 1554.

Canadian Chamber of Commerce:

- twentieth annual meeting, 1526.
- submits brief to Royal Commission on Prices, 142.
- publications—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, provision of social security benefits for employees, of 1,309 business firms, 1511; *How to Make Friends for Your Business—A Handbook for Employers*, 1082.

Canadian Citizenship Council:

- organizes second national conference on the citizenship problems of new immigrants, 820.
- report of second national conference, *From Immigrant to Citizen*, 1202.

Canadian Communications Association:

- certification proceedings, 1234.

Canadian Congress of Labour:

- proceedings of ninth annual convention, 1364.
- Dominion legislative program, 556.
- legislative proposals of provincial federations of labour: British Columbia, 566; Ontario, 570; Saskatchewan, 718.
- suspension from Congress of five officials of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America for "slandorous and misleading" statements appearing in *UE News* (Canadian), 1083.
- disciplinary action taken by Executive Council against United Electrical Workers, endorsed at Congress convention, 1367-68.
- statement of Executive Council on suspension of two affiliates—I.U.M.M.S.W. and U.E.R.M.W., 526.
- issues statement on Communism in trade unions and political rights of members, 526.
- adopted resolution advocating abolition of W.F.T.U., 251; withdrawal of Congress, 527.
- affiliation of trade union members in Canada in 1947 and 1948, 1096.
- membership of chartered or affiliated unions in Saskatchewan, 972.
- number of labour-management production committees affiliated with the C.C. of L., 675.
- numbers of wage-earners covered by collective agreements—statistical report issued by Laval University, 143.
- presents brief on working conditions of hourly-paid government employees, 246.

Canadian Congress of Labour—Con.

- resolution proposing C.C. of L.-T. and L.C. affiliation, rejected by T. and L.C., 1363.
- Executive Council advises unions to seek wage increases, 249.
- submits brief to Royal Commission on Prices, 142.
- program of education, 250, 820.
- extracts from brief presented at meeting of National Employment Committee (U.I.C.), 315.
- extracts from President's Labour Day message, 1077; from New Year's message, 4.
- address of Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer, as Canadian fraternal delegate to convention of C.I.O., 40.
- N.B.: views on use of injunctions in labour disputes presented to Government of, 575.
- Nfld.: trade union organization, 386.
- Que.: opposition to proposed Labour Code, 247.
- Sask.: membership of chartered or affiliated unions, 972.
- See also* various subject headings.

Canadian Co-operative Implements, Limited:
re formation of, 1397, 1398.

Canadian Federation of Labour:

- affiliation of trade union members in Canada in 1947 and 1948, 1096.

Canadian Fish Handlers' Union:

- collective agreements, 599.

Canadian Lake Seamen's Union:

- review of events leading to suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831.
- re* formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, 7.

Canadian Lithographers' Association:

- re* dispute with Amalgamated Lithographers of America, 1378.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

- proceedings of 78th annual general meeting, 1098.
- submits brief to Royal Commission on Prices, 142.
- report on unemployment insurance situation, presented at annual meeting of C.M.A. by C. A. L. Murchison.
- Employers' Representative, U.I.C., 1080.
- legislative proposals of Manitoba Branch, C.M.A., 531.

Canadian Merchant Service Guild:

- certification proceedings, 171, 1402, 1551.
- conciliation proceedings, 52, 1554.

Canadian National Exhibition:

- extracts from Labour Day address of Minister of Labour, 1199.

Canadian National Railway System Federation No. 11:

- conciliation proceedings, 1554.

Canadian National Railways:

clarification of safety rules *re* section gangs, by C.N.R. and union of T. and L.C., ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

Canadian Navigators' Federation:

certification proceedings, 172.
conciliation proceedings, 52, 173, 1236, 1237, 1402.

Canadian Pacific Railway:

clarification of safety rules by C.P.R. and union of T. and L.C., ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation No. 125:

conciliation proceedings, 1554.

Canadian Postal Employees' Association:

recommendation of T. and L.C., 554.

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1:

summary of decisions, 60, 596, 1111.

Canadian Seamen's Union:

developments in dispute between C.S.U. and dry cargo and passenger shipping companies operating ocean-going vessels of Canadian registry from East Coast ports, 719; text of letter distributed by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, to trade unionists and interested citizens, 720.

reply of Deputy Minister of Labour to proposals of C.S.U. for settlement of East Coast deepsea shipping dispute, 877.

approves formation of West Coast Seamen's Union of Canada, 1514.

suspension of union by T. and L.C., 831.

T. and L.C. convention report on expulsion of seamen, 1353—recommendations of Committee, 1354; debate, 1354; President Bengough's statement, 1354; effect on Britain, 1355; Frank Hall's statement, 1355; analysis of roll-call vote, 1356.

re formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, 7.

certification proceedings, 45, 46, 49, 171, 172, 585, 725, 726, 871, 975.

conciliation proceedings, 52, 52-53, 173, 432, 444, 589, 871, 976.

Canadian Standards Association:

publishes *Code of Practice for Window Cleaning*, 677.

Canadian Teachers' Federation:

recommendation of T. and L.C., 554.

Canadian Telephone Employees' Association:

certification proceedings, 429, 725, 870.

Canadian Welfare Council:

provincial-municipal relations in public welfare services—text of address by H. Carl Goldenberg, at annual meeting of Council, 956.

Canning Industry:

See Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry.

Canteens:

Canada—

percentage of companies providing lunch rooms for employees—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1511.

India: provisions of Factories Act, 284-85.

Capital:

Canada—

Capital Availability, Rural Depopulation, and the Selection of Immigrants, paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 966.

Carpenters:

Canada—

transfer of workers by N.E.S., 141.

Catholic Farmers' Union:

re C.C.C.L., 1386.

Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 289, 428, 588, 729, 872, 1402.

Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees of Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Inc.:

conciliation proceedings, 872, 1104, 1105.

Catholic Union of Garage Employees:

certification proceedings, 289.

Cattle:

Canada—

improved grading system for beef cattle recommended by Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation:

housing activity during first nine months of 1948, as reported in quarterly summary of *Housing in Canada*, 249.

Mortgage Lending in Canada, 1948—report on real estate financing, 822.

Certification

Canada—

rules of procedure of Canada Labour Relations Board, 58.

opposition to provisions of I.R.D.I. Act by C.C. of L., 557; resolution concerning British Columbia Labour Relations Board, adopted at convention, 1371.

amendments to I.R.D.I. Act sought in resolutions adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1360.

Alta.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 266.

B.C.: resolution concerning Labour Relations Board, adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1371.

N.B.: procedure for certification of trade unions established under Labour Relations Act, 1567.

Certification—Con.

- Nfld.: provisions of proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.
- N.S.: amendments to Trade Union Act, 1427-28; amendment to Labour Code requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.
- Ont.: statement of policy issued by Labour Relations Board *re* interpretation of phrase "members in good standing", 1337; criticism of Labour Code by Federation of Labour, 570; amendments to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 571-72.
- Sask.: legislative proposals of Federation of Labour, 718.

Chauffeurs:

- Alta.—
amendment to Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1124; legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, *re* licensing system, 268.

Check-off:

- Canada—
provisions of agreement reached between Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and employees (United Steelworkers of America), 676; correction, 886.
recommendation of C.C. of L., 557.
Bill to amend I.R.D.I. Act, not passed, 525, 1122.
- N.S.: amendment to Trade Union Act, 1427-28.
- Ont.: amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 572.
- Que.: number of collective agreements containing provisions for check-off or Rand formula, 532.

Chemical Products:

- Canada—
study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

Chemical Workers' International Union:

- Canada—
re T. and L.C. convention, 1351, 1355.

Chifly, Joseph, Premier of Australia:

- statement on "Communist-inspired" seven-weeks' coal strike, 1207.

Chignecto Canal:

- action on project requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Child Labour:

- Canada—
amendment to B.N.A. Act *re* establishment of minimum hours and control of child labour, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.
- Alta.: recommendation of Federation of Labour, *re* definition of "child" under Labour Act, 267.

Child Labour—Con.

- B.C.: investigations under Control of Employment of Children Act during 1947, 578-79; number of permits granted under Act in 1947, 578.
- Nfld.: provisions of Children's Protection Act, 393.
- Ont.: annual report of Factory Inspection Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 421.
- N.W.T.: provisions of Ordinance Respecting Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, 1569.
- U.S.A.: amendments to Fair Labour Standards Act, 1577; recommendation of C.I.O., 42; child labour standards in Kentucky and Virginia, 622.
- See also* Juvenile Employment.

Child Welfare:

- proposed United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child—report of Governing Body of the I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.
- Nfld.: provisions of Children's Protection Act, 393.
- N.S.: recommendation of Executive Committee of T. and L.C. *re* adoption of children, 569.
- Sask.: revised Mothers' Allowance and Dependent Children Regulations under Social Aid Act, 456.

Church:

- Canada—
closer relationship between the church and organized labour, sought by C.C. of L., 1378.

Cigar Industry:

- U.S.A.—
policies adopted by A.F. of L. and C.I.O. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824.

Cigar Makers' International Union:

- re* contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824.

Citizenship:

- Canada—
second national conference on the citizenship problems of new immigrants, organized by Canadian Citizenship Council, 820.
- From Immigrant to Citizen*—report of second national conference issued by Canadian Citizenship Council, 1202.
- formulation of program of education on Canadian citizenship, urged by T. and L.C., 554.

Civic Action Committees:

- Canada—
Committee established by Confederate Bureau of C.C.C.L., 1513.

Civic Employees:

Canada—

wage rates for certain classes of civic employees, 626.

Ont.: recommendation of Federation of Labour, *re* collective bargaining, 571; amendment to Municipal Act requested by Federation of Labour, 574.**Civic Employees' Federal Union:**

Canada—

re expulsion of C.S.U., 1357.**Civil Engineering:***See* Engineering.**Civil Rights:**

Ont.—

Act to protect Certain Civil Rights, not passed, 1001.

U.S.A.: recommendations of C.I.O., 42.

Civil Service:

Canada—

training program of the Public Service—report of Staff Training Branch of the Civil Service Commission, 818.

briefs on working conditions of hourly-paid employees in government service, presented by T. and L.C., C.C. of L., and Civil Service Federation of Canada, 246.

T. and L.C.—recommends two weeks holidays with pay for all Dominion Government employees, 1361; advocates inauguration of basic 40-hour, five-day week for Federal civil servants, with differential for night work, 1361; amendments to I.R.D.I. Act *re* Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government employees, proposed at convention, 1360.

Sask.: trade union membership of Civil Service Association, 972.

Civil Service Commission:

Canada—

training program of the Public Service—report of Staff Training Branch of Civil Service Commission, 818.

Civil Service Federation of Canada:

presents brief on leave conditions of hourly-paid Government employees, 246-47.

Civilian Internees:*See* Internees.**Civilian Labour Force:***See* Labour Force.**Closed Shop:**

Que.—

union security provisions in collective agreements—statistics published by Laval University, 532.

U.S.A.: decisions of N.L.R.B. on inter-union boycotts, 952-53; Supreme Court upholds State ban on closed shop, 458.

Clothing Industry:

Canada—

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-48, 1208.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in clothing industry, 1210, 1213.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 407.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 29.

Coal:

third session of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Coal Mining, in Pittsburgh, Pa., 856.

meeting of Committee of Coal Mining Experts to study Model Safety Code for Coal Mines, 582.

Canada—

index numbers of wage rates in coal mining industry, 1941-1948, 1208.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 27.

Government research in process to convert coal to oil and avert unemployment in Maritime coal mines, suggested by U.M.W. (District 26) in memorandum to Dominion Coal Board, 1202.

establishment of Canadian market for western coal urged by C.C. of L., 1378.

Alta.: administrative changes under Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1123.

N.S.: regulations under Coal Mines Regulation Act, 185; provisions of new sections, 1429.

Australia: termination of "Communist-inspired" seven-weeks' coal strike, 1207.

India: coverage of Payment of Wages Act (1936) extended to workers in coal mines, 282; enactment of Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act (1948), 282-83; enactment of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 282.

New Zealand: industrial disputes in 1947, 404-5.

United Kingdom: output, manpower and productivity in coal mining industry in 1948—third annual report of National Coal Board, 1220; plan to fine pit absentees withdrawn by National Union of Mineworkers, 13; methods of restoring injured coal miners explained in pamphlet *Learning at Every Step*, published by Miners' Welfare Commission of Great Britain, 1516.

U.S.A.: industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in coal mining industry, 1339; Committee on Banking and Currency hears monopoly charge against labour unions, 1205.

Coca-Cola, Limited:

establishment of contributory retirement income plan, 402.

Coldwell, M. J., *National Leader, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation:*
extracts from address at convention of C.C. of L., 1377.

Collective Agreement Act (Quebec):

monthly summary of agreements under Act, 65, 177, 301, 449, 603, 735, 876, 986, 1115, 1246, 1420, 1558.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements extended under Act in 1946, 1947, and 1948, 256, 257-60, 1523-25.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 21.

resolution adopted at convention of C.C.C.L., 1385.

Collective Agreements:

See Agreements.

Collective Bargaining:

resolution of Subcommittee on Labour-Management Co-operation adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1542.

Canada—

regulations under I.R.D.I. Act, 56.

Bill to make meat-packing industry subject to certain provisions of I.R.D.I. Act, rejected by House of Commons—remarks of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and Paul Côté, Parliamentary Assistant to Minister, 1334.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 21.

agreement signed between *Toronto Star* and employees (editorial workers—American Newspaper Guild, C.I.O.), 678.

opposition of C.C. of L. to I.R.D.I. Act, 557.

recognition and full collective bargaining rights for organized hourly-paid Government employees, requested by T. and L.C. and C.C. of L., 246.

amendments to I.R.D.I. Act sought in resolutions adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1360; adoption of resolution *re* Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, 1363; requests extension of right to organize and bargain collectively to employees in undertakings within government jurisdiction, 554.

principle of collective bargaining supported by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1526.

Alta.: legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 266.

Man.: legislative resolution *re* control, domination or jurisdiction of trade unions in Canada, 999; legislative proposals of C.M.A., 531.

N.B.: provisions of Labour Relations Act, 1567; compulsory collective bargaining under Labour Relations Act, 1567.

Collective Bargaining—Con.

Nfld.: provisions of proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.

N.S.: amendments in Trade Union Act, 1427; granting of full collective bargaining rights to fishermen, requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Ont.: provisions of Police Act (1949), 1000; amended provisions of Police Act, 8, of Fire Department's Act, 8; recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* civic employees, 571.

Que.: proceedings of industrial relations conference at University of Montreal, 532; bargaining by Government with Crown employees, recommended by Federation of Labour, 272.

Sask.: provisions of Teachers' Salary Negotiation Act (1949), 743; recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* public service employees, 719.

Japan: adoption of Trade Union Law in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1226.

U.S.A.: Supreme Court rules on collective bargaining on pension plans in industry, 681; expansion of paid-vacation clauses in collective bargaining agreements, 1518-19; procedure for adjusting labour disputes in atomic energy plants—recommendations of special Commission, 682; Labour and Public Welfare Committee of U.S. Senate to study labour-management relations, 1205; causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining—studies of plants having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 703; recommendations of C.I.O., 42.

Collieries:

United Kingdom—

annual report of National Coal Board, 1221.

Colombia:

provisions of profit-sharing decree, 536.

Combines:

Canada—

movement of combine harvesters to U.S.A. in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 837; plans for 1949, 841.

re trans-border movement of combines and crews, 280.

number of combines sent to the United States from Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario, to assist with harvest, 278, 279.

U.S.A.: number of combines sent from Canada to assist with harvest, 278, 279.

Combines Investigation Act:

summary of Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Western Canada, 31.

re prosecution of alleged combine of bread-bakers, in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, 528.

Commerce:

Canada—

Immigration: The Concern of Industry—paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 964.

employment and salary prospects for students of 1949 and 1950 classes, 6.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union:

certification proceedings, 428, 584, 588.

conciliation proceedings, 588, 589, 729, 730, 872, 1554.

Communications:

Canada—

increase in wage rate index in 1948, 525.

index numbers of wage rates in transportation and communication, 1941-1948, 1209.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1525; in 1947, 256, 259.

number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in communications, 1210, 1213.

Communism:

establishment of new international labour federation to oppose Communist W.F.T.U., 955.

withdrawal of British, American and Dutch labour organizations from W.F.T.U. charged with operating as Communist propaganda agency, 251.

W.F.T.U. opposed by Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

Canada—

formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, vice-president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 7.

statements by A.F. of L. and T. and L.C. concerning Communism, 243, 244.

resolutions adopted at convention of International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, 817-18; remarks of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, 817.

The C.C.C.L. and Communism—presidential report of Gerard Picard, 1380.

policy of "vigorous opposition" reaffirmed by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1526.

C.C. of L.—statement on Communism in trade unions and political rights of members, issued by leaders, 526; convention report on suspension of I.U.M.M.S.W., 1374.

T. and L.C.—suspension of C.S.U., 831; notes opposition to North Atlantic Security Pact by Communist parties, 1363; remarks of A.F. of L. fraternal delegate at convention, 1351; resolution adopted at convention, 1358. New section under Constitution requiring

Communism—Con.

Canada—Con.

oath of allegiance, 1358, and resolution on immigration, 1362, adopted at convention.

Australia: termination of "Communist-inspired" seven weeks' coal strike, 1207.

India: statement of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, on government policy in regard to Communism, 405.

United Kingdom: T.U.C.—statement on Communist methods within British trade unions, 252, calls for action against Communists, 14, resolutions adopted at convention, 1390, recommends suspension of W.F.T.U. activities, 14; Transport and General Workers' Union bars Communists, 1203.

U.S.A.: Communists barred from admission to National Maritime Union, 1342; resolution adopted by A.F. of L., 39; policy of C.I.O. executive re Communist activities, 824; extracts from convention address of Philip Murray, President, C.I.O., 40.

Community Planning:

Canada—

development of vocational guidance, 546, 551.

Companies:

See Dominion Companies Act.

Company Unions:

Ont.—

amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 571-72.

Que.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 271.

Company Wage Policies:

U.S.A.—

report prepared by Department of Economics and Industrial Relations, Princeton University, 168.

Compensation:

United Kingdom—

compensating redundant miners—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222.

Japan: Labourers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law of occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1225.

See also Disability Compensation; Government Employees' Compensation Act; Veterans Rehabilitation Act; Workmen's Compensation.

Compulsory Collective Bargaining:

See Collective Bargaining.

Compulsory Strikes:

Canada—

recognition of principle of compulsory strike, when strike is declared legal, recommended by C.C.C.L., 1385.

Conciliation:

I.L.O. establishes Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, 1227.

Canada—

certification proceedings under I.R.D.I. Act, 45, 171, 288, 427, 584, 724, 870, 975, 1104, 1234, 1551.

conciliation proceedings under I.R.D.I. Act, 51, 172, 289, 431, 588, 728, 871, 975, 1104, 1236, 1554.

conciliation and other proceedings under Conciliation and Labour Act, 53.

final statement of proceedings under War-time Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, covering period March 20, 1944, to August 31, 1948, 287.

conciliation procedure in dispute between seamen and Canadian deepsea shipping companies, 720.

appointment of Conciliation Officer or Conciliation Board under I.R.D.I. Act, 56.

federal labour legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act and Conciliation and Labour Act in tenth province, 1333.

Alta.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 266.

B.C.: annual report of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Branch, Department of Labour (1947), 579; provisions of new section under Municipal Act, 611; changes in strike vote procedure urged by employer organizations in submission to Labour Relations Board, 1336; amendments to Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1947), urged by Federation of Labour, 566, by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268.

N.B.: provision of Labour Relations Act *re* conciliation boards, 1567.

Nfld.: federal labour legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act and Conciliation and Labour Act, 1333; provisions of Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Act, 1944, 389; provisions of proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.

Ont.: activities of Conciliation Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 422; amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 571-72.

Que.: provisions of Labour Code, 614-17; provisions of Act respecting Municipal and School Corporations and their Employees, 612; legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 271.

Sask.: activities during 1948, 972.

India: provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 281.

United Kingdom: report of National Coal Board (1948), 1221.

Conciliation and Labour Act:

application of Act in Newfoundland, 1333.
conciliation and other proceedings under Act, 53.

Conditions of Employment:

See Employment Conditions.

Conditions of Life:

See Standard of Living.

Confectionery Manufacturing Industry:**Canada—**

wages, hours and working conditions, 1586.

Confederation:

entry of Newfoundland into Confederation with Canada, 375-99.

Congress of Industrial Organizations:

tenth annual constitutional convention, 39.
withdrawal of support from W.F.T.U., 251.
formation of new world labour federation planned at meeting of T.U.C., C.I.O., and A.F. of L., 537.

policy of C.I.O. executive *re* Communist activities, 824.

affiliation of trade union members in Canada in 1947 and 1948, 1096.

policies adopted by C.I.O. and A.F. of L. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824.

Conroy, Pat, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Congress of Labour:

reply to convention address of Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, 1370.

remarks at convention of C.C. of L. *re* meat-packing and steel industries, 1371.

presents Dominion legislative proposals of C.C. of L., 556.

on resolution concerning foreign policy adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

issues statement on Communism in trade unions and political rights of members, 526.

on disciplinary action taken by Executive Council of C.C. of L. against U.E.R.M.W., 1368.

on withdrawal of C.C. of L. from W.F.T.U., 1373.

extracts from address as fraternal delegate of C.C. of L. to convention of C.I.O., 40.

presents views of C.C. of L. on use of injunctions in labour disputes, to Government of New Brunswick, 575.

Conseil Canadien de la Coopération:

urges amendments to Income Tax and National Housing Acts, 530.

Constitution:**Canada—**

constitutional amendment *re* representation and voting proposed by U.A.W. at convention of C.C. of L., 1374.

Construction:

See Building and Construction Industry.

Consultative Councils:

United Kingdom—

establishment of British Transport Joint Consultative Council, 1338.

consultative scheme outlined in annual report of National Coal Board, 1221.

Consumer Credit:

Canada—

report of Royal Commission on Prices, 701.

Continuation of Transitional Measures Act (1947):

amendment to Act authorizes continued enforcement of Act, and continuation of price control, 1122.

Contracts:

adoption of Convention and Recommendation on Labour Clauses in Public Contracts, at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1092.

Canada—

awarding of Government contracts on basis of fair list (trade union) recommended by C.C. of L., 559.

recommendation of T. and L.C. *re* awarding of Government financed contracts, 1361.

Contributions:

Canada—

contributions to Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1948-49—annual report of U.I.C., 950.

amendments to Unemployment Insurance Act, 884, 1132.

special Orders under Unemployment Insurance Act *re* election employees and stevedores, 885.

amendments to Unemployment Insurance Act recommended by C.C.C.L., 1386.

Controls:

See Price Control; Rent Control; Wage Control.

Conventions:

See Delegate Representation; Trade Unions.

Convictions:

Que.—

establishment of Court of Review in Provincial Matters under new Act, 613.

Co-operative Insurance:

Canada—

re farmers' mutual fire insurance, life insurance, "bonding and faithful performance" insurance, automobile insurance, and marine insurance, 1399.

Co-operative Retail Establishments:

Canada—

analysis of activities, 1397.

Co-operative Societies:

Canada—

miscellaneous and service co-operatives, 1399.

seventeenth annual summary of *Co-operation in Canada, 1948*, issued by Department of Agriculture, 1397.

activities of Co-operative Union of Canada during periods 1909-1948, and 1947-1948, 530.

fishermen's co-operatives in 1947-48, 1399.

co-operative wholesales *re* coal mines and oil wells, 1398.

re "bonding and faithful performance", and automobile co-operative insurance, 1399.

resolution adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1378.

amendments to Income Tax and National Housing Acts urged by Co-operative Union of Canada and Le Conseil Canadien de la Cooperation, 530.

See also Credit Unions.

Co-operative Union of Canada:

re formation and membership, 1399.

activities during periods 1909-1948, and 1947-1948, 530.

urges amendments to Income Tax and National Housing Acts, 530.

Coopers' Union:

Newfoundland—

re, 386.

Cost of Living:

Canada—

labour month in brief—cost-of-living index, 20, 140, 242, 374, 524, 674, 816, 948, 1076, 1198, 1332, 1510.

monthly report on prices and cost-of-living index, 96, 202, 325, 473, 633, 769, 901, 1031, 1149, 1288, 1467, 1605.

report of Royal Commission on Prices, 700.

payment of fluctuating bonus requested by U.I.C. Association, 1581.

revision of cost-of-living index urged by C.C. of L., 1373.

resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1362-63; recommends revision of index, 553.

Man: amendment to Public School Act provides payment of bonus to former employees retired on pension, 998.

Nfld.: cost of living in Newfoundland and comparison with Canadian index, 378-79, 381, 382.

Ont.: regulations under Old Age Pensions Act governing payment of cost-of-living bonus, 1004; revocation of regulations, 1257.

United Kingdom: cost-of-living index as at November 1948, 252.

U.S.A.: recommendation of C.I.O., 42.

Côté, Paul E., M.P., *Parliamentary Assistant to Minister of Labour:*

on amendment to Unemployment Insurance Act *re* payment of benefits for time lost through illness, 1333.

Côté Paul E., M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to Minister of Labour—Con.
 on number of displaced persons completing work contracts in Canada, 400.
 on government employment policy in regard to displaced persons, 400.
 opposition to Bill designed to make meat-packing industry subject to certain provisions of I.R.D.I. Act, 1334.
 remarks at convention of C.C.C.L. 1379.

Cotton Mills:

India—

investigation into sources of fatigue and determination of suitable working conditions in cotton textile mills, 536.

Cotton Textile Industry:

United Kingdom—

First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity—accomplishments of Panel on Technology and Operational Research established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218.

Cotton Yarn and Cloth Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in cotton yarn and cloth industry, 1272.

Counselling Service:

Ont.: activities of Service established by Regional Office of U.I.C. to assist older unemployed workers, 529.

Couplings:

See Automatic Coupling.

Court of Review:

Que.: establishment of Court of Review in Provincial Matters, under new Act, 613.

Crawford, A. W., Director of Training, Department of Veterans Affairs:

presents report on veterans training at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 854.

Credit:

Canada—

report of Royal Commission on Prices, 701.

Credit Unions:

Canada—

origin and progress of credit unions outlined in report issued by Department of Agriculture, 9.

re "bonding and faithful performance" and automobile co-operative insurance, 1399.

Man.: amendment to Act, 998.

Ont.: revised regulations under Credit Union Act, 1000.

Cresswell, H. C. P., Department of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway:

presents paper on *Sea and Air Transport for Immigrants* at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 966.

Criminal Code:

Canada—

amendment to Criminal Code *re* recognition of compulsory strike, recommended by C.C.C.L., 1385.

repeal of those sections of Code *re* legal injunctions, urged by C.C. of L., 1378.

Crown Companies:

Que.—

collective bargaining by Government with Crown employees, recommended by Federation of Labour, 272.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation:

case study of plant having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 703.

Currency:

U.S.A.—

Committee on Banking and Currency hears monopoly charges against labour unions, 1205.

Current Employment Conditions:

See Employment.

Customs:

Canada—

recommendations of R.T.B. *re* signals and devices for railway crossings, 564.

Daily Newspaper Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in printing and publishing industries, 1009.

Dairy Products:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in the dairy products industry, 1445.

re-institution of subsidies requested by T. and L.C., 1362.

Dalhousie University:

tenth Conference of Maritime Bureau of Industrial Relations, 9.

Davis, Harry, President, Canadian Seamen's Union:

text of letter received from Deputy Minister of Labour in reply to proposals of C.S.U. for settlement of East Coast deepsea shipping dispute, 877.

Dawson, W. W., Director, Immigration and Farm Placements Branch, Department of Labour:

presides at 6th annual Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 142; introductory remarks, 276.

Dawson Miners' Union:

conciliation proceedings, 1554.

Day of Rest:

See One Day's Rest in Seven.

Decasualization:

See Dock Workers.

Declaration of Human Rights:

See Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Decontrol:

Canada—

further measures of decontrol—statement of Government policy with respect to rent control, 1530.

Deflation:

Canada—

resolution of C.C. of L., 556.

Delegate Representation:

See Labour Representation.

Delisle, Hon. Hormidas:

remarks at convention of C.C.C.L., 1380.

Dental Supplies:

Ont.—

acquittal of dental supplies companies upheld by Court of Appeal, 528.

Depopulation:

Canada—

Capital Availability, Rural Depopulation, and the Selection of Immigrants—paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 967.

Depressed Areas:

See Industrial Areas.

Depression:

Canada—

public works program to combat unemployment and avert depression, urged by C.C. of L., 1373; danger of depression—convention address of A. R. Mosher, president, C.C. of L., 1367.

Devaluation:

Canada—

resolution adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1373.

Development Areas:

United Kingdom—

Distribution of Industry—Government's policy reviewed in White Paper published by Board of Trade, 533.

Dewey and Almy Chemical Company:

U.S.A.—

case study of plant having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 707.

Dictionaries:

U.S.A.—

review of *Dictionary of Occupational Titles of the United States Employment Service*, 952.

Disability Compensation:

U.S.A.—

enactment of legislation in 1948, 623; disability benefits law in New York state, 682.

Disabled Persons:

See Handicapped Persons.

Disablement Benefit:

United Kingdom—

compensation under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222.

Disarmament:

Canada—

resolution on foreign policy adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

Discrimination:

resolution adopted at convention of Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

Canada—

C.C. of L.—legislative recommendations, 559; convention report of National Committee for Racial Tolerance appointed by the Congress, 1377.

T. and L.C.—convention adopts report of Standing Committee on Racial Discrimination, 1359; resolution *re* freedom of association, 1363; recommendation *re* racial and religious discrimination, 554; urges enactment of Canadian Bill of Rights, 554.

N.S.: recommendation of Executive Committee of T. and L.C. *re* racial discrimination, 569.

Ont.: Act to protect Certain Civil Rights, not passed, 1001.

U.S.A.: race bias results in refusal of unemployment insurance benefit, 1519; plan to expand job placements for Negroes, 1520; resolution adopted by C.I.O., 42.

Diseases, Industrial:

Canada—

regulations under Government Employees' Compensation Act *re* pulmonary tuberculosis, 309.

B.C.: revised regulations under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1254; additional compensable diseases under Act, 745; dermatitis, contracted from ragweed or other plant life poisonous to human beings, included as industrial disease under Act, 1004.

P.E.I.: provisions of new Workmen's Compensation Act, 1434.

Que.: amendments to Public Health Act, 1005; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour *re* Workmen's Compensation Board, 272.

N.W.T.: regulations under Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (1948), 1568.

India: new provisions of Factories Act, 285.

Diseases, Industrial—Con.

United Kingdom: compensation for injury and disease under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222; proposed principles for insurance coverage of industrial diseases under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 16; annual report of Chief Inspector of Factories (1947), 715.
See also Respiratory Diseases.

Displaced Persons:

number of persons re-established by I.R.O. during period 1947-1949, 1346.
 recommendations of Permanent Migration Committee of I.L.O. (third session) *re* placement in specialized occupations, 581.

Canada—

number of displaced persons entering Canada during first seven months of 1949, 1081.
 entry of displaced persons to Canada in 1948, 400.
 number of persons completing work contracts, 400.
 placement on farms by N.E.S., 679.
 proceedings of Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 281.
 reports on displaced persons employed in gold mining areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec, 819.
 placement of persons with European university training in suitable employment, recommended by N.E.C., 819.
 placement of displaced persons with professional qualifications discussed at quarterly meeting of N.E.C., 1202.
 reports of provincial directors of farm labour on employment of displaced persons—Alberta, 278; British Columbia, 279; Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277-78; Prince Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 277; Saskatchewan, 278.

U.S.A.: revision of Displaced Persons Act (1948) demanded by C.I.O., 42.

Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America:
 collective agreements, 298.

Distribution of Industry:

United Kingdom—
 provisions of Act *re* "Development Areas", 533.

Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department of the A.F. of L.:

Canada—
 conciliation proceedings, 1554.

Dock Workers:

decasualization of dock labour—resolution adopted by I.L.O. Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1544-46.

Dock Workers—Con.**Canada—**

amendment to Unemployment Insurance Act *re* dock workers at Quebec, requested by C.C.C.L., 1386.

India: enactment of Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 282.

New Zealand: industrial disputes in 1947, 404-5.

Domestic Workers:**Canada—**

placement of displaced persons during first seven months of 1949, 1081.

reports of provincial directors of farm labour on placement of displaced persons in Alberta, 279; British Columbia, 279; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277-78.

P.E.I.: provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act not applicable to domestic servants and employers, 1436.

Que.: repeal of Masters and Servants Act, 614.

Dominion Coal Board:

Government research in process to convert coal to oil and avert unemployment in Maritime coal mines, suggested by U.M.W.A. (District 26) in memorandum to Board, 1202.

Dominion Companies Act:

revision of Act recommended by Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

Dominion-Provincial Conferences:

resolution adopted by C.C. of L., 1378.

Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Agreements:

renewal, 279.

Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Committees:

report on organized movements of seasonal workers in agriculture in 1948, 843; plans for 1949, 841.

Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference:

proceedings of sixth Conference, 142, 275, 841.

Dominion-Provincial Relations:

Dominion-wide scheme of social security requested by Ontario Federation of Labour, 575.

Douglas, Hon. William O., Justice of the United States Supreme Court:

extracts from address at convention of C.I.O., 41.

Douville, His Grace Monsignor:

remarks at convention of C.C.C.L., 1379.

Dutch Immigrants:**Canada—**

resolution approved by Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 280.

Dutch Immigrants—Con.

Canada—Con.

reports of provincial directors of farm labour on employment of dutch immigrants—British Columbia, 279; Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277-78; Prince Edward Island, 276; Saskatchewan, 278.

Early Closing:

Que.—

amendment to Early Closing Act, 613.

Earnings:

Canada—

labour month in brief—20, 140, 374, 524, 674, 816, 1076, 1198, 1332, 1510.

statistics *re* employment, hours and earnings, 107, 211, 338, 485, 644, 780, 915, 1042, 1161, 1301, 1479, 1620.

U.S.A.: progress of "net spendable earnings" 17.

See also Wages.

T. Eaton Company:

drive to organize Toronto department store, supported by C.C. of L., 1378.

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations:

I.L.O. establishes Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, 1227.

inquiry into practice of forced labour, postponed, 1227.

debate on forced labour and trade union rights, 535.

survey of plans formulated by various nations to maintain full employment and economic security, 1228-31, 1248.

Economic Conditions:

Nfld.—

economic conditions as they affect labour, 378-85.

New Zealand: summary of report on economic conditions, 404.

Economic Development:

resolution on technical assistance for economic development, adopted at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1093.

resolution concerning Social Aspects of the Economic Development of the American Continent, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1534.

Canada—

danger of depression—convention address of A.R. Mosher, president, C.C. of L., 1367.

Economic Policy:

U.N. survey of national plans for full employment and economic security, 1228.

Economic Policy—Con.

Japan—

industrial policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1224, 1226-27.

U.S.A.: Economic Report of President Truman, to Congress, 1083.

Economic Zones:

See Zones.

E. B. Eddy Company.

retirement income plan, 252.

Edible Animal Products Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions, 1445-61—dairy products, 1445; meat products, 1446; fish canning and packing, 1447.

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1209.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

Edible Plant Products:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in edible plant products industry, 1582—flour milling, 1582; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1584; confectionery manufacturing, 1586; fruit and vegetable canning, 1591.

index numbers of wage rates, 1941-1948, 1209.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

Editorial Workers:

Canada—

agreement signed between *Toronto Star* and employees (editorial workers)—American Newspaper Guild, C.I.O.), 678.

Education:

education for boatmen's children domiciled on Board—resolution adopted by Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.

Canada—

educational classes for immigrants—statement by Minister of Labour, 245.

second national conference on citizenship problems of new immigrants, 820.

cost of study at Canadian universities, 1513.

report on development of vocational guidance, 546, 547.

report on veterans' training, at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 854.

Vocational Training in Canada—functions of vocational education, its organization and development described in booklet issued by Federal Department of Labour, 842-52.

Education—Con.

health education and technical information program of Industrial Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, 166.

C.C.C.L.—recommends free schooling, 1385; advocates assistance to college and university students, 1386.

C.C. of L.—educational program, 250, 820; directs winter school at University of Toronto (Ajax), 250; urges policy of federal assistance to provinces, 559; recommendations of Congress Committee on Education, at convention, 1376.

T. and L.C.—requests federal aid for educational facilities, 554; urges formulation of program of education on Canadian citizenship, 554.

R.T.B.—requests federal aid, 564; remarks of Minister of Labour, 566.

Alta.: amendment to School Act *re* disputes or disagreements between school boards and teachers, 1124; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour *re* University of Alberta, 267.

Man.: regulations under Education Department Act, and Public Schools Act, governing technical courses, 746.

N.B.: amendment to Vocational Education Act, 1568.

N.S.: amendments to Education Act, 1430.

Sask.: regulations under Teachers' Salary Negotiation Act (1949), 1129; removal of education tax requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.

United Kingdom: workers' education advances at Oxford University, 951; annual report of National Coal Board, 1223.

See also Labour Education.

Elections:**Canada—**

special Order under Unemployment Insurance Act *re* contributions of election employees, 885.

extension of franchise to all persons 18 years of age or over, requested by C.C. of L., 559; constitutional amendment *re* representation and voting proposed by U.A.W. at convention of C.C. of L., 1374; other recommendations, 1378.

analysis of roll-call vote on expulsion of C.S.U. taken at convention of T. and L.C., 1356, recommends extension of franchise to all citizens over 18 years of age, 554, 1363.

N.S.: amendments in Trade Union Act *re* collective bargaining, 1427.

Ont.: extension of franchise to persons 18 years of age or over, and amendment to Municipal Act *re* civic employees, recommended by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 574, 575; recommendation of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 571.

Elections—Con.

Sask.: recommendation of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.) *re* municipal elections, 719; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.

Electric Current Production and Distribution:**Canada—**

wages, hours and working conditions in production and distribution of electric current, 191.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1209.

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus Industry:**Canada—**

wages, hours and working conditions in electrical products industry, 1133.

Electrical Products Industry:**Canada—**

wages, hours and working conditions in the electrical products industry, 1133.

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1209.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, 408.

Electrical Workers:**Canada—**

disciplinary action taken by Executive Council against United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, endorsed by convention of C.C. of L., 1367-68.

U.S.A.: work pool designed to prevent layoffs featured in contract between C.I.O. electrical workers and American Pulley Company, 1206.

Electricians:**Sask.—**

regulations under Apprenticeship Act *re* minimum wages, 1258.

Electricity:**Canada—**

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1525.

Alta.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* rural electrification, 268.

B.C.: amendment to Electrical Energy Inspection Act transferring administration to Minister of Public Works, 611; legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.

Sask.: provisions of Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act (1949), 742.

U.S.A.: work pool designed to prevent layoffs featured in contract between C.I.O. electrical workers and American Pulley Company, 1206.

Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply:

Canada—
numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1947, 256, 259.

Elevators:

Canada—
expansion of Manitoba Pool Elevators during 1948-49—annual summary of *Co-operation in Canada, 1948, 1397*.
Alta.: exemption of grain elevator repair crews from hours of work provisions of Labour Act, 1002.
B.C.: orders under male and female minimum wage acts *re* elevator operators, 311; inspections and re-inspections of passenger and freight elevators in 1947, 580.
Que.: passage of security code for elevators, recommended by Federation of Labour, 273.
Sask.: inspections during 1948, 973; provisions of Passenger and Freight Elevator Act, 741.

Emergency Coal Strike Act (Australia):

passed to stem increasing tide of unemployment resulting from seven-weeks' coal strike, 1207.

"Emergency" Disputes:

See Industrial Disputes.

Emergency Powers:

Canada—
amendment to Act authorizes continued enforcement of Act, and continuance of price control, 1122.

Emigration:

Canada—
efforts of N.E.S. to check "export of brains", 141.
emigration of Canadian professional workers to the United States—review of bulletin prepared by Bureau of Technical Personnel, Department of Labour, 866.
Immigration, Emigration and External Trade—paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 967.

Employee Training:

Canada—
provisions of collective agreement, 1556.

Employee Welfare:

See Industrial Welfare.

Employee's Organizations:

See Trade Unions.

Employer-Employee Relations:

See Industrial Relations; Labour-Management Co-operation.

Employers' Associations:

Canada—
extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 21.

Employers' Organizations:

B.C.—
number of organizations in 1945-47, 579.

Employment:

I.L.O. survey of employment in 17 countries, 1228.
U.N. survey of national plans for full employment and economic security, 1228-31.
inquiry into practice of forced labour, postponed—conclusions adopted by I.L.O. in regard to problem of, 1227.
adoption of Convention on Fee-charging Employment Agencies, at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1092.
recommendations and resolutions of Subcommittee on Instability of Employment adopted by *Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee* of the I.L.O., 1538-40.
age of admission of young people to underground work in coal mines—discussion by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on *Coal Mining*, 858.
resolutions adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*—protection of young workers on inland waterways, 1546; measures for promoting regularization of employment of dock workers, 1544-46.
revision and adoption of Migration for Employment Convention and Recommendation at third session of Permanent Migration Committee, 581, 1091; recommendation of Committee *re* placement of refugees and displaced persons in specialized occupations, 581.
resolution adopted at second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O., in Geneva-Canada-Switzerland, 417.
Canada—
Seasonality of Employment in Canada—report (with tables) on seasonal and year-round employment and unemployment, 1210.
number of workers employed in certain industries—primary textiles industry, 1263—knitting, 1265; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1274; rayon yarn and cloth, 1279.
Statistics—
labour month in brief—*monthly employment situation*, 3, 139, 241, 373, 523, 673, 815, 948, 1075, 1197, 1331, 1509; *civilian labour force*, 673, 1198.
monthly reports on current employment conditions, 89, 197, 318, 467, 628, 762, 896, 1026, 1142, 1283, 1462, 1597.
employment, hours and earnings, 107, 211, 338, 485, 644, 780, 915, 1042, 1161, 1301, 1479, 1620.
National Employment Service—
general employment situation in Canada—report of Director at meeting of National Employment Committee (U.I.C.), 316.

Employment—Con.**Canada—Con.***National Employment Service—Con.*

placement of university graduates in 1949—remarks of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, 1200.

Semi-Annual Report of Hirings and Separations, 1022.

efforts to check "export of brains", 141.

suitable employment for tuberculous veterans sought by Department of Veterans Affairs and N.E.S., 527.

survey on employment of women and girls in restaurants, 36.

Farm Labour—

situation as reported by provincial directors of farm labour: Alberta, 278; British Columbia, 279; Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277; Prince Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 277; Saskatchewan, 278.

Older Workers—

unemployment among older workers in post-war period, 1945-49, 1392.

employment problems of older workers and displaced persons discussed at quarterly meeting of N.E.C., 1202.

Federal Department of Labour commended by T. and L.C. on campaign for employment of older workers, 554.

University Students—

plans for placement of 1950 university graduates—text of letter sent by Deputy Minister of Labour to all Canadian universities, 1200.

annual survey to find summer employment for university students, 244.

employment prospects for students in engineering, science and commerce, 6, 1513.

Displaced Persons—

number of displaced persons placed in employment during first seven months of 1949, 1081.

placement of displaced persons in 1948, 400.

recommendations of N.E.C. *re* displaced persons, etc., 819.

employment problems of displaced persons and older workers discussed at quarterly meeting of N.E.C., 1202.

Polish veterans complete employment agreements, 5.

Training—

training unemployed persons for gainful employment, under Dominion-Provincial agreements, 1080.

amendments to Apprenticeship Agreements—encouragement of pre-employment training, 152.

Unemployment Insurance—

exemption of part-time subsidiary work under Unemployment Insurance Act, 401.

Employment—Con.**Canada—Con.***Unemployment Insurance—Con.*

report on unemployment insurance situation presented at annual meeting of C.M.A., by C.A.L. Murchison, Employers' Representative, U.I.C., 1080.

amendment to Unemployment Insurance Act requested by C.C.C.L., 1386.

Construction Industry—

employment in, 249.

Physically Handicapped—

conference to study employment of, 1511.

Prevailing Rates Employees—

regulations governing, 1571.

Section Gangs—

clarification of safety rules by union of T. and L.C., the C.N.R. and C.P.R. *re* employment of section men, ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

Coal Mining—

Government research in process to convert coal to oil and avert unemployment in Maritime Coal Mines, suggested by U.M.W.A. (District 26) in memorandum to Dominion Coal Board, 1202.

C.C. of L.—

extracts from brief presented by president at meeting of N.E.C., 315; other recommendations, 559.

B.C.: statistics covering women and girl employees as shown in annual report of Department of Labour (1947), 578; public works program to stimulate employment requested by Federation of Labour, 567.

Nfld.: provisions of Children's Protection Act, 393.

N.S.: provisions of Labour Act *re* employment of non-residents, 1429.

Ont.: activities of Counselling Service established by Regional Office of U.I.C. to assist older unemployed workers, 529.

Que.: repeal of Fishermen's Engagement and Wage Act, 614.

N.W.T.: provisions of Ordinance Respecting Billiard and Bowling Alleys, 1569.

India.: development of National Employment Service, 683; enactment of Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 282; obstruction from labour contractors and jobbers dealt with by Employment Service, 254.

New Zealand: review of economic conditions indicates continuance of full employment, 404.

United Kingdom: employment statistics for 1948, 252; proposal to raise retiring age of British workers—report of Royal Commission on Population, 1203; experiment in employment of older skilled workers by engineering establishment, 1517; annual report of Chief Inspector of Factories (1947), 716.

Employment—Con.

Alaska: enactment of legislation providing women equal pay with men for equal work, 1084.

Japan: enactment of security law to control employment of girl workers in textile mills, 19.

U.S.A.: post-war employment trends, 680; review of Economic Report of President Truman to Congress, 1084; hiring of physically handicapped urged by President Truman, 1343; supply and demand for engineers estimated in analysis of employment situation by Bureau of Labour Statistics, 954; plan to expand job placements for Negroes, 1520; number of women in professional and semi-professional employment, 1084; employment status of older workers—summary of report issued by New York State Department of Labour, 403; employment of home-workers in direct mail industry in New York state, 1085; child labour standards in Kentucky and Virginia, 622.

Employment Agencies:

Convention on Fee-Charging Employment Agencies, adopted at thirty-second session of I.L.O. Conference, 1092.

N.W.T.: provisions of Ordinance Respecting Employment Agencies, 1569.

Employment Committees:

Canada—

proceedings of meeting of National Employment Committee, 819.

Employment Conditions:

International Labour Organization—

adoption of Conventions and Recommendation at thirty-second session—Labour Clauses in Public Contracts, 1092; No. 72 (Holidays with Pay), No. 75 (Crew Accommodation on Board Ship), No. 76 (Wages, Hours of Work and Manning), 1093.

resolution on Conditions of Employment of Agricultural Workers in the Americas, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1533.

I.L.O. to investigate conditions on Panama ships, 865.

inspection of conditions for young workers on inland waterways recommended by Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.

labour conditions in oil industry discussed at second session of Petroleum Committee, 261.

Canada—

improved working conditions for Government "prevailing rate" employees, announced by Minister of Labour, 1512.

sound hazards in industrial plants, 10.

Employment Conditions—Con.

Canada—Con.

briefs on working conditions of hourly-paid Government employees, presented by T. and L.C., C.C. of L., and Civil Service Federation of Canada, 246.

remarks of Minister of Labour at T. and L.C. convention, concerning prevailing rate employees, 1353; resolutions adopted, 1361.

resolutions adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1373.

working conditions in certain industries—
brewery products, 887; tobacco products, 891.

edible animal products, 1445-61—dairy products, 1445; meat products, 1446; fish canning and packing, 1447.

edible plant products—flour milling, 1582; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1584; confectionery manufacturing, 1586; fruit and vegetable canning, 1591.

electric current, production and distribution of, 191.

electrical products, 1133-41—electrical machinery and apparatus, 1133; radio sets and parts, 1138.

fur products, 78; leather and its products, 82.

printing and publishing, 1009-1022—daily newspaper publishing, 1009; job printing and publishing, 1016; lithographing and photo-engraving, 1020.

production and distribution of electric current, 191.

pulp and paper and paper box industries, 751.

textiles industry, 1263-82—knitting, 1265; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1274; rayon yarn and cloth, 1279.

tobacco products, 891.

Man: regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 619.

Nfld.: provisions of Sanitation and Medical Attendance, Logging Camps, Act (1938), 392; of Logging Act (1938), 392.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) *re* employment conditions of women and young workers, 15; summary of article on *Welfare and Labour Turnover*, 1087.

India: legislation enacted in 1947 and 1948, 281-86; investigation into sources of fatigue and determination of suitable working conditions in cotton textile mills, 536.

Japan: conditions of labour in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1225, 1226; employment conditions of goal workers in textile mills, 19.

Employment of Children:

See Child Labour; Juvenile Employment.

Employment of Women:

See Women in Employment.

Employment Offices:

See Employment Agencies; Employment Service.

Employment Services:

survey of work of I.L.O.—report of David A. Morse, Director-General, 153-54.
legislative competence of Dominion (of Canada) and the provinces in regard to Convention and Recommendation adopted at 31st session of International Labour Conference, 35.
summary of Third Report of I.L.O. to the United Nations, 960.
labour mobility and transfers—U.N. survey of national plans for full employment, 1230.

Canada—

employment service statistics, 114, 218, 348, 492, 651, 790, 922, 1050, 1171, 1308, 1486, 1630.
monthly report on current employment conditions, 91, 200, 321, 471, 632, 766, 900, 1030, 1147, 1287, 1467, 1600.
selection of unemployed persons to be trained for gainful employment, 1080.
efforts of Executive and Professional Division to check "export of brains", 141.
re counselling of older unemployed workers, 529.
activities of N.E.S. in selection, placement, transference and transportation of farm labour, 678.
policy of N.E.S. *re* placement of workers at minimum wages, 316.
transfer of carpenters to construction work at Petawawa Military Camp, 141.
Semi-Annual Report of Hirings and Separations, prepared by N.E.S., 1022.
N.E.S. survey on employment of women and girls in restaurants, 36.
activities described in eighth annual report of U.I.C. (1948-49), 950.
fifth annual conference of Ontario chapter, 949.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—address given at fifth annual conference of Ontario Chapter of International Association of Public Employment Services, 1210-16.

organized movements of seasonal workers—report on 1948 program by Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Committees, 834; plans for 1949, 841.

annual survey to find summer employment for university students, 244.

placement of university graduates in 1949 by N.E.S.—remarks of Minister of Labour, 1200.

development of vocational guidance—functions of N.E.S. in regard to, 546, 550.

services of N.E.S. available to province of Newfoundland, 394.

Employment Services—Con.**Canada—Con.**

institution of five-day week for all employees of N.E.S., reduction of overtime, and payment at "recognized overtime rate", recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

Nfld.: services of N.E.S. available to tenth province, 394.

Ont.: fifth annual conference of Ontario chapter, 949.

P.E.I.: services commended by provincial director of farm labour, 276.

Que.: placement of farm workers as reported by provincial director of farm labour, 277.

India: establishment and development of National Employment Service, 282, 683; obstruction from labour contractors and jobbers dealt with by Employment Exchanges, 254.

U.S.A.: plan to expand job placements for Negroes, 1520; review of *Dictionary of Occupational Titles of the United States Employment Service*, 952.

See also Employment Agencies.

Engineering:

second session of Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of I.L.O., in Rome, 1536.

Canada—

employment and salary prospects for students of 1949 and 1950 classes, 6.

prospective employment for new graduates, 1513.

shortage of mining engineers (students) enrolled at Canadian universities, 1081.

Careers in Natural Science and Engineering—booklet issued by Department of Labour for students and counsellors, 1515.

Man.: provisions of Operating Engineers and Firemen Act, 996.

Ont.: revision of Engineers' Act *re* hoisting engineers requested by Federation of Labour, 575, activities of Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers (1947-48), 421.

United Kingdom: action of T.U.C. *re* nationalization of, 1389; experiment in employment of older skilled workers by engineering establishment, 1517.

U.S.A.: supply and demand for engineers estimated in analysis of employment situation by Bureau of Labour Statistics, 954.

Equal Pay:**Canada—**

equal pay for male and female employees requested by C.C. of L., 1373.

Man.: equal pay for equal work sought by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270.

Ont.: Bill to provide for equal pay for equal work for women, not passed, 1001.

Equal Pay—Con.

United Kingdom: convention report on action of T.U.C., 1389.

Alaska: enactment of legislation providing women equal pay with men for equal work, 1084.

Essential Services:

Australia—

provisions of Emergency Services Act of the State of Victoria, 253.

European Recovery Program:

establishes Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity, 13.

increasing role of Labour in European recovery—establishment of ERP Trade Union Advisory Committee, 953.

survey of work of I.L.O.—report of David A. Morse, Director-General, 154.

resolution on foreign policy adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

support reaffirmed by C.I.O., 42.

Excess Profits Tax:

Canada—

reimposition of tax recommended by C.C.C.L., 562.

recommendation of C.C. of L., 556-57.

reimposition of 100 per cent excess profits tax requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Man.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 271.

Exchequer Court of Canada:

Court holds that worker (movie projectionist) is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083.

Exit Permits:

See Labour Exit Permits.

Expenditure:

Canada—

gross national expenditure at market prices (1946-1948), 711.

"Export of Brains":

Canada—

efforts of N.E.S. to check "export of brains", 141.

Exports:

problem of declining exports—U.N. survey of national plans for economic security, 1231.

Canada—

labour month in brief—foreign trade in 1948-49, 141, 242, 524, 674, 816, 1087, 1549.

exports of goods and services (1946-1948)—D.B. of S. report on national income and expenditure, 711, 712.

resolution on foreign trade adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

United Kingdom: exports in 1948, 252.

Japan: economic policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1227.

External Affairs:

Canada—

resolution of C.C. of L., 556; remarks of Prime Minister, 559-60.

External Affairs, Department of:

announces formation of Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee, 529.

External Trade:

See Trade.

Fact-Finding Boards:

U.S.A.—

recommendations of Steel Industry (fact-finding) Board in report on dispute between United Steelworkers of America and companies of basic steel industry, 1340.

Fact-Finding Commissions:

I.L.O. establishes Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, 1227.

Factories:

proceedings of Technical Conference of I.L.O. held to examine Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories, 581.

Canada—

abolition of work in houses where such work may be done in factories, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

Alta.: revised safety regulations under Factories Act governing erection of derricks, drilling, cleaning, repairing, operation and maintenance of oil and gas well-drilling plants, rigs and equipment (Order 14), 1003; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour re factory inspection, 267.

B.C.: annual report of Factory Inspection Branch, Department of Labour (1947), 579; December 27, 1948, proclaimed as public holiday under Factories Act, 73.

N.S.: amendments to Act requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Ont.: inspections during 1947-48, 420; prohibition of industrial homework, urged by Federation of Labour, 574.

Sask.: new section in Factories Act, 741; inspections during 1948, 973.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) re medical examination of young workers, medical supervision, safety regulations, etc., 15; establishment in "Development Areas" scheduled under Distribution of Industry Act, 533; annual report of Chief Inspector of Factories (1947), 712; *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panel on Human Factors Affecting Industrial Productivity established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1219.

Factories—Con.

- India: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145; Factories Act—*re* enactment of, 282, provisions, 284.
- New Zealand: wages and salaries of factory workers—review of economic conditions, 404-5.

Fair Employment Practices:**U.S.A.—**

- passage of Fair Employment Practices Commission bill urged by C.I.O., 42.

Fair Labour Standards Act (U.S.A.):

- amendments of 1949, 1576.
- minimum wage raised under Fair Labour Standards Amendments of 1949, 1520.
- amendments to Act *re* overtime-on-overtime, 1086.
- general increase of minimum wages under Act, requested by A.F. of L., 39.

Fair Wages:**Canada—**

- fair wages conditions in Dominion Government contracts, 69, 180, 305, 452, 607, 737, 879, 991, 1118, 1250, 1422, 1562.

- amendments to Dominion Fair Wages Policy, 1002.

- Man.: schedule of rates of wages and maximum hours for certain public and private construction works, 1125.

- Ont.: insertion of fair wage clause in all Government contracts, requested by Federation of Labour, 574.

- Sask.: enactment of Fair Wage Act, requested by Federation of Labour, 719, by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 273.

Family Allowances:**Canada—**

- amendments to Family Allowance Act (1944), 1122.

- amendments in Family Allowance Act—repeal of provision which reduced amount of allowances to fifth child and subsequent children in family of more than four; payment of allowances in cases of immigrant children resident in Canada one year instead of three, 678.

- services of Department of National Health and Welfare extended to province of Newfoundland, 398.

- recommendations of C.C.C.L., 562.

- Nfld.: services of Department of National Health and Welfare extended to tenth province, 398.

Family Undertakings:

- employment of young workers in family undertakings—resolution adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1546.

Farm Labour:

- international and interprovincial transfers of farm workers for 1949 harvests, 1333.

Farm Labour—Con.

- report of Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

Canada—

- organized movements of seasonal workers in agriculture, 834; plans for 1949, 841.

- demand and supply of farm labour—proceedings of Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 279.

- activities of N.E.S. in selection, placement, transference and transportation, of farm workers, 678.

- proceedings of sixth Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 142, 275.

- services of Immigration and Farm Placements Branch, Federal Department of Labour, extended to Province of Newfoundland, 396.

- decline in average wages for male farm help during August, 1336.

- employment situation as reported by provincial directors of farm labour: Alberta, 278; British Columbia, 279; Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277; Prince Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 277; Saskatchewan, 278.

- Nfld.: services of Immigration and Farm Placements Branch, Federal Department of Labour, extended to tenth province, 396.

- P.E.I.: provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act not applicable to farm labourers and employers, 1436.

- India: wage regulation in agriculture provided under Minimum Wages Act, 282; special study of labour conditions to be undertaken by I.L.O., 282.

Farm Machinery:**Canada—**

- machinery manufactured and distributed by Canadian Co-operative Implementations, Limited, 1397.

Farm Organizations:

- report of Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

Canada—

- co-operation with leaderships of major farm organizations, requested by C.C. of L., 1378.

Farm Production:**Canada—**

- net income of farm operators (1946-1948), 711.

Farm Service Force:**Ont.—**

- report of provincial director of farm labour on activities of, 278.

Farmers' Insurance:**Canada—**

- re* farmers' mutual fire insurance, 1399.

- Farms:**
U.S.A.—
farm housing program under Housing Act (1949), 1342.
recommendation of C.I.O., 42.
- Fascism:**
Canada—
resolution on immigration adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1362.
- Fatigue:**
India—
investigation into sources of fatigue in cotton textile mills, 536.
- Federal Aid:**
See Unemployment and Relief.
- Federal Government Employees:**
See Government Employees.
- Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America:**
U.S.A.—
re labour relations and collective bargaining, 707.
- Federation of Mexican Workers and Peasants:**
re national labour congress, 1519.
- Federation of Telephone Workers of British Columbia:**
certification proceedings, 46.
- Fee-Charging Employment Agencies:**
Convention adopted at thirty-second session of I.L.O. Conference, 1092.
- Fellowships:**
proposals adopted by Governing Body of I.L.O., 862.
- Finance:**
1950 budget for work of I.L.O. approved at 108th session of Governing Body, 863; at thirty-second session of International Labour Conference, 1094.
- Canada—
numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1525; in 1947, 256, 260.
activities of Industrial Development Bank, reviewed in annual report, 142.
Mortgage Lending in Canada, 1948—
report on real estate financing, issued by Central Mortgage and Housing, 822.
- Firefighters:**
See Firemen.
- Fire Insurance:**
Canada—
re co-operative insurance, 1399.
- Fire Prevention:**
Ont.—
recommendation of Federation of Labour, 575.
54479—3½
- Firemen:**
Man.—
provisions of Operating Engineers and Firemen Act, 996.
Ont.: provisions of Fire Departments Act (1949), 1000; amended provisions of Fire Department's Act *re* collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration, of disputes, 8; recommendations of Federation of Labour, 575.
- First Aid:**
Canada—
first aid training in Department of Labour, 9.
- Fish Canning and Packing Industry:**
Canada—
wages, hours and working conditions, 1446.
- Fisheries:**
Newfoundland—
report on fishing and fish processing industries, 378-79, 382.
- Fishermen:**
Que.—
repeal of Fishermen's Engagement and Wage Act, 614.
- Fishermen's Protective Union:**
Newfoundland—
re, 386, 387.
- Fishing:**
Canada—
numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1523; in 1947, 256, 257.
monthly report on current employment conditions, 630.
extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 28.
Seasonality of Employment in Canada—
extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in fishing industry, 1210, 1212, 1215, 1216.
activities of fishermen's co-operatives in 1947-48, 1399.
co-operative marine insurance for west coast fishermen, 1399.
B.C.: new regulations under Health Act *re* sanitary control of shell-fish industry, 1124.
Nfld.: report on labour organization, 386.
N.S.: granting of full collective bargaining rights of fishermen requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.
- Five-Day Week:**
See Hours of Work.
- Flour Milling Industry:**
Canada—
wages, hours and working conditions, 1582.
- Food:**
Man.—
legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 271.
U.S.A.: conservation measures proposed by A.F. of L., 39.

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union:

policies adopted by A.F. of L. and C.I.O. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824.

Forced Labour:

report of Governing Body of I.L.O., at 108th session, 864.
inquiry into practice of forced labour, postponed—conclusions adopted by I.L.O. in regard to problem of, 1227.
labour rights debated by Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, 535.

Ford, C. R., *Supervisor of Technical Training:* presents report at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 855.

Ford Motor Company:

U.S.A.—

agreement between Company and U.A.W. providing pensions and social insurance—summary of proposed pension plan, 1341.

Foreign Investments:

Canada—

D.B. of S. report on foreign investments, 823.

Foreign Policy:

Canada—

legislative resolution of C.C. of L., 556;
remarks of Prime Minister, 559-60;
resolution adopted at convention, 1372.

U.S.A.: Economic Report of President Truman, to Congress, 1084.

Foreign Trade:

Canada—

labour month in brief—Canada's foreign trade in 1948-49, 141, 242, 524, 674, 816, 1087.

resolution adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1357.

See also Trade.

Forest Operations:

See Minimum Wages.

Forestry:

Canada—

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1523; in 1947, 256, 257.

Nfld.: report on logging, pulp and paper mills and sawmills in tenth province, 378-79, 383.

Foundry Industry:

United Kingdom—

action of T.U.C. *re* nationalization of, 1389.

France:

ratification of ten I.L.O. conventions adopted, 265.

Franchise:

Canada—

extension of franchise to all citizens over 18 years of age, recommended by C.C. of L., 559; T. and L.C., 554, 1363.

Ont.: extension of franchise to persons 18 years of age or over, recommended by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 575; recommendation of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 571.

La Fraternite Canadienne des Policiers:

collective agreements, 1419.

Free International Trade Union Centre:

T. and L.C. co-operation with T.U.C. and A.F. of L. in formation of Centre, 1358.

affiliation with Centre recommended by Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

Freedom of Association:

legislative competence of Dominion (of Canada) and the provinces in regard to Convention adopted at thirty-first session of International Labour Conference, 35.

resolution concerning the establishment of international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association, approved at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1091.

I.L.O. establishes Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, 1227.

proposal of Director-General approved by Governing Body of I.L.O., 863.

draft resolution of Subcommittee on Industrial Relations adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1541.

resolution on the Right of Association of Agricultural Workers, 1533, and resolution concerning Freedom of Association, 1535, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of the American States, members of the I.L.O.

Canada—

delegation of Italian free trade unionists welcomed by Hon Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, 525

legislation prohibiting unionization of police officers, condemned by T. and L.C., 1363; resolution adopted at convention, 1363.

Italy: delegation of free trade unionists welcomed to Canada by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Federal Minister of Labour, 525.

U.S.A.: review of book *The Gift of Freedom*, issued by Bureau of Labour Statistics, 953.

See also Trade Unions.

Freight Elevators:

See Elevators.

Freight Rates:

Ont.—

establishment of fair and equitable highway freight rates, requested by Federation of Labour, 574.

French-Canadian Representation:

increase in representation in Federal Civil Service, requested by C.C.C.L., 563.

French-Canadian Views on Immigration:

paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 962.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions, 1591.

Fruit and Vegetable Industry:

Canada—

proposed regulations of U.I.C. governing payment of benefit to workers in off-season, 317.

B.C.: application of overtime order to workers in fruit and vegetable industry, recommended by Federation of Labour, 567.

Fruit Picking:

Canada—

interprovincial movement of farm workers, 1333.

movement of fruit pickers to British Columbia in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 837; plans for 1949, 841.

B.C.: report of provincial director of farm labour, 279.

Fuel:

Canada—

establishment of national fuel policy, requested by C.C. of L., 559.

Full Employment:

U.N. survey of national plans for full employment and economic security, 1228.

New Zealand: review of economic conditions indicates continuance of full employment, 404.

Fur Products Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in fur products industry, 78.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry (1941-1948), 1209.

Furniture Industry:

Canada—

furniture strike in Province of Quebec—presidential report of Gerard Picard at convention of C.C.C.L., 1382.

Furniture Polishing:

Alta.—

inclusion of furniture polishing, painting and varnishing industry, under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1003.

Garages:

Man.—

amendment in Garage Keepers Act, 998.

P.E.I.: application of Apprenticeship Act to trade of "garage mechanic", 1436.

Garson, Hon. Stuart S., Minister of Justice:

on disallowance of P.E.I. Trade Union Act, 249.

Gas:

Canada—

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1525.

provisions of Pipe Lines Act, 1122.

Alta.: amendment to Boilers Act *re* liquefied petroleum gas containers, 1123; amendment to Edmonton Charter, 1124.

Australia: double pay for Sunday work granted to shift workers, 1086.

General Electric Company:

U.S.A.—

free hospitalization plan for retiring employees, 18.

General Longshoremen's Union:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 172, 173.

General Motors Corporation:

U.S.A.—

announces reduction in wage rates and prices, 404.

General Truck Drivers' Union:

Canada—

certification proceedings, 289, 584, 588.

Geography:

Canada—

The Geographical Context—paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 961.

Germany:

trade union leaders study U.S. techniques, 1206.

Gold Mining:

Canada—

reports on displaced persons employed in gold mining areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec, 819.

Goldenberg, H. Carl:

text of address at annual meeting of Canadian Welfare Council, on provincial-municipal relations in public welfare services, 956.

Government Contracts:

See Contracts.

Government Employees:

Canada—

briefs on working conditions of hourly-paid employees, presented by T. and L.C., C.C. of L. and Civil Service Federation of Canada, 246.

amendments to I.R.D.I. Act *re* Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government employees, proposed at convention of T. and L.C., 1360; recommends inauguration of basic 40-hour, five-day week with differential for night work, and two weeks holidays with pay, for all Dominion Government Employees, 1361.

Nfld.: provisions of Act *re* inquiries into accidents to employees of Government departments, 393.

See also Prevailing Rates Employees.

Government Employees' Compensation Act:

regulations under Act *re* pulmonary tuberculosis, 309.

Government Regulations:

Man.—

Government Regulations and Your Business—publication issued by Bureau of Industrial Development, Department of Industry and Commerce, 1514.

See also various subject headings.

Grading:

Canada—

uniform and improved system of grading for beef cattle and lumber, recommended by Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

Great Britain:

See various subject headings.

Green, William, President, American Federation of Labour:

address at annual convention of A.F. of L., 37.

presides at quarterly conference of Executive Council of A.F. of L., 1204.

Grievance Procedure:

Ont.—

amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 572.

U.S.A.: procedure for adjusting labour disputes in atomic energy plants—recommendations of special Commission, 682; labour relation on Tennessee Valley Authority projects, 1205.

Group Insurance:

Canada—

percentage of companies providing employee group insurance plans—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, publication issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1511.

U.S.A.: life insurance plans for worker groups, 681.

Guaranteed Wage:

minimum guaranteed income for dock workers recommended by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1546.

Canada—

establishment of guaranteed minimum annual wage of \$2,000 requested by C.C. of L., 559.

Guidance:

See Vocational Guidance.

Hairdressers:

B.C.—

provisions of Shops Regulations and Weekly Holiday Act governing hair-dressing establishments, 185.

Halifax Longshoremen's Association:

conciliation proceedings, 53-54.

Hall, Frank, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks:

announces formation of "anti-Communist" group, 7.

reviews events leading to suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831.

statement on expulsion of C.S.U., at convention of T. and L.C., 1355.

Hall, Joseph, British Trades Union Congress:

extracts from address as fraternal delegate to convention of T. and L.C., 1351.

Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council:

Diamond Jubilee, 143.

Handicapped Persons:

resolution on retraining of physically incapacitated miners, adopted by sub-committee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 860.

Canada—

services of N.E.S. described in annual report of U.I.C. (1948-49), 950.

inter-departmental committee appointed to call national conference on rehabilitation of physically handicapped, 1511.

Man.: increased pensions to disabled persons requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269-70.

Sask.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) *re* hospital fees of disabled pensioners, 274.

India: direction as function of Employment Service, 254.

U.S.A.: hiring of physically handicapped urged by President Truman, 1343.

Handicrafts:

resolution concerning Handicrafts, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1536.

Hannam, Dr. H. H., President, Canadian Council of Agriculture:
heads Canadian delegation at third annual meeting of International Federation of Agricultural Producers (I.F.A.P.), 821.

Harris, George, Secretary-Treasurer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America:
remarks at convention of C.C. of L. concerning disciplinary action taken against union by Executive Council, 1368.

Harvesting:

international and interprovincial transfers of farm workers for 1949 harvests, 1333.

Canada—
re trans-border movement of farm labour, 280.

organized movement of harvesters to prairies in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 838; plans for 1949, 841.

re transportation costs of transferred farm workers, 280.

Alta.: report of provincial director of farm labour on harvesting of grain crops, 279.

B.C.: harvesting conditions as reported by provincial director of farm labour, 279.

Man.: report of provincial director of farm labour on harvesting of crops in Ontario, 278; of potato crop in North Dakota, U.S.A., 278.

N.B.: report of provincial director of farm labour on harvesting of potato crops in Maine, U.S.A., 277.

Ont.: number of combines sent to the United States to assist with harvest, 278; report of provincial director of farm labour on harvesting of crops in prairie provinces, 277; of tobacco crops, 278.

P.E.I.: report of provincial director of farm labour on harvesting of potato crops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 276.

Que.: report of provincial director of farm labour on harvesting of crops in prairie provinces and Maine, U.S.A., 277.

Sask.: report of provincial director of farm labour, 278.

U.S.A.: *re* trans-border movement of farm labour, 280.

Haymaking:

Canada—
movement of haymakers to Ontario and P.E.I. in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 837, 839; plans for 1949, 841.

Hazardous Occupations:

protection of young workers on inland waterways—conclusions of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.

Canada—
sound hazards in industrial plants, 10.

U.S.A.: child labour standards in Kentucky and Virginia, 622.

Health:

co-operation between I.L.O. and World Health Organization—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.

survey of work of I.L.O.—report of David A. Morse, Director-General, 155.

health and safety of workers discussed at second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O., in Geneva, Switzerland, 419.

Canada—
work of Industrial Health Division of Federal Department of National Health and Welfare, 165.

sound hazards in industrial plants—report in *Industrial Health Bulletin* published by Department of National Health and Welfare, 10.

application of health and welfare program to province of Newfoundland, 398, 399.

establishment of industrial medical service by Northern Electric Company, Limited, 677.

x-ray examination for everyone in the province of Quebec, requested by C.C.C.L., 1386; urges establishment of Medical Centre in urban areas, 1385.

recommendations of C.C. of L., 558.

recommendations of R.T.B. *re* medical research and health services, 564.

requests of T. and L.C. and C.C. of L., on behalf of hourly-paid Government employees, 246.

B.C.: new regulations under Act *re* sanitary control of shell-fish industry, 1124.

Man.: regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 619; under Public Health Act, 1255; legislative resolution *re* health services, 999.

N.B.: amendment in Act, 73.

Nfld.: application of Canada's health and welfare program to tenth province, 398; provisions of Sanitation and Medical Attendance, Logging camps, Act (1938), 392.

Ont.: recommendations of Federation of Labour, 572.

Que.: amendments to Public Health Act, 1005; amended regulations under Mining Act governing safety and health of workers in mines, 1257.

Sask.: regulations under Health Services Act, 744, 746, 1129.

Australia: provisions of Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Act (1947), 145.

Health—Con.

India: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145; investigation into sources of fatigue and determination of suitable working conditions in cotton textile mills, 536.

United Kingdom: charge for medicines supplied under National Health Service, 1517; provisions of Factories Act (1948), 15; annual report of National Coal Board, 1222.

U.S.A.: provisions of agreements between United Steelworkers of America and major steel producers, 1518; social security plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145; disability benefits law in New York state, 682; establishment of union health centre in New York, by I.L.G.W.U., 535; continued support of World Health Organization endorsed by A.F. of L., 39.

See also Sick Leave.

Health and Welfare, Department of:

See National Health and Welfare, Department of:

Health Education:

See Education.

Health Insurance:

establishment of health insurance plan for all workers in Canada and the U.S.A., recommended by International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, 817-18.

Canada—

enactment of Dominion-provincial program, requested by C.C.C.L., 563.

exemption of health service insurance premiums from income tax, requested by C.C. of L., 1378; other recommendations, 558.

establishment of comprehensive National Health Insurance Act sought by T. and L.C., 553.

Man.: enactment of Federal plan urged by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.

N.S.: establishment of "full system of health insurance" requested by executive committee of T. and L.C., 569.

Ont.: recommendations of Federation of Labour, 572.

Eire: national health insurance contributory scheme under Social Welfare Act, 254.

India: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 285.

Hesler, Norman A., President, Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

address at annual meeting of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1098.

Hickey-Freeman Company:**U.S.A.—**

case study of plant having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 707.

Highways:**Canada—**

R.T.B. oppose international highway transport, 564.

Alta.: amendment to Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1124.

Ont.: establishment of fair and equitable highway freight rates, requested by Federation of Labour, 574; recommendation of Federation *re* insurance, 575.

Hirings and Separations:**Canada—**

Semi-annual Report of Hirings and Separations, prepared by N.E.S., 1022.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' International Union:

collective agreement, 1245.

Holidays:

paid holidays for young workers—discussion by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 859.

Canada—

seven public holidays for Government prevailing rate employees, announced by Minister of Labour, 1512.

regulations governing prevailing rate employees *re* public holidays, 1571.

remarks of Minister of Labour at convention of T. and L.C., concerning statutory holidays for prevailing rate employees, 1353.

legislation on public holidays, 538.

statutory holidays in manufacturing industries (1947), 538.

provisions of agreement reached between Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and employees (United Steelworkers of America), 676; correction, 886.

resolution on statutory holidays adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1373.

statutory holidays with pay for employees in industry, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

requests of T. and L.C. and C.C. of L. on behalf of hourly-paid government employees, 246.

recommendation of Canadian Chamber of Commerce *re* statutory holidays, 1527.

*statutory holidays in certain industries—*brewery products, 890; tobacco products, 894.

edible animal products, 1445—dairy products, 1446, 1454; meat products, 1446, fish canning and packing, 1447, 1461.

electrical products, 1133—electrical machinery and apparatus, 1134; radio sets and parts, 1140.

flour milling, 1583; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1586; confectionery manufacturing, 1591; fruit and vegetable canning, 1595.

fur products, 80.

Holidays—Con.

Canada—*Con.*

- leather and its products, 83—leather tanning, 83, boot and shoe industry, 86.
- printing and publishing, 1009—22—daily newspaper industry, 1014; job printing and publishing, 1019; lithographing and photo engraving, 1022.
- production and distribution of electric current, 192.
- pulp and paper industry, 752; paper box industry, 762.
- textiles industry (primary), 1265—knitting, 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1277; rayon yarn and cloth, 1280.

B.C.: provisions of Shops Regulations and Weekly Holiday Act governing hair-dressing establishments, 185; December 27, 1948, proclaimed as holiday under Shops Regulation and Weekly Holiday Act, 73.

Man.: provisions of Interpretation Act, 998; regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 619.

Nfld.: provisions of Shops Act (1940), 392.

Ont.: statutory holidays with pay for fire-fighters, requested by Federation of Labour, 575.

Que.: amendment to Early Closing Act, 613.

Sask.: annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972; amendments to Annual Holidays Act recommended by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 719; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 273.

See also Vacations with Pay.

Home Work:

Canada—

- abolition of work in houses where such work may be done in factories, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

B.C.: industrial home-work permits granted during 1947, 580.

Ont.: annual report of Factory Inspection Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 421; prohibition of industrial home work urged by Federation of Labour, 574.

Mexico: resolution adopted at national congress on labour and social welfare, 1519.

U.S.A.: legislation enacted in 1948 *re* industrial homework, 623; employment of home workers in direct mail industry in New York state, 1085.

Hospital Insurance:

B.C.—

- regulation under Act, 455, 1254.

Hospital Sweepstakes:

Canada—

- legalization urged by T. and L.C., 1363.

54479—4

Hospitalization:

Canada—

- percentage of companies reporting group hospital schemes—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1511.

Alta.: amendment to Calgary Charter, 1123; provisions of Public Welfare Assistance Act, 1123; new section under Town and Village Act, Improvement Districts Act, and Municipal District Act, *re* taxation, 1123.

Man.: legislative resolution *re* health services, 999.

N.S.: free hospitalization for maternity patients, requested by executive committee of T. and L.C., 569.

Ont.: free hospital services for old age pensioners, requested by Federation of Labour, 571.

Sask.: regulations under Hospitalization Act, 74, 312, 1258; amendments to Act (1948), 744; amendments to City, Town, Village and Rural Municipality Acts, 745; legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.

U.S.A.: provisions of agreements between United Steelworkers of America and major steel producers, 1518; General Electric free hospitalization plan for retiring employees, 18; social security plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145.

Hospitals:

B.C.—

- recommendations of Federation of Labour *re* Hospital Act, 566.

Man.: labour representation on all boards requested by Executive Committee, 269.

U.S.A.: compulsory arbitration provisions *re* disputes involving hospitals and public utilities, deleted from Michigan strike control law, 1084.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

Canada—

- re* formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, 7.

re expulsion of C.S.U., 1355.

conciliation proceedings, 1554.

U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Hotels and Restaurants:

Canada—

- N.E.S. survey on employment of women and girls in restaurants, 36.

N.S.: revised regulations under Liquor Control Act, 1257.

Sask.: new regulations under Liquor Act, 1258.

Hours of Work:

- legislative competence of Dominion (of Canada) and the provinces in regard to Conventions concerning night work of women and young persons in industry, adopted at thirty-first session of International Labour Conference, 35.
- adoption of Convention No. 76 (Wages, Hours of Work and Manning) at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1093.
- night work, weekly rest and paid holidays of young workers—discussion by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 858, 859.
- resolution concerning Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1939, adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549; proposals of subcommittee *re* hours of work and night work for young workers on inland waterways, 1547.
- 40-hour week in the petroleum industry—report of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee (second session), 264.
- Canada—
 - statistics *re* employment, hours and earnings, 107, 211, 338, 485, 644, 780, 915, 1042, 1161, 1301, 1479, 1620.
 - regulations governing prevailing rate employees, 1571.
 - provisions of agreement between Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and employees (United Steelworkers of America), 676; correction, 886.
 - hours of work of male and female wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing (1947), 708.
 - work week in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 684-93.
 - establishment of five-day work week in Civil Service requested by U.I.C. Association, 1581.
 - five-day, 40-hour week sought in resolution adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1373.
 - five-day, 40-hour week, sought by T. and L.C., and C.C. of L., 246.
 - T. and L.C.—recommends inauguration of basic 40-hour, five-day week for Federal civil servants with differential for night work, 1361; institution of five-day week for all employees of N.E.S. and U.I.C., 1361; enactment of national and provincial legislation for 40-hour week without reduction in take-home pay, 1361; establishment of 40-hour week for employees in undertakings under government jurisdiction, 554; amendment to B.N.A. Act *re* establishment of minimum hours and control of child labour, 1361.
 - standard weekly hours in certain industries*—
 - brewery products, 890; tobacco products, 892.

Hours of Work—Con.

- Canada—Con.
 - standard weekly hours in certain industries*—Con.
 - edible animal products, 1445—dairy products, 1445, 1450-51; meat products, 1446, 1456; fish canning and packing, 1447, 1460.
 - edible plant products—flour milling, 1583; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1584; confectionery manufacturing, 1589; fruit and vegetable canning, 1595.
 - electrical products, 1133—electrical machinery and apparatus, 1134; radio sets and parts, 1139.
 - fur products, 79.
 - leather and its products, 83—leather tanning, 83; boot and shoe industry, 86.
 - primary textiles industry, 1264—knitting, 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1277; rayon yarn and cloth, 1280.
 - printing and publishing, 1009-22—daily newspaper industry, 1012; job printing and publishing, 1018; lithographing and photo-engraving, 1020.
 - production and distribution of electric current, 192.
 - pulp and paper industry, 752; paper box industry, 761.
- Alta.: reduction of maximum hours of work urged by Federation of Labour, 267; Orders under Labour Act—No. 6 (Holidays with Pay, construction industry), 1002; No. 10 (geophysical and seismographic survey industry), 1438-39; No. 12 (sawmills), 1438-39; No. 14 (coal mines), 1438-39; No. 16 (foundries), 1438-39; persons employed in saw and planing mills in rural districts, 184; exemption of grain elevator repair crews, 1002.
- B.C.: provisions of Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 455, 1004; investigations under Hours of Work Act in 1947, 578-79; application of overtime order to workers in fruit and vegetable industry, recommended by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 567, other recommendations, 567; reduction of hours of work from 44 to 40 per week for workers in agriculture, horticulture, domestic service, and ambulance drivers, recommended by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.
- Hours of Work Act*—occupations of stationary steam engineers, special engineers, bartenders, waiters and utility men, added to schedule of Act, 578; orders under Minimum Wage Acts and Hours of Work Act *re* overtime in shops for Christmas season, 73; withdrawal of amending Bill, 611; regulation (4B) *re* overtime, 311; regulation (17C) *re* overtime in baking

Hours of Work—Con.

- Hours of Work Act—*Con.*
 industry, 185; regulation (29A) governing employees in wholesale and retail stores, 455; Order No. 32E (working hours of employees on government road-building project), 745; Order No. 34A (bartenders), 185; Order No. 34B (bartenders, waiters and utility men), 745; Order No. 34C (bartenders, waiters and utility men in beverage rooms), 1003; Order No. 35 (grass-dehydration industry), 1003; Order 34D (bartenders, waiters and utility men), 1254; Order No. 36 (working hours of hostlers in logging industry), 1254; Order No. 36A (working hours of donkey-engine fireman employed at Gordon River Camp, Vancouver), 1254.
- Man.: schedule of rates of wages and maximum hours for certain public and private construction works, 1125; provisions of Hours of Work Act, 994; new regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 618.
- Nfld.: provisions of Shops Act (1940), 392.
- N.S.: establishment of 40-hour work week requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.
- Ont.: annual report of Factory Inspection Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 420; Bills to amend Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, not passed, 1001; administration of Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act criticized by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570, recommendation *re* exemptions under 48-hour week legislation, 571, requests forty-hour week, 570; amendments to Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 573.
- Que.: amendment to Early Closing Act, 613.
- Sask.: annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972; amendments to Hours of Work Act, 741; provisions of Orders under Minimum Wage Act, 748; 40-hour work week requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 718; legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274; new and amended regulations (Nos. 1 and 17) under Hours of Work Act, *re* overtime in shops and offices, 746-47.
- India: revised regulations under Factories Act, 284.
- United Kingdom: five-day week in coal industry—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222; annual report of Chief Inspector of Factories (1947), 717.
- Mexico: resolution adopted at national labour congress *re* employment of young people, 1519.

Hours of Work—Con.

- U.S.A.: amendments to Fair Labour Standards Act, 1576; 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534; labour share in housing construction 955; child labour standards in Kentucky and Virginia, 622.
- See also* Overtime.

Housing:

- resolution concerning establishment of international institute for building loans, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1540.

Canada—

- 1949 housing construction shows gain over 1948 according to D.B. of S. survey estimates, 1335.
- housing construction in 1948, 400.
- housing activity during first nine months of 1948, as reported in *Housing in Canada*, issued by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 249.
- Government proposals to increase housing—statement by Hon. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, 1334.
- amendments to National Housing Act urged by co-operative societies, 530.
- C.C.C.L.—recommendation, 563, remarks of Prime Minister, 563; recommends housing construction program favouring small property owners, 1387.
- C.C. of L.—recommendations, 558; remarks of Prime Minister, 559-60; resolution adopted at convention, 1373.
- R.T.B.—recommendation, 565.
- T. and L.C.—legislative recommendations, 554; urges comprehensive national housing and slum clearance program, 1362.
- B.C.: recommendation of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 567; provision of low rental housing urged by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.
- Man.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270.
- Nfld.: post-war employment in construction industry, 384.
- Ont.: recommendations of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 571; financial protection for home-owners requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 574, other recommendations, 573.
- Que.: amendments to legislation, 613.
- India: proposed government housing scheme, 283.
- U.S.A.: large-scale program of slum clearance, low-rent public housing, and farm home improvement, 1342; labour share in cost of housing construction, 955; report of Committee on building trades at convention of A.F. of L., 38; recommendations of C.I.O., 42.

Human Factors in Industry:

See Industrial Relations.

Human Rights:

text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 162.

further action to be undertaken by United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 163.

action of I.L.O. in regard to Universal Declaration of Human Rights—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.

Hydro Electric Power:

Ont.—

recommendations of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 574.

Immigrants:

See Dutch Immigrants; Migration and Settlement.

Imports:

U.N. survey of national plans for economic security, 1231.

Canada—

labour month in brief—foreign trade in 1948-49, 141, 242, 524, 674, 816, 1087, 1549.

imports of goods and services (1946-1948)—D.B. of S. report on national income and expenditure, 711, 712.

restriction on non-essential imports from the United States requested in resolution adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

United Kingdom: *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panel on Imports Substitution established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218; imports in 1948, 252.

Income:

Canada—

statistics on labour income, 106, 140, 210, 337, 484, 643, 779, 816, 914, 1042, 1160, 1300, 1478, 1619.

D.B. of S. report on national income and expenditure in Canada (1946-1948), 711.

Nfld.: wages and income in industry, 378.

U.S.A.: Economic Report of President Truman, to Congress, 1084; recommendation of C.I.O. *re* wage-earners' real income, 42.

Income Tax:

Canada—

amendment to Income Tax Act bars deduction of union dues for income tax purposes, 819, 1083.

union dues not deductible from income tax—statements by Minister of Finance and Minister of National Revenue, 1333.

Income Tax—Con.

Canada—Con.

Exchequer Court of Canada holds that worker (movie projectionist) is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083.

amendment to Income Tax Act *re* deduction of trade union dues, moved in House of Commons by Stanley Knowles, M.P., 1512.

income tax provisions of pension and welfare plans in Canadian industry, 696.

amendments to Income Tax Act urged by co-operative societies, 530.

increase in exemptions requested by C.C.C.L., 562.

exemption of union dues and health service insurance premiums, requested by C.C. of L., 1378; other recommendation, 556-57.

increased exemptions requested by R.T.B., 565; reply of Prime Minister, 565.

recommendations of T. and L.C., 553.

Man.: increase in exemptions urged by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270.

Nfld.: *re* payment of income tax in Newfoundland and Canada, 381-82, 384.

U.S.A.: resolution adopted by A.F. of L., 39; increased exemptions urged by C.I.O., 42.

India:

summary of labour legislation enacted in 1947 and 1948, 281.

number of registered unions in Dominion of India, 145.

time loss from industrial disputes during period December 1948-February 1949, 1086.

statement of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, on government policy in regard to Communism, 405.

development of National Employment Service, 683.

obstruction from labour contracts and jobbers dealt with by Employment Service, 254.

investigation into sources of fatigue and determination of suitable working conditions in cotton textile mills, 536.

provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145.

absenteeism in Madras Province, 1345.

I.L.O. establishes technical training centre to increase number of skilled production workers, 865.

organization of Asian Federation of Labour by I.L.O. Preparatory Committee, announced by India Information Service, 824.

Indigenous Workers:

resolution on Conditions of Life and Work of Indigenous Populations, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1534.

- Indigenous Workers—Con.**
Alta.: provisions of Public Welfare Assistance Act, 1123.
- Industrial Absenteeism:**
See Absenteeism.
- Industrial Accident Prevention Associations (Ontario):**
review of bulletin on accident prevention, 676.
Safety Consciousness in Industry—Text of address presented at Conference on Industrial Safety, 825.
- Industrial Areas:**
U.S.A.—
depressed areas to receive federal unemployment aid, 1204.
- Industrial Committees:**
See International Labour Organization; Plantations.
- Industrial Development:**
resolution concerning Social Aspects of the Economic Development of the American Continent, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1534.
Canada—
activities reviewed in annual report of Industrial Development Bank, 142.
Man.: *Government Regulations and Your Business*—publication issued by Bureau of Industrial Development, Department of Industry and Commerce, 1514.
- Industrial Diseases:**
See Diseases, Industrial.
- Industrial Disputes:**
resolution to Inform the Thirty-second Session of the International Labour Conference of the Two Resolutions Concerning the Settlement of Labour Disputes, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1533.
resolutions concerning the Settlement of Disputes Arising Out of the Interpretation or Application of Collective Agreements, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1533.
Canada—
developments in dispute between C.S.U. and dry cargo and passenger shipping companies operating ocean-going vessels of Canadian registry from East Coast ports, 719; text of letter distributed by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, to trade unionists and interested citizens, 720.
reply of Deputy Minister of Labour to proposals of C.S.U. for settlement of East Coast deepsea shipping dispute, 877.
- Industrial Disputes—Con.**
Canada—*Con.*
report of Arbitration Committee in dispute between certain steamship and stevedoring companies and employees (longshoremen—Halifax Longshoremen's Association), 53, 54.
status of insured workers' rights to benefit during labour disputes, as set forth under Unemployment Insurance Act, 1515.
final statement of proceedings under War-time Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, covering period March 20, 1944, to August 31, 1948, 287.
C.C. of L.—supports Amalgamated Lithographers of America in dispute with Canadian Lithographers' Association, 1378; supports Porcupine Mine Workers' Union in dispute with mine owners, 1378; policy *re* injunctions in labour disputes—convention address of President A. R. Mosher, 1366; views on use of injunctions presented to Government of New Brunswick, 575; recommends legislation outlawing injunctions obtained to prevent peaceful picketing, 559; other recommendations, 557.
T. and L.C.—recommendations, 554.
Alta.: amendment to School Act *re* disputes or disagreements between school boards or teachers, 1124; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 266.
B.C.: annual report of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Branch, Department of Labour (1947), 579; provisions of new section under Municipal Act, 611; amendments to Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Trade Union Act, requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268.
N.B. views of C.C. of L. on use of injunctions in labour disputes, 575.
Nfld.: federal labour legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act and Conciliation and Labour Act in tenth province, 1333; provisions of —Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act (1875), 389; Logging Act (1938), 392; Trade Disputes Act (1906), 389; Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Act, 1944, 389; proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.
Ont.: amended provisions of Ontario Fire Department's Act and Police Act, *re* compulsory arbitration, 8; recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* use of police in industrial disputes, 571, 574.
Que.: provisions of Act respecting Municipal and School Corporations and their Employees, 612.
Sask.: activities during 1948, 972; amendment to Trade Union Act requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 718.

Industrial Disputes—Con.

India: provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 281; time-loss from industrial disputes during period December, 1948-February, 1949, 1086.

New Zealand: industrial disputes in 1947—review of economic conditions, 404-5.

United Kingdom: report of National Coal Board (1948), 1221.

Japan: industrial relations in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1226.

U.S.A.: first N.L.R.B. decisions on inter-union boycotts, under "jurisdictional dispute" provisions of Taft-Hartley Act, 952; recommendations of Steel Industry (fact-finding) Board in report on dispute between United Steelworkers of America and companies of basic steel industry, 1340; industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in steel, coal mining, automobile, aluminum and rubber industries, 1339; compulsory arbitration provisions *re* disputes involving public utilities and hospitals, deleted from Michigan strike control law, 1084; procedure for adjusting labour disputes in atomic energy plants—recommendations of special Commission, 682; provision of proposed labour bill *re* "national emergency" disputes, 253.

Industrial Health:

See Health.

Industrial Home Work:

See Home Work.

Industrial Injuries:

See Accidents.

Industrial Iron Workers' Association:

Australia—

union ordered by Commonwealth Arbitration Court to pay in sum withdrawn from banks to assist miners in "Communist-inspired" strikes, 1207.

Industrial Medicine:

See Medical Services.

Industrial Mobilization Committee:

formation of Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee, 529.

Industrial Noise:

See Noise.

Industrial Occupations:

U.S.A.—

review of *Dictionary of Occupational Titles of the United States Employment Service*, 952.

Industrial Peace:

Canada—

five fundamentals of industrial peace—extracts from Labour Day address of Minister of Labour at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.

U.S.A.: causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining—studies of plants having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 703.

Industrial Productivity:

See Productivity.

Industrial Relations:

report of Committee of the Conference at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1090.

survey of work of I.L.O.—report of David A. Morse, Director-General, 155.

industrial relations in petroleum industry—report of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee (second session), 264.

proceedings of second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O., held in Geneva, Switzerland, 418.

draft resolution of Subcommittee on Industrial Relations, and resolution of Subcommittee on Labour-Management Co-operation, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1541, 1542.

Canada—

labour month in brief, 20, 140, 242, 374, 524, 674, 816, 948, 1075, 1197, 1331, 1510.

rules of procedure of Canada Labour Relations Board, 57.

five fundamentals of industrial peace—extracts from Labour Day address of Minister of Labour at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.

number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

progress in formation of Labour-Management Production Committees reported by L.M.C.S., Department of Labour, 1199.

Coca-Cola, Limited, establishes contributory retirement income plan, 402.

retirement income plan of E. B. Eddy Company, 252.

tenth Conference of Maritime Bureau of Industrial Relations, 9.

proceedings of 78th annual general meeting of C.M.A., 1098.

study of social tendencies in a union community—sociological investigation of the city of Windsor, 821.

declaration of policy of Canadian Chamber of Commerce, on employer-employee relations, 1526; issues publication *Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, 1511; *How to Make Friends for Your Business—A Handbook for Employers*, 1082.

Industrial Relations—Con.

Canada—Con.

summary of annual report *Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries (1948)*, issued as supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, 400.

C.C.C.L.—Bills 5 and 60—presidential report of Gerard Picard at convention of C.C.C.L., 1382; recommends amendment to Criminal Code *re* recognition of principle of compulsory strike when strike declared legal, 1385; other recommendations, 1386.

C.C. of L.—opposition to I.R.D.I. Act, 557; seeks national legislation—convention address of President A. R. Mosher, 1366; resolutions concerning “anti-labour” legislation, 1371-72, and legislation in British Columbia and Quebec, adopted at convention, 1371-72; other resolutions adopted, 1371; views on use of injunctions in labour disputes, presented to Government of New Brunswick, 575.

T. and L.C.—amendments to I.R.D.I. Act sought in resolutions adopted at convention, 1360; other recommendations, 554.

Alta.: provisions of revised Orders of Board of Industrial Relations under Labour Act, 1437; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour *re* Board of Industrial Relations, 267.

B.C.: Labour Board’s power to deal with wrongfully dismissed employees defined by Supreme Court, 456; annual report of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Branch, Department of Labour (1947), 579; annual report of Board of Industrial Relations, 578; changes in strike vote procedure urged by employer organizations, in submission to Labour Relations Board, 1336; resolutions *re* “anti-labour” legislation and Labour Relations Board, adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1371.

Man.: legislative resolution *re* control, domination or jurisdiction of trade unions, 999; withdrawal of Bill to amend Labour Relations Act, 998; amendments to Act recommended by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270; legislative proposals of C.M.A., 531.

N.B.: enactment of Labour Relations Act—rules of Board procedure, 1128, provisions, 1567; views of C.C. of L. on use of injunctions in labour disputes, 575.

Nfld.: federal labour legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and Conciliation and Labour Act in tenth province, 394, 1333; provisions of Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Act, 1944, 389; services of Industrial Relations Branch, Federal Department of Labour, available to tenth province, 394.

Industrial Relations—Con.

N.S.: amendments to Labour Code urged by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Ont.: provisions of Labour Relations Act, 186; amendment in rules of procedure under Act, 457; activities of Board during 1947-48, 422; activities of Conciliation Branch, Department of Labour (1947-48), 422; statement of policy issued by Labour Relations Board *re* interpretation of phrase “members in good standing”, 1337; criticism of Labour Code by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570; amendments to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 571-72.

Que.: provisions of Labour Code, 614-17; number of collective agreements deposited with Board during year ending March 31, 1948, 143; proceedings of conference at University of Montreal, 532; union security provisions in collective agreements—statistics published by Laval University, 532; retirement income plan of E. B. Eddy Company, 252; introduction and withdrawal of Labour Code—opposition of labour bodies, 247; efforts of trade union centres for enforcement of adequate Labour Relations Act endorsed by C.C. of L., 1372; criticism of Act by Federation of Labour, 271.

Sask.: annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 971.

India: provisions of Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 282-83.

New Zealand: summary of report on economic conditions, 404-5.

United Kingdom: *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panel on Human Factors Affecting Industrial Productivity established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1219; labour-management relations in coal mining industry in 1948—third annual report of National Coal Board, 1220; labour-management co-operation extended to include transport system, 951; importance of selecting the proper person for a job emphasized in article on *Welfare and Labour Turn-over*, 1087.

Japan: industrial relations in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1226.

U.S.A.: first N.L.R.B. decisions on inter-union boycotts, under “jurisdictional dispute” provisions of Taft-Hartley Act, 952; causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining—studies of plants having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 703; industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in steel, coal mining,

Industrial Relations—Con.

automobile, aluminum and rubber industries, 1339; Labour and Public Welfare Committee of U.S. Senate to study labour-management relations, 1205; definition of "supervisor" broadened by N.L.R.B., 1519; procedure for adjusting labour disputes in atomic energy plants—recommendations of special Commission, 682; retail union members sponsor advertising campaign for their department store employer, 1343; T.V.A. labour relations passed by Joint Committee on Labour-Management Relations of the Eighty-First Congress, 1205; legislation in Louisiana in 1948, 623; role of labour press—proceedings of conference of labour journal editors, 18; course in labour relations conducted by Rutgers Institute of Management and Labour, 951; General Electric free hospitalization plan for retiring employees, 18; *Partners in Production—A Basis for Labour-Management Understanding*—study on labour-management co-operation prepared by Labour Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund, 1206; case study of labour-management relations at American Lead Pencil Company, 1343.

See also Wartime Labour Relations Regulations.

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act:

text of regulations, 55.
rules of procedure of Canada Labour Relations Board, 57.
strike is lawful between seamen (C.S.U.) and Canadian deepsea shipping companies, 721.
Bills to amend Act, not passed, 525, 1122, application of Act in Newfoundland, 394; 1333; remarks of Minister of Labour in T. and L.C. convention address, 1352.
Bill to make meat-packing industry subject to certain provisions of Act, rejected by House of Commons—remarks of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and Paul Côté, Parliamentary Assistant to Minister, 1334.
monthly summary of proceedings under Act, 43, 170, 286, 423, 583, 719, 869, 973, 1101, 1232, 1400, 1550.
certification proceedings under Act, 45, 171, 288, 427, 584, 724, 870, 975, 1104, 1234, 1551.
conciliation proceedings under Act, 51, 172, 289, 431, 588, 728, 871, 975, 1104, 1236, 1554.
C.C. of L.—opposition, 557; remarks of Minister of Labour, 560; of A. R. Mosher, President, C.C. of L., 560; requests inclusion of steel and packing-house industries under Act, 559.

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

T. and L.C.—amendments to Act sought in resolutions adopted at convention, 1360; other recommendations, 554; amendments requested by Nova Scotia Executive Committee, 568.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACTS

Abitibi Coach Lines, Val d'Or, and employees, 585, 725, 1402, 1554 (agreement reached).

Acadia Oversea Freighters Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).

Air France, and employees (Gander Airport, Newfoundland), 1552.

Alberta Wheat Pool, Vancouver, and employees (terminal elevator—United Grain Elevator Workers' Union), 52 (agreement reached).

Alberta Wheat Pool, Vancouver, and employees (Elevator Department—United Grain Elevator Workers' Local Union No. 333), 975, 1234.

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc., Quebec, and employees, 45.

Allied Aviation Service Company of Newfoundland, Limited, and employees (Gander Airport, Newfoundland), 1552.

Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, Quebec, and employees, 45.

Argonaut Navigation Company, Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).

Atlantic Shipping Agencies Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).

J. B. Baillargeon Express, Limited, Montreal, and employees, 584-85, 725 (application withdrawn).

Albert G. Baker, Limited, and employees, 45.

Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, Beauharnois, and employees, 871, 1552 (application withdrawn).

Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and employees (Commercial Department—Canadian Telephone Employees' Association), 429 (reasons for judgment), 725, 870.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and employees (operating, accounting and Treasury Departments—Canadian Telephone Employees' Association), 429 (reasons for judgment), 725, 870.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and employees (Plant Department—Canadian Telephone Employees' Association), 429 (reasons for judgment), 725, 870.

Biggar Brothers Freight Lines, Winnipeg, and employees, 172, 288.

Bristol City Line (Canada) Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).

British Canadian Pitwood, Limited, Newcastle, and employees, 871 (settlement reached).

British Columbia Telephone Company, Vancouver, and employees, 46, 288.

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- British Columbia Towboat Owners' Association, Vancouver, and employees, 1554.
- British Overseas Airways, and employees (Gander Airport, Newfoundland), 1552.
- Buntain and Bell Company, Limited, Charlottetown, and employees, 1552.
- Geo. Burchell and Sons, Limited, South Nelson, and employees, 871 (agreement reached).
- Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and employees, 46 (reasons for judgment).
- Canadian Dredge and Dock Company, Limited, Toronto, and employees (dredges, tugs, work boats and scows—Association of Marine Employees), 172, 289 (application withdrawn), 871, 975 (application rejected).
- Canadian Dredge and Dock Company, Limited, and employees (National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc.), 585, 589, 726.
- Canadian Import Company, Limited, Quebec, and employees, 45.
- Canadian Marconi Company and employees (radio-telegraph operators, technicians, telephone operators and local delivery clerks, Montreal, and shift engineers at Drummondville and Yamachiche, P.Q.—Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Trans-Oceanic Service), 428, 584, 588, 729 (agreement reached).
- Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, and employees (radio telegraphers and radio officers at Coastal Stations and in the Marine Service), 588, 589 (Board appointed), 729, 730 (report of Board), 872 (settlement reached).
- Canadian National Railways, Borden, P.E.I. and Cape Tormentine, N.B., and employees (divers, tenders and helpers—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 585, 725 (application withdrawn).
- Canadian National Railways, Montreal, and employees (in Revenue Accounting Department—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 1104, 1234 (representation vote), 1401.
- Canadian National Railways, Quebec, and employees (loading and unloading merchandise, checking of trunks and baggage—Quebec Harbour Workers' Union), 871.
- Canadian National Railways, Toronto, and employees (Purchasing Department—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 725, 870.

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, and employees (at Staff Record Bureau—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 1104, 1551 (application rejected).
- Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Ontario Northland Railway, and employees (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, and Brotherhood of Express Employees), 1554 (Board appointed).
- Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Ontario Northland Railway, and Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and employees (twelve international railway organizations), 1554 (Board appointed).
- Canadian National Steamships, Quebec, and employees, 45.
- Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, and employees (engine-room officers on *Lady* vessels, etc.—Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., and National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc.), 52 (agreement reached).
- Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 432 (report of Board).
- Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 173 (Board appointed), 432, 444 (report of Board).
- Canadian Pacific Airlines, Montreal, and employees, 172, 428.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Calgary, and employees (clerical employees in office of District Accountant—Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), 1552.
- Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, and employees (clerical employees in General Office, Angus Shops Stores), 45, 171-72 (representation vote), 288.
- Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, and employees (office of Merchants' Invoice Accountant, Windsor Station—Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), 975, 1234 (representation vote), 1551, 1552 (reasons for judgment).

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and employees (deck officers on ss. *Princess Helene* operating between Saint John, N.B. and Digby, N.S.—Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc.), 1402, 1551.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Quebec, and employees (loading and unloading of merchandise, checking of trunks and baggage—Quebec Harbour Workers' Union), 871.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Great Lakes Steamship Service) and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union—deck and engineroom departments of ss. *Assiniboia*, ss. *Keewatin* and ss. *Manitoba*), 45.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Great Lakes Steamship Service) and employees (marine engineer officers—National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc.), 1104, 1234 (representation vote), 1401.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and employees (news agents—Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver—Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), 46, 585 (application withdrawn), 871, 975 (representation vote), 1234.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, Quebec, and employees (longshoremen and hatchmen—International Longshoremen's Association), 45.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and employees (engineer officer, sanitary engineer, chief electrician and electrician on D.E.V. *Beaverbrae*—National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc.), 45 (representation vote), 171.

Canadian Pacific Steamships and Canadian National Steamships and employees (on deepsea passenger steamships—Canadian Seamen's Union), 173 (appointment of Board).

Canadian Pacific Transport Company, Limited, Brandon, and employees (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 45, 431 (agreement reached).

Canadian Pacific Transport Company, Limited, Brandon, and employees (clerk, biller, typist and accountant—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 871, 975.

Canadian Shipowners Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).

Canadian Transport Company, Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 432 (report of Board).

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

Canadian Transport Company, Limited, and employees (at West Coast ports—Marine Department of Canadian Communications Association), 52 (agreement reached).

Canadian Union Line Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 432 (report of Board).

Canadian Union Line Limited, and employees (at West Coast ports—Marine Department of Canadian Communications Association), 52 (agreement reached).

Chatham Industries, Limited, South Nelson, and employees, 871 (settlement reached).

Colonial Steamships Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 49, (reasons for judgment).

Colonial Steamships Limited, Port Colborne, and employees (marine engineers—National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., District 3), 428, 725 (application withdrawn).

Commercial Cable Company, Halifax and New York, and employees (on cable ship *John W. MacKay*—Canadian Seamen's Union), 585, 725 (application withdrawn).

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (Con and Rycon properties, Yellowknife, N.W.T.), and Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited, Yellowknife, N.W.T., and employees, 588, 589 (agreement reached).

County Line, Limited, Quebec, and employees, 45.

Cunard White Star, Limited, Quebec, and employees, 45.

Charles Day, member of Division 66, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, 53, 173.

Deepsea Tankers Limited, Toronto, and employees, 1234.

Deluxe Transportation Limited, North Bay, and employees, 1234, 1402 (representation vote), 1551.

Dench of Canada, Limited, and employees (in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia operations—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 1402.

Dench of Canada, Limited, and employees (in Alberta and British Columbia—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America), 1234.

Desrosiers Cartage Company, Inc., Villa St. Pierre, Quebec, and employees, 46, 584, (application rejected), 585 (reasons for judgment).

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- Detroit and Canada Tunnel Corporation, and Canadian employees, 975.
- Dominion Shipping Company, Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- East and West Coast Canadian Deepsea Dry Cargo Shipping Companies (Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc. and Ship-owners' Association, Deepsea, of British Columbia), and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 431, 432 (report of Board), 589 (strike following Board procedure).
- Eastern Canadian Greyhound Lines Limited, Windsor, and employees (motor mechanics, helpers, servicemen, bus fuelers, washers, cleaners, apprentices and janitors—Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415), 584, 586 (reasons for judgment).
- Eastern Canadian Greyhound Lines, Limited (Sudbury Division), Sudbury, and employees (Sudbury General Workers' Union), 45, 584 (application rejected), 586 (reasons for judgment).
- Elder Dempster Lines (Canada) Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Federal Commerce and Navigation Company, Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Foundation Maritime Limited, Halifax, and Moran Towing and Transportation Company, New York, N.Y., and employees (on ss. *Foundation Lillian*, and ss. *Foundation Josephine*—Canadian Seamen's Union), 172.
- Furness (Canada) Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Furness, Withy and Company, Limited, Quebec, and employees, 45.
- Gatineau Power Company, Gatineau Transmission Company, and Gatineau Electric Light Company, Ottawa, and employees, 728, 871 (Board appointed), 1104, 1110 (report of Board), 1236, 1402, 1413 (supplementary report of Board and minority report), 1555 (settlement reached).
- Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited, Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (Con and Rycon properties, Yellowknife, N.W.T.), and employees, 588, 589 (agreement reached).
- Great Lakes Steamship Service (Canadian Pacific Railway Company), and employees (deck and engineroom departments of ss. *Assiniboia*, ss. *Keewatin* and ss. *Manitoba*), 45.
- Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Flin Flon, and employees, 584, 725 (application rejected).

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- Hull City Transport Company, Limited, Hull, and employees, 728, 975 (Board appointed).
- The Island Fertilizer Company, Limited, Charlottetown, and employees, 1552.
- Johnson-Walton Steamships, Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 432 (report of Board).
- Johnson-Walton Steamships, Limited, and employees (at West Coast ports—Marine Department of Canadian Communications Association), 52 (agreement reached).
- KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and employees (Gander Airport, Newfoundland), 1552.
- Kerr Silver Lines (Canada) Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 432 (report of Board).
- Kerr Silver Lines (Canada) Limited, and employees (at West Coast ports—Marine Department of Canadian Communications Association), 52 (agreement reached).
- W. S. Loggie Company, Limited, Chatham, and employees, 871 (settlement reached).
- Lunham and Moore Shipping Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- MacArthur and Son Transport Limited, Brandon, and employees, 289, 584, 728, 729 (Board appointed), 872, 1402, 1403 (report of Board).
- Maislin Brothers, Montreal, and employees, 53, 288 (application rejected).
- B. F. Malkin, Limited, Chatham Head, and employees, 871 (settlement reached).
- Maritime Towing and Salvage Company, Limited, and employees (on *Banscot*, *Bansturdy*, *Bansun*, *Bansaga*, *Banswift*, *Banstar*, *Banspray 11*, and *Foundation Wallace*), 288 (representation vote), 428.
- William G. McCauley, Quebec, and employees, 45.
- Miller Essen and Company, Millerton, and employees, 871 (settlement reached).
- Miramichi Lumber Company, Limited, New-castle, and employees, 871 (settlement reached).
- Montreal Australia New Zealand Line Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Montship Lines Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Moran Towing and Transportation Company, New York, N.Y., and employees (on ss. *Foundation Lillian* and ss. *Foundation Josephine*), 172, 289 (application withdrawn).

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- National Harbours Board, Halifax, and employees (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Divisions 224 and 231), 589 (agreement reached).
- National Harbours Board, Montreal, and employees (yardmasters—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen), 172 (application rejected), 289.
- National Harbours Board, Montreal, and employees (Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), 589, 729 (Board established), 872, 976, 981 (report of Board), 1104 (settlement reached).
- National Harbours Board, Montreal, and employees (Montreal Harbour Staff Employees' Association), 289 (application withdrawn).
- National Harbours Board, Port of Montreal, and employees (yardmasters—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen), 45.
- National Harbours Board, Port of Montreal, and employees (National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc.), 51, 173 (agreement reached).
- National Harbours Board, Quebec, and employees (General Maintenance Forces—Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), 1554.
- National Harbours Board, Quebec, and employees (Grain Elevator System—Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), 1554.
- National Harbours Board, Quebec, and employees (prevailing rate employees—Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), 172, 430 (reasons for judgment), 585, 725 (representation vote), 870.
- Northwest Airlines, Inc., Edmonton, and employees, 51, 289-90 (agreement reached).
- Northwest Steamships, Limited, and employees, 46 (reasons for judgment).
- Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and employees, 53 (settlement), 728.
- Ottawa Transportation Commission, Ottawa, and employees (foremen, night clerks and dispatchers—Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 279), 871, 1234 (application rejected), 1235 (reasons for judgment).

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- Ottawa Transportation Commission, Ottawa, and employees (street car operators, bus operators, car house, track department, line department, power plant, car service and bus garage employees—Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division No. 279), 45, 172 (agreement reached).
- Pan American World Airways, and employees (Gander Airport, Newfoundland), 1552.
- Paterson Steamship Company, Limited, Fort William, and employees, 428, 725 (application withdrawn).
- Pickford and Black Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Pitwood Export, Limited, Moncton, and employees, 871 (settlement reached).
- Polymer Corporation, Limited, Sarnia, and employees (in No. 1 Pilot Plant—United Mine Workers of America, District 50, Local 13453), 1234, 1401 (application rejected).
- Polymer Corporation, Limited, Sarnia, and employees (stationary engineers—United Mine Workers of America, District 50, Local 13463), 1234, 1401 (application rejected).
- Polymer Corporation, Limited, Sarnia, and employees (United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, Local 14), 431, 729 (agreement reached), 1236, 1402 (Board appointed), 1555.
- Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company, Limited, and employees (Canadian Navigators' Federation), 52 (Board appointed), 172, 173, 1236, 1237 (report of Board), 1402 (settlement reached).
- Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company Limited, Prescott, and employees (on ss. *Dubrulle* and ss. *Levis*—Canadian Seamen's Union), 45 (representation vote), 171, 589.
- Prince Edward Island Industrial Corporation, Charlottetown, and employees, 1552.
- Quebec and Ontario Transportation Company, Limited, Montreal, and employees, 428, 725 (representation vote), 975 (application rejected).
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, and employees (autobus chauffeurs and ticket takers—National Catholic Brotherhood of Transport Employees of Quebec, Inc.), 172, 290, 589, 590 (report of Board), 872 (settlement reached).
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, and employees (garage employees at St. Dominique, Chemin de la Canardiere and Montmagny Street—Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees), 289, 428, 588, 729, 872,

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- 1104, 1105 (report of Board and minority reports), 1402 (strike following Board procedure).
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Inc., Quebec, and employees (garage employees—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America), 289, 428 (application rejected).
- Quebec Steamship Lines, Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- S. H. Rich (Canadian Pacific Railway Coal Contractor), Vancouver, and employees, 172, 289, 1236 (Board appointed), 1402, 1408 (report of Board and minority report).
- Robin Hood Mills, Limited, Saskatoon, and employees, 1552.
- Saguenay Terminals Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Sarnia Steamships Limited, and employees, 49 (reasons for judgment).
- Scandinavian Airlines System, Inc., and employees (Gander Airport Newfoundland), 1552.
- Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, and employees (longshore operations at Port of Montreal—International Longshoremen's Association, Local 375), 728, 729 (agreement reached).
- Shipping Federation of Canada, and employees (of various shipping and stevedoring employers at Saint John, N.B.—General Longshoremen's Union), 172, 173 (agreement reached).
- six deepsea dry cargo shipping companies (West Coast ports) and employees, 52 (agreement reached).
- Taggart's Service, Limited, Ottawa, and employees, 45, 289, 584 (application rejected), 588 (reasons for judgment).
- Temiscouata Railway Company and employees (Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen), 51, 173 (Board appointed), 290, 294 (report of Board).
- Temiscouata Railway Company, and employees (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers), 52 (Board appointed), 290 (report of Board).
- Trans-Canada Air Lines, and employees, 290 (settlement reached).
- Trans World Airlines, and employees (Gander Airport, Newfoundland), 1552.
- Transit Tankers and Terminals, Limited, Montreal, and employees (on ss. *Transbay*, ss. *Transstream*, ss. *Transriver* and ss. *Translake*—Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc.), 171.

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

- Transit Tankers and Terminals Limited, Montreal, and employees (deck officers and marine engineers—Canadian Navigators' Federation), 172 (application rejected).
- Transit Tankers and Terminals Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 431, 443 (report of Board).
- Triton Steamship Company, Limited, and employees, 432 (report of Board).
- Union Steamships Limited, Vancouver, and employees (freight checkers—Marine Checkers and Weighers' Association), 289, 428 (application withdrawn).
- Union Steamships Limited, Vancouver, and employees (purser, assistant pursers, and freight checkers—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Division 59), 428, 725.
- United Towing and Salvage Company, Limited, and employees, 52, 976 (report of Board and minority report).
- Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company, Limited, Toronto, and employees, 428, 725 (representation vote), 870 (application rejected).
- Vancouver-Oriental Line, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 432 (report of Board).
- Vancouver-Oriental Line, Limited, and employees (at West Coast ports—Marine Department of Canadian Communications Association), 52 (agreement reached).
- various east and west coast deepsea dry cargo shipping companies (Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc. and Shipowners' Association (Deepsea) of British Columbia) and employees, 52-53, 432 (report of Board).
- Western Canada Steamship Company, Limited, and employees (Canadian Seamen's Union), 432 (report of Board).
- Western Canada Steamship Company, Limited, and employees (at West Coast ports—Marine Department of Canadian Communications Association), 52 (agreement reached).
- Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, Limited, Calgary, and employees, 431, 729 (agreement reached).
- Western Union Telegraph Company, Halifax, and employees, 726 (reasons for judgment), 871.
- Western Whaling Corporation, Vancouver, and employees, 288 (application rejected), 1104, 1234.
- Westward Shipping Company, Limited, Vancouver, and employees (on tankers *Standard Service* and *B.C. Standard*), 871, 975.

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act—Con.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Con.

Horace B. Willis, Inc., Charlottetown, and employees, 1552.

Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Limited, Dawson, and employees, 1554.

Industrial Research:

See Research.

Industrial Safety:

See Accidents; Safety.

Industrial Standards Act (Alberta):

agreements, 68, 304, 606, 990, 1249.

Industrial Standards Act (New Brunswick):

agreements, 67.

Industrial Standards Act (Nova Scotia):

agreements, 303, 990, 1560.

amendments to Act recommended by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Industrial Standards Act (Ontario):

agreements, 68, 303, 451, 990, 1249, 1561.
provisions of new subsection, 999.

Industrial Standards Act (Saskatchewan):

agreements, 68, 304, 451, 605, 1561.
annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972.

Industrial Standards (Standing Orders) Act (India):

reference, 145.

Industrial Tribunals:

India—

establishment provided under Industrial Disputes Act, 281.

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada:

collective agreements, 447, 1244.

Industrial Welfare:

adoption of Convention and Recommendation on Labour Clauses in Public Contracts, at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1092.

Canada—

pension and welfare plans in Canadian industry (1947), 694.

sound hazards in industrial plants, 10.

India: enactment of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 282; provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145

United Kingdom: annual report of National Coal Board, 1222; methods of restoring injured coal miners explained in pamphlet *Learning At Every Step* published by Miners' Welfare Commission of Great Britain, 1516; importance of proper personnel selection emphasized in article on *Welfare and Labour Turn-over*, 1087.

Industrial Welfare—Con.

U.S.A.: pension and welfare plans recommended by Steel Industry (fact-finding) Board in report on dispute between United Steelworkers of America and companies of basic steel industry, 1340; industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in steel, coal mining, automobile, aluminum and rubber industries, 1339; expansion of social security and welfare program of I.L.G.W.U. to include vacation pay and retirement pensions, 954; social security plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145.

Industrialization:

report of Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

Industrialization in the Americas—report of Director-General of I.L.O. at Fourth Regional Conference of American States, 1532.

Industry:

British trade unionist's impressions of American production techniques, 1517.

Canada—

analysis of production in various industries between 1938 and 1946, 7.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, by industry, 1521.

"Safety Consciousness in Industry"—text of address prepared under direction of Dr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, 825.

extracts from radio address of L. W. Brockington, K.C., on growth of Canadian industry and trade unions, 1087.

pension and welfare plans in Canadian industry (1947), 694.

Semi-Annual Report of Hirings and Separations, prepared by N.E.S., 1022.

Immigration: The Concern of Industry and Commerce—paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 964

statutory holidays with pay for employees in industry, and abolition of split shift in all industries, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

Nfld.: report on major industries, 378-79, 381-85.

United Kingdom: *Distribution of Industry*—Government's policy reviewed in White Paper published by Board of Trade, 533; *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panel on Human Factors Affecting Industrial Productivity established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1219; resolutions adopted by T.U.C. concerning nationalization of engineering, foundry, insurance and shipbuilding industries, 1389.

Industry—Con.

- Japan: industrial policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1225.
- U.S.A.: recreational facilities for industrial workers, 681.

Inflation:

- Canada—
resolution of C.C. of L., 556.

Information:

- Canada—
functions of Information Branch, Department of Labour, extended to Newfoundland, 397.

Injunctions:

- Canada—
C.C. of L.—recommends legislation outlawing injunctions obtained to prevent peaceful picketing, 559; urges repeal of those sections of the Criminal Code *re* legal injunctions, 1378; policy *re* injunctions in labour disputes—convention address of President A. R. Mosher, 1366; views on use of injunctions in labour disputes presented to Government of New Brunswick, 575.
- B.C.: amendment to Trade Union Act requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268.
- N.B.: views of C.C. of L. on use of injunctions in labour disputes, 575.
- Ont.: Bill to amend Rights of Labour Act (1944) not passed, 1001.
- U.S.A.: legislation in Louisiana in 1948, 623.

Injuries:

- See* Accidents; Benefit.

Injury Benefit:

- See* Benefit.

Inland Navigation:

- See* Inland Transport.

Inland Steel Company:

- U.S.A.—
Supreme Court rules on collective bargaining on pension plans in industry, 681.

Inland Transport:

- I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Inland Transport—
third meeting, in Brussels, Belgium, 1543.
protection of young workers on inland waterways—resolutions adopted by Committee, 1546.
report of Committee on technical methods of selection in inland transport industry, 1548.
resolution adopted concerning statistics in inland transport industry, 1549.

Inspections:

- inspection of conditions for young workers on inland waterways recommended by Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.

Inspections—Con.

- Alta.—
legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* factory inspection, 267.
- B.C.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) *re* inspection of boiler installations, 269.
- N.S.: improved supervision and inspection of lumber camps, urged by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.
- Sask.: new schedules under Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 312; provisions of Passenger and Freight Elevator Act, 741; of Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act (1949), 742.
- See also* Boilers; Elevators; Factories; Wages.

Instability of Employment:

- recommendations and resolutions of Subcommittee on Instability of Employment, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1538-40.

Institute of Textiles (Ontario):

- second annual report of Advisory Committee, 950.

Insurance:

- Canada—
co-operative insurance—farmers' mutual fire insurance, life, "bonding and faithful performance", automobile and marine insurance, 1399.
numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1525, in 1947, 256, 260.
- B.C.: compulsory automobile insurance plan, urged by Federation of Labour, 567.
- Ont.: recommendation of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.) *re* Highway Act, 575.
- N.W.T.: regulations under Workmen's Compensation Ordinance governing accident insurance, 1568.
- India: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145.
- United Kingdom: proposed principles for insurance coverage of industrial diseases under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 16; resolution adopted by T.U.C. *re* nationalization of, 1389.
- Japan: Labourers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1225.
- U.S.A.: Economic Report of President Truman, to Congress, 1084; life insurance plans for worker groups, 681; General Electric free hospitalization plan for retiring employees, 18.

Insurance Registrations:

- See* Unemployment Insurance.

Inter-American Confederation of Labour:

- second Congress at Havana, Cuba, 1391.

Interchange of Farm Labour:

- Canada—
trans-border interchange of workers—
report on Dominion-Provincial Farm
Labour Program in 1948, 834, 836;
plans for 1949, 841.

International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada:

- Canada—
Exchequer Court of Canada rules that
worker (movie projectionist) is en-
titled to deduct union dues from
income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083.

International Association of Machinists:

- Canada—
collective agreements, 175, 176, 177, 735,
1556.
U.S.A.: decision of N.L.R.B. on inter-union
boycott, 952, 953; 40-hour week for
non-operating railway employees, 534.

International Association of Public Employment Services:

- fifth annual conference of Ontario chapter,
949.
Seasonality of Employment in Canada—
address given at fifth annual confer-
ence of Ontario Chapter, 1210-16.

International Beverage Dispensers' Union:

- collective agreement, 1114.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers:

- Canada—
conciliation proceedings, 1554.
U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating rail-
way employees, 534.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America:

- Canada—
re formation of "anti-Communist" group
by Frank Hall, 7.
annual convention held in Montreal, 817.
U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating rail-
way employees, 534.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Bindery Women:

- Canada—
collective agreement, 874.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

- Canada—
certification proceedings, 584, 725, 871, 1552.
conciliation proceedings, 53, 728, 871, 1104,
1110, 1236, 1402, 1554, 1555.
collective agreements, 603, 1246.
U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating rail-
way employees, 534.

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Steam Plant Employees, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Labourers:

- Canada—
conciliation proceedings, 1554.

International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers and Helpers:

- U.S.A.—
40-hour week for non-operating railway
employees, 534.

International Brotherhood of Paper Makers:

- Canada—
re formation of "anti-Communist" group
by Frank Hall, 7.
collective agreements, 175, 1242, 1416.
U.S.A.: *re* labour relations and collective
bargaining, 703; provisions of con-
tract signed between Brotherhood and
Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls,
N.Y., 1206.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

- Canada—
re expulsion of C.S.U., 1357.
collective agreements, 62, 63, 175.
U.S.A.: *re* labour relations, collective bar-
gaining, 703.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America:

- Canada—
certification proceedings, 45, 46, 172, 289,
584-85, 588, 725, 1234.
conciliation proceedings, 53.

International Chemical Workers' Union of America:

- Canada—
collective agreements, 299, 448, 984.
re resolution on foreign trade adopted at
convention of T. and L.C., 1357.
U.S.A.: *re* labour relations, collective bar-
gaining, 707.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers:

- third annual general meeting, 821.

International Fur and Leather Workers' Union:

- Canada—
re withdrawal of C.C. of L. from W.F.T.U.,
1373.
opposition to political action policy of
C.C. of L., 1377.
re resolution on foreign policy submitted
at convention of C.C. of L., 1372;
resolution on foreign trade rejected,
1372.
collective agreements, 873, 1415.

International Highway Transport:

Canada—
opposed by R.T.B., 564.

International Labour Federation:

establishment of new labour organization
to oppose Communist W.F.T.U., 955.

International Labour Organization:

I.L.O.—A Year of Challenge—survey on
work of I.L.O., prepared by Director-
General, 153.

thirtieth anniversary of founding of I.L.O.,
1347.

admission of Israel to membership, 865.

establishment of Fact Finding and Con-
ciliation Commission on Freedom of
Association approved by I.L.O., 1091,
by Economic and Social Council, 1227.

inauguration of manpower program, 153,
157, 862.

establishment of technical training centre
in India, 865.

number of ratifications of conventions
adopted by I.L.O., 265, 1347.

calendar of I.L.O. meetings, 157.

conclusions on forced labour adopted by
Economic and Social Council of the
United Nations and by I.L.O., 535,
1227.

Canada—

establishment of Canada Branch at Ottawa,
247; appointment of V. C. Phelan, as
Director, 248.

participation of Province of Newfound-
land in I.L.O. discussions, 396.

decision of C.C. of L. not to nominate
adviser to International Labour Con-
ference, 558; remarks of Minister of
Labour, 560; of A. R. Mosher, Presi-
dent, C.C. of L., 560; decision en-
dorsed by Convention, 1376; support
to I.L.O. urged at convention of
C.C. of L., 1372.

activities of I.L.O. *re* industrial safety
measures reviewed in address by
Deputy Minister of Labour, 825, 829.

extracts from address by V. C. Phelan,
Director, Canada Branch, I.L.O., on
recruiting and training of labour in
underdeveloped countries, 1346.

Thirty-first Conference—

legislative jurisdiction of Dominion and
provinces in regard to Conventions
and Recommendations, 35.

Thirty-second Conference—

summary of proceedings, Canadian dele-
gation, etc., 1088-1094.

Governing Body—

proceedings of 107th session, 156; of
108th session, 861; of 109th session,
1091, 1227.

**Fourth Regional Conference of American
States, Members of the I.L.O.—**

proceedings, 582, 1531.

International Labour Organization—Con.**Canada—Con.****Industrial Committees—**

resolution concerning the Effectiveness
of the Resolutions of Regional Confer-
ences and Industrial Committees,
adopted by Fourth Regional Confer-
ence of American States, Members of
the I.L.O., 1535.

report submitted to Governing Body of
I.L.O., at 108th session, 863.

report on functions of Industrial Com-
mittees, 158.

Building, Civil Engineering and Public
Works:

meeting (second session), 1536.

Coal Mining:

meeting (third session), 856.

Construction:

meeting (second session), 1536.

Inland Transport:

meeting (third session), 1543.

Petroleum:

meeting (second session), 261.

Textiles:

meeting (second session), 416.

Permanent Migration Committee—

third session, 581.

Joint Maritime Commission—

meeting, 158.

Committee of Experts on Social Security—

establishment, Canadian representative,
158.

Safety Codes—

Conference to examine Draft Model
Code of Safety Regulations for Fac-
tories, 581.

Committee studies Draft Model Safety
Code for Coal Mines, 582.

meeting of tripartite Committee of In-
quiry into conditions on Panama
ships, 865.

Publications and Reports—

review of unemployment in 25 coun-
tries, 968; of employment in 17
countries, 1228.

Third Report of I.L.O. to the United
Nations, 960.

labour policy in occupied Japan, 1224.

recruiting and training of labour in
underdeveloped countries, 1346.

U.S.A.: all-out support promised by A.F. of
L., 39.

International Labour Press of America:**U.S.A.—**

remarks of secretary-treasurer at confer-
ence of labour journal editors, 18.

**International Ladies' Garment Workers'
Union:****Canada—**

re formation of "anti-Communist" group
by Frank Hall, 7.

re T. and L.C. convention, 1351.

collective agreement, 1415.

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union—Con.

U.S.A.: expansion of social security and welfare program to include vacation pay and retirement pensions, 954; I.L.G.W.U. dedicates its third radio station, 952; German trade union leaders study American techniques, 1206-7; establishment of union health centre in New York, 535.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union:

Canada—
certification proceedings, 289.
conciliation proceedings, 172, 173.
U.S.A.: decision of N.L.R.B. on inter-union boycott, 952, 953.

International Longshoremen's Association:

Canada—
certification proceedings, 45.
conciliation proceedings, 53, 54, 728, 729.
collective agreements, 449.
U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534; German trade union leaders study American techniques, 1206-7.

International Moulders and Foundry Workers of North America:

Canada—
collective agreements, 732.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America:

Canada—
collective agreement, 176.

International Railway Brotherhoods:

Canada—
affiliation of trade union members in Canada in 1947 and 1948, 1096.

International Railway Union:

re I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

International Red Cross:

See Red Cross.

International Refugee Organization:

number of displaced persons and refugees re-established during 1947-1949, 1346.

International Trade Union Movement:

T. and L.C. co-operates with T.U.C. and A.F. of L. in formation of Free International Trade Union Centre, 1358.

International Trade Union Secretariats:

re meeting, 535.

International Transport Workers' Federation:

re, 535.

International Typographical Union:

U.S.A.—
termination of Chicago printers' strike—provisions of agreement, 1342.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers:

Canada—
collective agreements, 446, 732, 1112.
conciliation proceedings, 589, 1554.
statements of C.C. of L. on suspension of affiliated union, 526, 1374.

International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America:

Canada—
certification proceedings, 975.
collective agreements, 300, 601, 602, 732, 874.

International Woodworkers of America:

Canada—
collective agreements, 174, 176, 1417.
U.S.A.: decision of N.L.R.B. on inter-union boycott, 952, 953.

Internees:

standards of I.L.O. in regard to civilian internees—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 863.

Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited:

Canada—
re formation of, 1397.

Inventories:

Canada—
labour month in brief—manufacturing industries, 1332.

Investments:

Canada—
D.B.S. report on foreign investments in Canada, 823.

Ireland:

agreement on reciprocity with respect to social security benefits for certain nationals, concluded with Great Britain, 1345.

Iron and its Products:

Canada —
index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1209.
study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

Irrigation:

Canada—
action on proposed irrigation projects requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Israel:

admission to I.L.O., 865.
moral support of workers of Canada sought by labour movement, in message to convention of C.C. of L., 1378.
recommendation of A.F. of L., 39.

Italy:

delegation of free trade unionists welcomed to Canada by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Federal Minister of Labour, 525.

Italy—Con.

agreement on reciprocity with respect to social security benefits for certain nationals, concluded with Switzerland, 1345.

Jackson, C. S., President, Canadian Division, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America:

suspension from C.C. of L., 1083.

remarks at convention of C.C. of L. concerning disciplinary action taken against union by Executive Council, 1368.

Japan:

labour policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1224.

employment conditions of girl workers in textile mills, 19.

resolution adopted at second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O. concerning textile industry, 419.

removal of restrictions on persons of Japanese origin, living in Canada, 531.

Jenoves, William, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

report on suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831-33.

Joint Councils:

meeting of Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity, 13.

Joint Production Committees:**United Kingdom—**

adoption unfavourable to British industry, 12.

See also Labour-Management Production Committees.

Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee:

formation announced by Department of External Affairs, 529.

Jurisdictional Disputes:**U.S.A.—**

first N.L.R.B. decisions on inter-union boycotts, under "jurisdictional dispute" provisions of Taft-Hartley Act, 952.

Juvenile Employment:

legislative competence of Dominion (of Canada) and the provinces in regard to Convention concerning night work of young persons employed in industry, adopted at 31st session of International Labour Conference, 35.

proposed United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child—report of Governing Body of the I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.

protection of young workers employed underground in coal mines—discussed by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 858.

Juvenile Employment—Con.

resolutions concerning night work of young persons in air transport, and protection of young workers on inland waterways—resolutions adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1546, 1549.

B.C.: number of permits granted during 1947, under Control of Employment of Children Act (1944), 578; investigations under Act during 1947, 578-79.

Nfld.: statute forbids employment of young persons below ground in mines, 393; provisions of Children's Protection Act, 393.

N.W.T.: provisions of Ordinance respecting Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, 1569.

India: minimum age for employment raised under provisions of revised Factories Act, 284.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) re medical examinations and Sunday work, 15, 16; annual report of Chief Inspector of Factories (1947), 716; *The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers*—leaflet issued by Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, 16.

Mexico: resolution adopted at national congress on labour and social welfare, 1519.

U.S.A.: amendments to Fair Labour Standards Act re child labour, 1577; child labour standards in Kentucky and Virginia, 622.

Kaiser-Frazer Corporation:

K.F.-U.A.W. Social Security Fund covering trade union members, 145.

social security plan for non-union employees, 145.

Keenleyside, Hugh L., Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources:

presents paper on *Canadian Immigration Policy and Administration*, at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 964.

Knitting Industry:**Canada—**

wages, hours and working conditions in knitting industry, 1265.

Knowles, Stanley, Member of Parliament (Winnipeg North Centre):

moves amendment to Income Tax Act re deduction of trade union dues, 1512.

Labour Acts:

See various subject headings.

Labour and Industry:

See Labour Departments and Bureaus; various subject headings.

Labour Code:

Canada—

Bills 5 and 60—presidential report of Gerard Picard at convention of C.C.C.L., 1382.

I.R.D.I. Act opposed by C.C. of L., 557; remarks of A. R. Mosher, President, C.C. of L., 560; seeks national legislation—convention address of President A. R. Mosher, 1366; resolutions adopted at convention, 1371.

recommendations of T. and L.C., 554; amendments to I.R.D.I. Act sought in resolutions adopted at convention, 1360.

N.S.: amendments urged by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Ont.: criticism of labour legislation by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570; amendments to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 571-72.

Que.: provisions, 614-17; introduction and withdrawal of Bill—opposition of labour organizations, 247; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 271.

See also Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

Labour Conditions:

See Employment Conditions.

Labour Courts:

resolutions concerning Labour Courts, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1533.

See also Court of Review.

Labour Day:

Canada—

message of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, 1076.

five fundamentals of industrial peace—extracts from Labour Day address by Minister of Labour at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.

extracts from messages of labour leaders—Gerard Picard, President, C.C.C.L., 1077; A. R. Mosher, President, C.C. of L., 1077; Percy Bengough, President, T. and L.C., 1077.

extracts from radio address by L.W. Brockington, on growth of Canadian industry and trade unions, 1087.

change of date requested at convention of C.C. of L., 1378.

Labour Departments and Bureaus:

Canada—

services of Federal Department of Labour extended to Province of Newfoundland, 394.

B.C.: annual report of Department of Labour (1947), 577.

Labour Departments and Bureaus—Con.

Man.: *Government Regulations and Your Business*—publication issued by Bureau of Industrial Development, Department of Industry and Commerce, 1514.

Nfld.: services of Federal Department of Labour extended to tenth province, 394.

Ont.: annual report of Department of Labour, 420; development in training program of Department of Reform Institutions, 533.

Sask.: annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 971.

See also various subject headings.

Labour Disputes:

See Industrial Disputes.

Labour Education:

Canada—

educational program of C.C. of L., 250, 820; directs union winter school at University of Toronto (Ajax), 250.

Alta.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 267-68.

Labour Exit Permits:

Alta.—

number of permits granted to combines and crews in 1948, 279.

Que.: number of permits granted to farm workers to assist with potato harvest in Maine, U.S.A., 277.

Labour Federations:

establishment of international labour federation to oppose Communist W.F.T.U., 955.

See also Alberta Federation of Labour; Ontario Federation of Labour; Quebec Federation of Labour; Saskatchewan Federation of Labour.

Labour Force:

recruiting and training of labour in underdeveloped countries—extracts from address by V. C. Phelan, Director, Canada Branch, I.L.O., before United Nations Scientific Conference, 1346.

Canada—

statistics, 105, 208, 334, 483, 642, 777, 910, 1040, 1158, 1296, 1476, 1615.

labour month in brief—employment conditions, 673, 1198.

report presented at annual meeting of C.M.A. by C.A.L. Murchison, Employers' Representative, U.I.C., 1080.

Nfld.: estimated distribution by industry of gainfully occupied in tenth province, 378, 379.

United Kingdom: report of Committee on Labour Productivity, 1217.

Japan: organization of the labour force in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social standards, 1225-26.

U.S.A.: progress of systematic apprenticeship, 1344.

Labour Gazette:

- Canada—
 - establishment of position of Associate Editor, (bilingual), announced by Prime Minister, 563.
 - appointment of Mr. Charles A. St. Arnaud as French Editor, 1201.
 - coverage extended to labour and industry in Newfoundland, 396.

Labour Income:

- Canada—
 - statistics, 106, 210, 337, 484, 643, 779, 914, 1042, 1160, 1300, 1478, 1619.
 - labour month in brief, 140, 816.

Labour Inspection:

See Inspections.

Labour Institutes:

- Canada—
 - educational program of C.C. of L., 250, 820.

Labour Law:

See Labour Legislation.

Labour Legislation:

- Canada —
 - enactments of Dominion Parliament in 1949, 1122.
 - recent regulations under Dominion and Provincial legislation, 73, 184, 309, 455, 617, 745, 1001, 1124, 1254, 1347, 1570.
 - inquiry as to disallowance of Trade Union Act, 249.
 - federal legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act and Conciliation and Labour Act in tenth province, 1333.
 - services of Labour Legislation Branch, Department of Labour, extended to provide information on labour law in Newfoundland, 396.
 - provincial legislation on vacations with pay, 408-9.
 - provincial legislation on hours of work in factories, 684.
 - eighth annual conference of C.A.A.L.L., 817.
 - extracts from Labour Day address by Minister of Labour at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.
 - modern safety legislation—address on *Safety Consciousness in Industry*, prepared under direction of Deputy Minister of Labour, 825.
 - 1949 edition of *Provincial Labour Standards*, issued by Department of Labour, 1337.
 - retirement of Miss M. Mackintosh, Chief of Labour Legislation Branch, Department of Labour, 246.
 - provincial legislative proposals of labour organizations: British Columbia Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 566; British Columbia Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268; Nova Scotia provincial executive (T. and

Labour Legislation—Con.

- Canada—Con.
 - L.C.), 567; Ontario Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570; Ontario Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 571.
 - national legislation sought by C.C. of L., convention address of President A.R. Mosher, 1366; resolution concerning labour relations in British Columbia and Quebec, adopted at convention, 1371, other resolutions adopted, 1371.
 - amendment to B.N.A. Act requested by T. and L.C., 1363.
- Alta.: legislation enacted in 1949, 1122.
- B.C.: legislation enacted in 1949, 611; summary of legislation passed during 1948, 577; legislative proposals of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 566, of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268; resolution concerning "anti-labour" legislation adopted at convention, 1371.
- Man.: legislation enacted in 1949, 994; legislative proposals of C.M.A., 531; *Government Regulations and Your Business*—publication issued by Bureau of Industrial Development, Department of Industry and Commerce, 1514.
- N.B.: legislation enacted in 1949, 1567.
- Nfld.: summary of labour laws, 387; federal legislation effective in Newfoundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act and Conciliation and Labour Act in tenth province, 1333; services of Labour Legislation Branch, Department of Labour, extended to provide information on labour law in Newfoundland, 396; provisions of proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.
- N.S.: labour enactments of provincial legislature in 1949, 1427; legislative proposals of provincial executive (T. and L.C.), 567.
- Ont.: legislation enacted in 1949, 999; legislative proposals of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570, of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 571.
- P.E.I.: labour enactments of provincial legislature in 1949, 1430; inquiry as to disallowance of Trade Union Act, 249.
- Que.: legislation enacted in 1949, 611; efforts of trade union centres for enactment of adequate Labour Relations Act endorsed by C.C. of L., 1372.
- Sask.: legislation enacted in 1949, 740, in 1948, 971; legislative proposals of Federation of Labour, 718.
- N.W.T.: legislation enacted in 1949, 1568.
- Yukon: legislation enacted in 1949, 1569.
- India: summary of legislation enacted in 1947 and 1948, 281.
- South Africa: inquiry into trade union affairs and labour laws, 19.

Labour Legislation—Con.

- Alaska: enactment of legislation providing women equal pay with men for equal work, 1084.
- Japan: labour policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1224.
- Mexico: proceedings of third national congress on labour and social welfare, 1519.
- U.S.A.: provisions of proposed Bill providing for repeal of Taft-Hartley Act and revival of Wagner Act, 253; summary of state legislation in 1948, 622; enactment of legislation providing women equal pay with men for equal work, 1084.

See also various subject headings.

Labour Libraries:

See Libraries.

Labour-Management Co-operation:

- meeting of Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity, 13.
- recommendations (to employers) of Subcommittee on Instability of Employment, and resolution of Subcommittee on Labour-Management Co-operation, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1539, 1542.

Canada—

- progress in formation of Labour-Management Production Committees reported by L.M.C.S., Department of Labour, 5, 675, 1199.
- five fundamentals of industrial peace—extracts from Labour Day address by Minister of Labour at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.
- statement on labour-management and the small manufacturer, presented at annual meeting of C.M.A., 1100.
- “good-will” meeting of management and labour (T. and L.C. unions) in Montreal, 250.
- development of vocational guidance, 546, 550.

Partners in Production—Number Two—review of booklet issued by L.M.C.S., Department of Labour, 679.

declaration of policy of Canadian Chamber of Commerce, on employer-employee relations, 1526.

publications issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, 1511, *How to Make Friends for Your Business—A Handbook for Employers*, 1082.

importance of co-operation stressed in briefs presented by T. and L.C. and C.C. of L. on behalf of hourly-paid government employees, 246-47.

Que.: “good-will” meeting of management and labour (T. and L.C. unions) in Montreal, 250.

Labour-Management Co-operation—Con.

India: establishment of Works Committees under Industrial Disputes Act, 281.

United Kingdom: labour-management co-operation extended to include transport system, 951; labour-management relations in coal mining industry in 1948—third annual report of National Coal Board, 1220.

Colombia: provisions of profit-sharing decree, 536.

Japan: labour policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1226.

U.S.A.: definition of “supervisor” broadened by N.L.R.B., 1519; Labour and Public Welfare Committee of United States Senate to study labour-management relations, 1205; causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining—studies of plants having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 703; policies adopted by A.F. of L. and C.I.O. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824; case study of labour-management relations at the American Lead Pencil Company, 1343; retail union members sponsor advertising campaign for their department store employer, 1343; T.V.A. labour relations praised by Joint Committee on Labour-Management Relations of the Eighty-First Congress, 1205; course in labour relations conducted by Rutgers Institute of Management and Labour, 951; *Partners in Production—A Basis for Labour-Management Understanding*—study prepared by Labour Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund, 1206.

See also Industrial Relations.

Labour-Management Production Committees:

Canada—

number of workers covered by production committees, 5, 675, 1199.

five fundamentals of industrial peace—extracts from Labour Day address by Minister of Labour at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.

Partners in Production—Number Two—review of booklet issued by L.M.C.S., Department of Labour, 679.

C.C. of L. recommends continuation of Government's work in promotion of production committees, 559.

U.S.A.: labour relations on T.V.A. projects, 1205.

See also Labour-Management Co-operation.

Labour Month in Brief:

Canada—

3, 139, 241, 373, 523, 673, 815, 947, 1075, 1197, 1331, 1509.

Labour Movement:

See Labour Transference; Trade Unions.

Labour Organization:**Canada—**

Thirty-eighth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1095.

employer and union organization of labour—presidential report of Gerard Picard, at convention of C.C.C.L., 1384.

drive to organize Eaton's department store in Toronto, supported by C.C. of L., 1378.

legislation prohibiting unionization of police officers, condemned by T. and L.C., 1363.

Nfld.: report on trade unionism in Newfoundland, 386.

Malaya: *Labour and Trade Union Organization in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore*—report of Commission appointed to inquire into situation of labour and trade unions in Malaya, 1086.

Labour Organizations:

See Trade Unions.

Labour Permits:**B.C.—**

number of permits granted during 1947, under Control of Employment of Children Act (1944), 578; industrial home-work permits granted during 1947, 580.

Labour Policy:

labour policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1224.

Labour Press:**U.S.A.—**

role of labour press—proceedings of conference of labour journal editors, 18.

Labour Protective Union:**Canada—**

certification proceedings, 1552.

Labour Relations:

See Industrial Relations.

Labour Representation:

adoption of memorandum concerning representation of various branches of inland transport industry at sessions of I.L.O., Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

Canada—

representation at International Labour Conference—recommendations of C.C. of L., 558; remarks of Minister of Labour, 560; of A. R. Mosher, President, C.C. of L., 560; other recommendations, 558.

constitutional amendment *re* representation and voting proposed by U.A.W. at convention of C.C. of L., 1374.

Labour Representation—Con.**Canada—Con.**

representation at conventions reduced by T. and L.C., 1359.

recommendation of R.T.B., 565.

Man.: representation on all hospital boards requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269; other recommendation, 271.

Ont.: appointment of representative to engineering Board requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 575.

Sask.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.

Labour Standards:**Canada—**

1949 edition of *Provincial Labour Standards*, issued by Department of Labour, 1337.

Code of Practice for Window Cleaning, published by Canadian Standards Association, 677.

Japan: provisions of Labour Standards Law—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1224, 1225, 1226; enactment of labour standards law to protect girl workers in textile mills, 19.

See also various subject headings.

Labour Statistics:**Canada—**

statistics reflecting industrial conditions in Canada, 104, 207, 333, 482, 641, 776, 909, 1039, 1157, 1295, 1475, 1615.

Labour Supply:

recruiting and training of labour in under-developed countries—extracts from address by V. C. Phelan, Director, Canada Branch, I.L.O., before United Nations Scientific Conference, 1346.

Canada—

Semi-Annual Report of Hirings and Separations, prepared by N.E.S., 1022.

demand and supply of farm labour—proceedings of Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 279.

U.S.A.: supply and demand for engineers estimated in analysis of employment situation by Bureau of Labour Statistics, 954.

Labour Transference:

labour mobility and transfers—U.N. survey of national plans for full employment, 1230.

international and interprovincial transfers of farm workers for 1949 harvests, 1333.

Canada—

organized movements of farm workers in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 280, 678-79, 834; plans for 1949, 841.

transfer of carpenters by N.E.S., 141.

Labour Transference—Con.

Canada—Con.

reports of provincial directors of farm labour: Alberta, 279; British Columbia, 279; Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277; Prince Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 277; Saskatchewan, 278.

U.S.A.: *re* trans-border movement of farm labour, 280.

Labour Turnover:

United Kingdom—

importance of proper personnel selection emphasized in article on *Welfare and Labour Turnover*, 1087.

Labour Unions:

See Trade Unions.

Labour Unity:

Canada—

resolution adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1378.

resolution proposing affiliation with C.C. of L., rejected by T. and L.C., 1363-64.

U.S.A.: appeal for unity between A.F. of L. unions and U.M.W.A. to raise strike fund in support of striking steelworkers, 1518.

Labour Welfare:

See Industrial Welfare.

Land Settlement:

Canada—

land settlement program for Polish veterans, outlined at Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 281.

Laval University:

issues statistical report on number of collective agreements covering wage-earners—members of various labour organizations, 143.

union security provisions in collective bargaining—statistics published by University in *Industrial Relations Bulletin*, 532.

Law:

Canada—

student-at-law held insurable under Unemployment Insurance Act, 401.

Lawther, Sir William, President, British Trades Union Congress:

address at eighty-first meeting of T.U.C., 1388.

Lay-offs:

U.S.A.—

work pool designed to prevent lay-offs featured in contract between C.I.O. electrical workers and American Pulley Company, 1206; union and employer must reimburse truck driver for loss of wages suffered during lay-off, 1344.

Leather Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in leather and its products industry, 78.

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1209.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

investigation into leather industry requested by C.C.C.L., 563.

Legal Decisions:

Canada—

monthly summary of legal decisions affecting labour, 456, 620.

Exchequer Court of Canada holds that worker (movie projectionists) is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083.

B.C.: Labour Board's power to deal with wrongfully dismissed employees defined by Supreme Court, 456; Court cannot consider appeal concerning dismissal of store employees, 457.

Man.: Court awards damages for injury due to unsafe working conditions notwithstanding contributory negligence of workman, 621.

Ont.: acquittal of dental supplies companies upheld by Court of Appeal, 528; Appeal Court dismisses action against union officials for inducing breach of contract, 620.

Sask.: Appeal Court awards compensation to deceased workmen's parents as "partial dependents", 457.

U.S.A.: Supreme Court rules on collective bargaining on pension plans in industry, 681; State ban on closed shop upheld by Supreme Court, 458.

Legislative Proposals:

See Labour Legislation; Trade Unions.

Lewis, John L., President, United Mineworkers of America:

appeals for unity between A.F. of L. unions and U.M.W.A. to raise strike fund in support of striking steelworkers, 1518.

monopoly charges against labour unions, heard by Committee on Banking and Currency, 1205.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company:

case study of plant having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 707.

Libraries:

Canada—

establishment and functions of Library of the Federal Department of Labour, 1336.

Newfoundland Bibliography—publications received in Library of Department of Labour, 397.

Libraries—Con.

Canada—*Con.*

facilities of Library of Department of Labour extended to province of Newfoundland, 397.

publications in Library of Federal Department of Labour, 100, 329, 477, 636, 772, 905, 1034, 1153, 1291, 1471, 1609.

Licensing of Workmen:

Alta.—

provisions of Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1573; legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* chauffeurs, 268.

B.C.: number of licences issued and renewed to passenger elevator operators in 1947, 580; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) *re* plumbers and steamfitters, 269.

Man.: provisions of Operating Engineers and Firemen Act, 996.

N.B.: provisions of Trades Examination Act, 1568.

Nfld.: *re* examination and licensing of firemen and stokers, 393.

Ont.: activities of Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers (1947-48), 421.

Sask.: provisions of Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act (1949), 742.

Liens:

Man.—

amendment in Garage Keepers Act, 998.

Life Insurance:

Canada—

re co-operative insurance, 1399.

U.S.A.: provisions of agreements between U.S.W.A. and major steel producers, 1518; insurance plans for worker groups, 681; social security plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145.

Liquor:

N.S.—

revised regulations under Liquor Control Act, 1257.

Sask.: new regulations under Liquor Act, 1258; inclusion of tipping in beer parlours as illegal under Liquor Act, requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 275.

Living Conditions:

See Standard of Living.

Loans:

resolution concerning establishment of international institute for building loans, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1540.

Logging:

Canada—

monthly report on current employment conditions, 90, 199, 320, 630, 764, 898, 1285, 1599.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 27.

wage rates in the logging industry (1948), 464, 525.

index numbers of wage rates (1941-1948), 1208.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in logging industry, 1201-11, 1212, 1216.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1947, 256.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity, 378-79, 383; provisions of Logging Act (1938), 391.

Longshoremen:

Canada—

report of Arbitration Committee in dispute between certain steamship and stevedoring companies and employees (Halifax Longshoremen's Association), 53-54.

Longshoremen's Protective Association:

Newfoundland—

re, 386.

Lord's Day Act:

Que.—

enforcement of Act urged by Federation of Labour, 272.

See also Sunday Labour.

Lumber:

Canada—

uniform system of grading recommended by Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union:

Canada—

re T. and L.C. convention, 1355, 1357.

Lumbering:

Canada—

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1209.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 407.

Alta.: provisions of Labour Act *re* persons employed in sawmills and planing mills in rural districts, 184.

N.S.: improved supervision and inspection of lumber camps, urged by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Lynching:

U.S.A.—

passage of anti-lynching bill urged by C.I.O., 42.

Machine Cigar Industry:**U.S.A.—**

policies adopted by A.F. of L. and C.I.O. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824.

MacKinnon, Hon. J. A., Minister of Mines and Resources:

on immigration to Canada during 1948, 245.

on entry of displaced persons into Canada in 1948, 400.

Mackintosh, Miss M., Chief of Legislation Branch, Federal Department of Labour:

retirement, 246.

MacNamara, Dr. Arthur, Deputy Minister of Labour:

message to labour and industry in Newfoundland on entry into Confederation with Canada, 376.

text of reply to proposals of C.S.U. for settlement of East Coast deepsea shipping dispute, 877.

extracts from address at Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 276.

plans for placement of 1950 university graduates—text of letter sent by Deputy Minister of Labour, to all Canadian universities, 1200.

extracts from address at twelfth meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 852.

directs preparation of address on "Safety Consciousness in Industry", 825.

chairman of meeting of C.A.A.L.L., 817.

presents certificates to graduates of first aid class of Department of Labour, 9.

Mail Industry:**U.S.A.—**

employment of homeworkers in direct mail industry in New York State, 1085.

Maintenance of Membership:**Que.—**

union security provisions in collective agreements—statistics published by Laval University, 532.

Sask.: amendment to Trade Union Act requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 718.

Malaya:

Labour and Trade Union Organization in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore—report of Commission appointed to inquire into situation of labour and trade unions in Malaya, 1086.

Malta:

success of Maltese immigrants in Canada, 6.

Management:

recommendations (to employers) of Subcommittee on Instability of Employment, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1539.

Manitoba:

See various subject headings.

Manitoba Executive Committee (T. and L.C.):

legislative proposals, 269.

Manitoba Pool Elevators:

annual summary of *Co-operation in Canada, 1948*, 1397.

Manpower:

proceedings of 107th session of Governing Body of I.L.O., 157.

report adopted by Governing Body of I.L.O., 862.

survey of work of I.L.O.—report of David A. Morse, Director-General, 153.

Canada—

labour force statistics, 105, 208, 334, 483, 642, 777, 910, 1040, 1158, 1296, 1476, 1615.

United Kingdom: manpower in coal mining industry in 1948—annual report of National Coal Board, 1220, 1223.

Manufacturing:**Canada—**

monthly report on current employment conditions, 90, 199, 320, 469, 630, 764, 898, 1029, 1144, 1285, 1464, 1599.

labour month in brief—value of inventories held by manufacturing industries, 1332.

index numbers of wage rates, 1941-1948, 1208.

increase in wage rate index in 1948, 525.

earnings and hours of male and female wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing (1947), 708.

78th annual general meeting of C.M.A., 1100.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, by industry, 1521, 1523; in 1947, 256, 257-59.

number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 21-31.

vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 407-15.

statutory holidays in manufacturing industries, 1947, 538.

co-operatives in field of manufacturing in 1948, 1397.

expansion in manufacturing industry—statistics prepared by Industry and Merchandising Division, D.B. of S., 1201.

Manufacturing—Con.

Canada—Con.

D.B. of S. survey of production between 1938 and 1946, 7.

work week in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 684-93.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity, 378-79, 384.

United Kingdom: First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity—accomplishments of Panel on Human Factors Affecting Industrial Productivity established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1219.

U.S.A.: progress of "net spendable earnings", 17.

Maple Sugar Industry:

Canada—

organized movements of maple sugar workers to Maine and Vermont, U.S.A. in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 837; plans for 1949, 841.
re trans-border movement of workers, 280.

Marchand, Jean, General Secretary, Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour:
report of Confederal Bureau at convention of C.C.C.L., 1384.

Margarine:

Canada—

recommendation of C.C.C.L., 1386.

recommendations of R.T.B., 565.

B.C.: sale of margarine requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 567.

Marine Checkers' and Weighers' Association:

Canada—

certification proceedings, 289.

Marine Insurance:

Canada—

co-operative insurance for west coast fishermen, 1399.

Maritime Bureau of Industrial Relations:

proceedings of tenth conference, 9.

Masters and Servants:

Que.—

repeal of Masters and Servants Act, 614.

McCann, Hon. J. J., Minister of National Revenue:

statement on position in respect of union dues and income tax, 1333.

McGill University:

assistance in educational program of C.C. of L., 820.

McManus, T. G., Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Seamen's Union:

text of letter received from Deputy Minister of Labour in reply to proposals of C.S.U. for settlement of East Coast deep sea shipping dispute, 877.

McMaster University:

summary of proceedings of *Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada*, held at McMaster University, Hamilton, 961.

Meat Packing Industry:

Canada—

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in meat-packing industry, 1210, 1213.

Bill to make industry subject to certain provisions of I.R.D.I. Act, rejected by House of Commons—remarks of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and Paul Côté, Parliamentary Assistant to Minister, 1334.

inclusion under federal jurisdiction discussed at C.C. of L. convention, 559; adoption of emergency resolution, 1371.

Meat Products Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions, 1446.

Medical Centre:

Canada—

establishment in urban areas urged by C.C.C.L., 1385.

Medical Examinations:

medical examination and re-examination of young workers—discussion by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 859.

medical examination prior to employment of young workers on inland waterways, recommended by Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Inland Transport, 1547.

India: provisions of Factories Act, 285.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) re medical examination of young workers, 15.

Medical Research:

Canada—

recommendations of R.T.B., 564.

Medical Services:

Canada—

services of federal departments concerned with health matters extended to province of Newfoundland, 399.

percentage of companies providing sick benefit payments, group hospital schemes, medical departments and medical examinations—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1511.

establishment of industrial medical service by Northern Electric Company, Limited, 677.

X-ray examinations for everyone in the province of Quebec, requested by C.C.C.L., 1386; urges establishment of Medical Centre in urban areas, 1385.

Medical Services—Con.

Canada—Con.

exemption of health service insurance premiums from income tax, requested by C.C. of L., 1378.

recommendations of R.T.B., 564.

Nfld.: services of federal departments concerned with health matters extended to tenth province, 399.

Ont.: free medical and hospital services for old age pensioners, requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 571; recommendations of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 572.

P.E.I.: provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1433.

Sask.: revised regulations under Health Services Act, 744, 746, 1129; amendments to Hospitalization Act (1948), 744; legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.

Australia: provisions of Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Act (1947), 145.

India: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 285.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) *re* medical examination of young workers, medical supervision of factories, etc., 15.

U.S.A.: provisions of agreements between United Steelworkers of America and major steel producers, 1518; General Electric free hospitalization plan for retiring employees, 18; social security plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145.

Medicines:

United Kingdom—

charge for medicines supplied under National Health Service, 1517.

Merchant Seamen:

See Seamen.

Metal Mining:

Canada—

index numbers of wage rates, 1941-1948, 1208.

N.S.: revised provisions of Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act (1937), 1429.

Metal Workers' Federation:

Canada—

re compulsory strike legislation, 1385.

Metalliferous Mining:

B.C.—

regulations under Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act governing hours of work, 1004.

Mexican Federation of Labour:

re national labour congress, 1519.

Mexico:

proceedings of third national congress on labour and social welfare, 1519.

Migration and Settlement:

Permanent Migration Committee of I.L.O.—
third session, 581.

formulation of principles concerning migration, and preparation of model Agreement for use by Governments, on agenda of Committee, 581.

recommendations approved by Governing Body of I.L.O., 862.

adoption of Convention and Recommendation, 1091.

Canada—

statistical report on immigration during 1948, 245.

statistics on labour force, 105, 208, 334, 483, 642, 777, 910, 1040, 1158, 1296, 1476, 1615.

emigration of Canadian professional workers to the United States—review of bulletin prepared by Bureau of Technical Personnel, Department of Labour, 866.

amendment to Family Allowances Act *re* payment of allowance to immigrant children, 1122.

services of Immigration and Farm Place-ments Branch, Federal Department of Labour, extended to Province of Newfoundland, 396.

contribution of immigration to maintenance of agricultural work force in 1948, 841.

activities of Immigration and Farm Place-ments Branch, Department of Labour, *re* transfers of farm workers for 1949 harvests, 1333.

British immigrants—reports of provincial directors of farm labour, Alberta, 279; Manitoba, 278; Ontario, 278.

Dutch immigrants—resolution approved by Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 280; reports of provincial directors of farm labour, British Columbia, 279; Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 277-78; Prince Edward Island, 276; Saskatchewan, 278.

second national conference on the citizenship problems of new immigrants, organized by the Canadian Citizenship Council, 820; *From Immigrant to Citizen*—report of Conference, 1202.

educational classes for immigrants—statement of Minister of Labour, 245.

number of displaced persons entering Canada during first seven months of 1949, 1081.

entry of displaced persons to Canada in 1948, 400.

success of Maltese immigrants, 6.

summary of proceedings of *Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada*, 961—French-Canadian Views on Immigration, 962; Canadian Immigration Policy and Administration, 964; Provincial Functions in Im-

Migration and Settlement—Con.**Canada—Con.**

migration, 965; Sea and Air Transport for Immigrants, 966; Transportation and Immigration, 966; Immigration, Emigration and External Trade, 967.

long-range immigration program advocated by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1527.

attitude of C.C.C.L., towards immigration, 562.

recommendation of R.T.B. *re* immigration, 565.

establishment of Immigration Commission recommended by T. and L.C., 554; resolution adopted at convention, 1362.

Nfld.: services of Immigration and Farm Placements Branch, Federal Department of Labour, extended to tenth province, 396.

Military Training:**U.S.A.—**

universal military training opposed by A.F. of L., 39.

Millard, C. H., National Director, United Steelworkers of America:

remarks at convention of C.C. of L. concerning disciplinary action taken against United Electrical Workers, 1368.

Millbank and Ferry Road Longshoremen's Union:**Canada—**

conciliation proceedings, 871.

Miners' Federation:**Australia—**

union ordered by Commonwealth Arbitration Court to pay in sum withdrawn from banks to assist miners in "Communist-inspired" coal strike, 1207.

Minimum Age for Employment:

See Employment.

Minimum Wages:

resolution adopted at second session of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee, 265.

establishment of universal minimum wage for sugar workers, urged by Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1392.

Canada—

policy of N.E.S. *re* placement of workers, 316.

establishment of guaranteed minimum annual wage of \$2,000 requested by C.C. of L., 559; requests national minimum wage of 75 cents per hour, 1373.

adoption of national minimum wage of 75 cents per hour, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

Minimum Wages—Con.

Alta.: provisions of revised Orders under Labour Act—No. 2 (women workers); No. 8 (delivery or messenger boys and part-time students); No. 13 (lumbering industry), 1437-38; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 267.

B.C.: inspections and wage adjustments under Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts in 1947, 578-79; orders under Minimum Wage Acts *re* overtime in shops during Christmas season, 73; annual report of Board of Industrial Relations, 578; recommendation of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 567; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.

Female Minimum Wage Act—

Order No. 11 (rest periods for women workers in certain industries), 455; Order No. 14 (grass-dehydration industry), 1004; Order No. 53 (elevator operators), 311; Order No. 74A (laundries), 185.

Male Minimum Wage Act—

annual report of Department of Labour, 578; Order No. 9A (road transport), 185; Order No. 13 (plumbing and pipe-fitting), 1004; Order No. 14 (grass-dehydration industry), 1004; Order No. 53 (elevator operators), 311; Order No. 74A (laundries), 185.

Man.: new regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 617; legislative proposals of C.M.A., 531; amendment to Minimum Wage Act recommended by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270.

N.B.: amendment to Minimum Wage Act (1945), 1568.

Nfld.: provisions of Labour (Minimum Wage) Act, 390, 1440.

N.S.: establishment of minimum hourly rate of 75 cents, requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Ont.: Bill to amend Minimum Wage Act, not passed, 1001; amendments to Act urged by Federation of Labour, 575.

Que.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 272.

Orders under Minimum Wage Act—

No. 2 (overtime), 620.

No. 3 (holidays with pay), 620.

No. 4 (general order), (renewal), 620.

No. 5 (silk textile industry), 620.

No. 8 (cotton textile industry), 620.

No. 11 (charitable institutions), 620.

No. 14 (real estate undertakings), 620.

No. 19 (full-fashioned hosiery), 620.

No. 23 (taverns in Montreal), 620.

No. 26A (taxicabs in Quebec and Levis), 620.

No. 37 (manufacture of glass containers), 620.

No. 39 (forest operations), 186, 620.

Minimum Wages—Con.

Sask.: revised regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 741; annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972; amendments to Minimum Wage Act requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 718; abolition of "split shifts" by Board, recommended by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 273.

Orders of Minimum Wage Board—

Order "Q" (application of Act to various towns), 747.

Nos. 1-5 (workers in factories, shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, educational institutions, nursing homes, etc., in cities and larger towns, 747.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 (workers in factories, shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, educational institutions, nursing homes, etc., in smaller places), 747.

No. 9 (long distance truckers), 748.

No. 10 (janitors), 748.

No. 11 (lumbering industry), 748.

No. 12 (amusement places—summer resorts), 748.

India: provisions of Minimum Wages Act—*re* enactment, 282, provisions, 283.

United Kingdom: provisions of Act amending British Wages Councils Act (1945), 402-3.

U.S.A.: minimum wage raised under Fair Labour Standards Amendments of 1949, 1520; amendments to Fair Labour Standards Act, 1576; general increase of minimum wages under Fair Labour Standards Act requested by A.F. of L., 39; minimum wage of at least \$1.00 an hour advocated by C.I.O., 42.

Mining:

third session of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Coal Mining, in Pittsburg, Pa., 856.

meeting of Committee of Coal Mining Experts to study Model Safety Code for Coal Mines, 582.

Canada—

monthly report on current employment conditions, 90, 199, 320, 469, 764, 1027, 1464.

increase in wage rate index in 1948, 525.

index numbers of wage rates in coal and metal mining industries, 1941-1948, 1208.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada— extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in mining industry, 1210, 1212, 1216.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 27.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1523; in 1947, 256, 257.

Mining—Con.

Canada—Con.

numbers of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

index of volume of production between 1938 and 1946, 7-8.

reports on displaced persons employed in gold mining areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec, 819.

shortage of mining engineers (students) enrolled at Canadian universities, 1081.

Government research in process to convert coal to oil and avert unemployment in Maritime coal mines suggested by U.M.W.A. (District 26) in memorandum to Dominion Coal Board, 1202.

Alta.: administrative changes under Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1123.

B.C.: regulations under Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, governing hours of work, 455, 1004.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity, 378-79, 383; statute forbids employment of women and young persons below ground in mines, 393.

N.S.: regulations under Coal Mines Regulation Act, 185; provisions of new sections under Act, 1429; revised provisions of Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act (1937), 1429.

Ont.: provisions of Mining Act *re* mine rescue stations, 1000.

Que.: amended regulations under Mining Act governing safety and health of workers in mines, 1257.

Australia: termination of "Communist-inspired" seven-weeks' coal strike, 1207.

India: revision of Mines Act 282; enactment of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 282; coverage of Payment of Wages Act (1936) extended to workers in coal mines, 282.

New Zealand: industrial disputes in 1947, 404-5.

United Kingdom: output, manpower and productivity in coal mining industry in 1948—third annual report of National Coal Board, 1220; plan to fine pit absentees withdrawn by National Union of Mineworkers, 13; methods of restoring injured coal miners explained in pamphlet *Learning At Every Step*, published by Miners' Welfare Commission of Great Britain, 1516.

U.S.A.: industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in coal mining industry, 1339; Committee on Banking and Currency hears monopoly charges against labour unions, 1205.

See also Agreements; Strikes and Lock-outs.

Miramichi Trades and Labour Council:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 871.

Mitchell, Hon. Humphrey, Minister of Labour:

- service as Minister of Labour longer than any Labour Minister within British Commonwealth, 141.
- message to labour and industry in Newfoundland on entry into Confederation with Canada, 375.
- on application of federal labour legislation in Newfoundland, 1333.
- text of open letter distributed to trade unionists and interested citizens re strike of seamen (C.S.U.) at East Coast ports, 719.
- Labour Day message, 1076.
- New Year's message, 4.
- on five fundamentals of industrial peace—extracts from Labour Day address at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.
- on thirtieth anniversary of founding of I.L.O., 1347.
- extends welcome to delegation of Italian free trade unionists, 525.
- remarks at Diamond Jubilee celebration of Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council, 143.
- address at convention of T. and L.C., 1352.
- reply to legislative proposals of T. and L.C., 555.
- reply to legislative proposals of C.C. of L., 560.
- remarks at presentation of legislative program of R.T.B., 566.
- extracts from address at convention of International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, 817.
- announces improved working conditions for Government "prevailing rate" employees, 1512; remarks at convention of T. and L.C., 1353.
- opposition to Bill designed to make meat-packing industry subject to certain provisions of I.R.D.I. Act, 1334.
- issues statement on training of unemployed persons for gainful employment, under Dominion-Provincial agreements, 1080.
- on—interdepartmental committee appointed to call national Conference on rehabilitation of handicapped workers, 1511;
- number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5;
- annual survey to find summer employment for university students, 244;
- placement of university graduates by N.E.S. in 1949, 1200;
- educational classes for immigrants, 245;
- success of Maltese immigrants, 6.
- completion of employment agreements by Polish veterans, 5;
- death of Hugh A. Black, Director, Canadian Government Annuities, 144.

Mitchell, Hon. Humphrey, Minister of Labour—Con.

- receives reports on employment progress of displaced persons in gold mines, 819.
- presents certificates to graduates of first aid class of Department of Labour, 9.

Mobilization:

- formation of Joint United States—Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee, 529.

Monographs:

- See Occupational Monographs.

Monopolies:

- U.S.A.—
 - Committee on Banking and Currency hears monopoly charges against labour unions, 1205.

Montreal University:

- See University of Montreal.

Morse, David, Director-General, International Labour Office:

- report submitted at Thirty-second session of International Labour Conference, 1089.
- prepares survey on work of International Labour Organization—I.L.O.—*A Year of Challenge*, 153.
- extracts from address at convention of British T.U.C., 1390.
- presents report *Industrialization in the Americas*, at Fourth Regional Conference of American States, 1531.

Mosher, A. R., President, Canadian Congress of Labour:

- issues statement on Communism in trade unions and political rights of members, 526.
- extracts from convention address, 1364.
- remarks at presentation of Dominion legislative program of C.C. of L., 560.
- extracts from Labour Day message, 1077;
- from New Year's message, 4.
- brief presented at fortieth meeting of National Employment Committee (U.I.C.), 315.
- on program of education of C.C. of L., 250.

Mothers' Allowances:

- Canada—
 - upward revision recommended by T. and L.C., 553.
- Alta.: new section under Mothers' Allowance Act, 1122-23.
- N.S.: amendments to Mother's Allowances Act, 1430.
- P.E.I.: provisions of Mothers' Allowances Act, 1128, 1436.
- Sask.: revised Mothers' Allowance and Dependent Children Regulations under Social Aid Act, 456.

Motion Picture Projectionists:

Canada—

Exchequer Court of Canada rules that worker is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083.

Motor Vehicles:

Alta.—

regulations under Apprenticeship Act governing repair trades 1572; provisions of Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1573.

Man.: legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) re licensing of operators, 270.

Municipal Employees:

B.C.—

provisions of Municipal Act re arbitration and conciliation, 611; amendment and new section in Municipal Superannuation Act, 611.

Ont.: amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 572.

Municipal Government Employees:

See Government Employees.

Municipalities:

Canada—

provincial municipal relations in public welfare services—text of address by H. Carl Goldenberg, at annual meeting of Canadian Welfare Council, 956.

Man.: amendment to Social Assistance Act, 998.

Que.: provisions of Act respecting Municipal and School Corporations and their Employees, 612.

Sask.: amendments to Village and Rural Municipalities Acts, 745.

Murchison, C. A. L., Member, Unemployment Insurance Commission:

presents report on unemployment insurance situation at annual meeting of C.M.A., 1080.

remarks at Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 276.

Murdock, Senator James:

death of, 822.

Murdock, Walter W., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

fraternal delegate to convention of British T.U.C., 1391.

Murray, Philip, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations:

extracts from address at 10th annual constitutional convention of C.I.O., 40.

re labour unity through strike fund, 1518.

National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc.:

certification proceedings, 45, 171, 428, 585, 725, 726, 870, 975, 1104, 1234, 1401.

conciliation proceedings, 51, 52, 173, 589.

National Catholic Brotherhood of Transport Employees of Quebec, Inc.:

conciliation proceedings, 172, 589, 590, 872.

National Coal Board (United Kingdom):

third annual report of Board (1948), 1220.

plan to fine pit absentees withdrawn by National Union of Mineworkers, 13.

National Consultative Council (United Kingdom):

annual report of National Coal Board, 1221.

National Council of Canadian Universities:

placement by Council of displaced persons with European university training, in suitable employment, recommended by N.E.C., 819.

"National Emergency" Disputes:

See Industrial Disputes.

National Employment Committee (U.I.C.):

meetings, 315, 819, 1202.

Committee recommends placement of displaced persons with European university training in suitable employment by National Council of Canadian universities, 819.

representation requested by C.C.C.L., 1386.

National Employment Service:

See Employment Service.

National Expenditure:

Canada—

gross national expenditure at market prices (1946-1948), 711.

National Federation of Building Trade Employees:

United Kingdom—

payment by results—agreement between National Federation of Building Trade Employees and building workers' unions, 1204.

National Federation of Canadian University Students:

conducts survey on cost of study at Canadian universities, 1513.

National Federation of Pulp and Paper Workers, Inc.:

Canada—

collective agreement, 175.

National Health and Welfare, Department of:

interdepartmental committee appointed to call national conference on rehabilitation of physically handicapped, 1511.

application of program to province of Newfoundland, 398.

work of Industrial Health Division, 165; report on sound hazards in industrial plants, 10.

National Health Service:

United Kingdom—
charge for medicines supplied under plan,
1517.

National Housing Act:

proposed amendments, 1335.

National Income:

Canada—
D.B. of S. report on national income and
expenditure (1946-1948), 711.

U.S.A.: Economic Report of President
Truman to Congress, 1084.

**National Insurance (Industrial Injuries)
Act:**

United Kingdom—
proposed principles for insurance coverage
of industrial diseases under Act, 16.
compensation for injury and disease in
coal industry—annual report of
National Coal Board, 1222.

National Labour Code:

See Labour Code.

National Labour Relations Board (U.S.A.):

ruling of Board under Taft-Hartley Act
holds that union, as well as employer,
liable for back pay in certain cases of
discrimination against employees, 1344

first decisions on inter-union boycotts,
under "jurisdictional dispute" provisions
of Taft-Hartley Act, 952.

definition of "supervisor" broadened by
Board, 1519.

National Marine Engineer Beneficial Association:

U.S.A.—
40-hour week for non-operating railway
employees, 534.

National Maritime Union (U.S.A.):

amendment to Constitution bars Com-
munists from admission to Union,
1342.

**National Organization of Masters, Mates
and Pilots:**

U.S.A.—
40-hour week for non-operating railway
employees, 534.

National Planning Association (U.S.A.):

issues series of studies on plants having
satisfactory labour-management rela-
tions—causes of industrial peace under
collective bargaining, 703.

**National Union of Maritime Cooks and
Stewards:**

U.S.A.—
decision of N.L.R.B. on inter-union boy-
cott, 952, 953.

National Union of Mineworkers:

United Kingdom—
withdraws plan to fine pit absentees, 13.
annual report of National Coal Board,
1220.

National Union of Woodworkers:

collective agreement, 1416.

Nationalization:

Canada—
public ownership and Government control
of radio broadcasting and television,
urged by R.T.B., 565.

United Kingdom: report on British trans-
port system under first year of
nationalization, 1338; resolutions
adopted by T.U.C. concerning nation-
alization of engineering, foundry, insur-
ance and shipbuilding industries, 1389.

Natural Resources:

Man.—
legislative recommendation of Executive
Committee (T. and L.C.), 270-71.

Natural Science:

Canada—
*Careers in Natural Science and Engineer-
ing*—booklet issued by Department of
Labour for students and counsellors,
1515.

Negroes:

U.S.A.—
race bias results in refusal of unemploy-
ment insurance benefit, 1519.
plan to expand job opportunities, 1520.

Nehru, Pandit, Prime Minister of India:

statement on government policy in regard
to Communism, 405.

New Zealand:

review of economic conditions, 404.
development of apprentice training, 151.
agreement on reciprocity with respect to
social security benefits for certain
nationals, concluded with Australia,
1345.

New Brunswick:

See various subject headings.

Newcastle Longshoremen's Union:

Canada—
conciliation proceedings, 871.

Newfoundland:

entry into Confederation with Canada,
375-99.

historical summary, 377.

message of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Fed-
eral Minister of Labour, on entry of
Newfoundland into Confederation
with Canada, 375.

message of Dr. Arthur MacNamara, Fed-
eral Deputy Minister of Labour, on
entry of Newfoundland into Con-
federation with Canada, 376.

federal labour legislation effective in New-
foundland—application of I.R.D.I. Act
and Conciliation and Labour Act in
tenth province, 1333.

enforcement of Unemployment Insurance
Act, 886.

Newfoundland—Con.

- economic conditions as they effect labour, 378-85.
- position as source of farm labour supply—proceedings of Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 280.
- trade unions recognized as members of T. and L.C.—remarks of Minister of Labour in convention address, 1352.
- report of Director of Training at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 853.

See also various subject headings.

Newfoundland Federation of Labour:

- relationship with T. and L.C., 386; representation at convention, 1360.
- provisions of proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.

Newspaper Industry:

- Canada—
- wages, hours and working conditions in printing and publishing industries, 1009.

Night Work:

- legislative competence of Dominion (of Canada) and the provinces in regard to Conventions concerning night work of women and young persons in industry, adopted at 31st session of International Labour Conference, 35.
- hours of work for young workers on inland waterways—proposals of Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.
- resolution concerning night work of young persons in air transport, adopted by I.L.O. Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

See also Hours of Work.

Noise:

- Canada—
- sound hazards in industrial plants, 10.

Non-Agricultural Industries:

- Canada—
- monthly report on current employment conditions, 90, 198, 320, 469, 630, 764, 896, 1027, 1144, 1285, 1464, 1599.

North Atlantic Security Pact:

- full approval of Pact expressed by C.C. of L., 556; resolution on foreign policy adopted at convention, 1372.
- resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1363.

"North of 53" Trades and Labour Council:

- Canada—
- resolution requesting construction of railway by Federal Government, endorsed by T. and L.C. convention, 1360; proposed resolution before convention, 1360.

Northern Electric Company, Limited:

- establishes industrial medical service, 677.

Nova Scotia:

See various subject headings.

Nova Scotia Provincial Executive (T. and L.C.):

legislative proposals, 567.

Nurseries:

- N.S.—
- establishment of day nurseries requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 569.

Nurses:

- Man.—
- regulations under Licensed Practical Nurses Act, 1575.

Oath of Allegiance:

- Canada—
- new section under Constitution, adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1358.

Occupational Classifications:

- U.S.A.—
- review of *Dictionary of Occupational Titles of the United States Employment Service*, 952.

Occupational Hazards:

See Hazardous Occupations.

Occupational Monographs:

- Canada—
- specific information on Canadian occupations given in publications prepared by Department of Labour, 949.

Occupational Research:

See Research.

Office Employees' International Union:

- U.S.A.—
- membership of white collar union, 970.

Oil:

- Canada—
- provisions of Pipe Lines Act, 1122.
- diversion of oil pipeline to United States, protested by C.C. of L., 1378.
- Government research in process to convert coal to oil and avert unemployment in Maritime coal mines, suggested by U.M.W.A. (District 26) in memorandum to Dominion Coal Board, 1202.

Old Age Rights:

- resolution concerning an International Declaration of Old Age Rights adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1535.

Older Workers:

- Canada—
- Federal Department of Labour commended by T. and L.C. on campaign for employment of older workers, 554.
- unemployment among older workers in post-war period, 1945-49, 1392.

Older Workers—Con.

Canada—Con.

employment of older veterans discussed at meeting of National Employment Committee (U.I.C.), 316, 1202.

employment of older persons urged by C.C. of L., 559.

resolution adopted at T. and L.C. convention *re* employment of men over 60 on "speeded-up" railway operations, 1361.

Ont.: activities of Counselling Service established by Regional Office of U.I.C. to assist older unemployed workers, 529.

United Kingdom: proposal to raise retiring age of British workers—report of Royal Commission on Population, 1203; experiment in employment of older skilled workers by engineering establishment, 1517.

U.S.A.: employment status of older workers—summary of report issued by New York State Department of Labour, 403.

Oleomargarine:

See Margarine.

One Day's Rest in Seven:

weekly rest for young workers—discussion by Subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on *Coal Mining*, 859.

weekly rest periods for young workers on inland waterways—recommendation of Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.

N.S.: enactment of legislation requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Sask.: amendment to Act, 741; annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.

Ontario:

See various subject headings.

Ontario Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.):

legislative proposals, 570.

re disciplinary action of C.C. of L. against United Electrical Workers, 1367-68.

Ontario Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.):

legislative proposals, 571.

Ontario Safety League:

functions reviewed by Deputy Minister of Labour in address on *Safety Consciousness in Industry*, 825, 828.

Operating Engineers:

Man.—

provisions of Operating Engineers and Firemen Act, 996.

Ont.: activities of Board of Examiners (1947-48), 421.

54479—6½

Operational Research:

See Research.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers:

Canada—

conciliation proceedings, 1554.

U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Orders in Council:

P.C. 127/49 (revised Mothers' Allowance and Dependent Children Regulations under Saskatchewan Social Aid Act), 456.

O.C. 1230/49 (provisions of Health Services Act), 1129.

P.C. 1003 (final statement of proceedings under Wartime Labour Relations Regulations), 287.

P.C. 1060-49 (provisions of Tradesmen's Qualification Act), 1573.

P.C. 1272 (amendments to Dominion Fair Wages Policy), 1002.

P.C. 3509 (amendment to Government Annuities Regulations, 1947), 1082.

P.C. 4840 (regulations governing prevailing rate employees in public service), 1571.

P.C. 5456 (amendment in Veterans Rehabilitation Act *re* compensation), 184.

P.C. 5517 (amendments to Apprenticeship Agreements), 152.

P.C. 5572 (regulations under Government Employees' Compensation Act *re* pulmonary tuberculosis), 309.

Organization of American States:

Resolution concerning Relations Between the I.L.O. and the Organization of American States, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1535.

Organized Labour:

See Trade Unions.

Orphans' Pensions:

See Pensions.

Output in Industry:

United Kingdom—

First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity—accomplishments of Panels established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218.

output and productivity in coal industry in 1948—third annual report of National Coal Board, 1220, 1221.

Overtime:

Canada—

regulations governing prevailing rate employees, 1571.

request of T. and L.C. and C.C. of L. on behalf of hourly-paid Government employees, 246.

payment of time and one-half for overtime, requested by C.C. of L. 1373.

Overtime—Con.

Canada—Con.

restoration of time and one-half to Postal Department employees and reduction of overtime to employees of N.E.S. and U.I.C. with payment at "recognized overtime rates", recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

overtime rates of pay in certain industries—

brewery products, 890; tobacco products, 893.

edible animal products, 1445—dairy products, 1445, 1452; meat products, 1446, 1457; fish canning and packing, 1447, 1460.

electrical products, 1133—electrical machinery and apparatus, 1134; radio sets and parts, 1139.

flour milling, 1583; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1585; confectionery manufacturing, 1589; fruit and vegetable canning, 1595.

fur products, 80.

leather and its products, 83—leather tanning, 83, boot and shoe industry, 86.

primary textiles, 1264—knitting, 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1277; rayon yarn and cloth, 1280.

printing and publishing, 1009-22—daily newspaper industry, 1012; job printing and publishing, 1019; lithographing and photo engraving, 1020.

production and distribution of electric current, 192.

pulp and paper industry, 752; paper box industry, 761.

Alta.: provisions of Labour Act *re* persons employed in sawmills and planing mills in rural districts, 184.

B.C.: regulation (4B) under Hours of Work Act, 311; regulation (17C) under Hours of Work Act *re* baking industry, 185; orders under Minimum Wage Acts and Hours of Work Act *re* overtime in shops for Christmas season, 73; application of Order to workers in fruit and vegetable industry, recommended by Federation of Labour, 567.

Man.: new regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 618.

Sask.: provisions of Orders under Minimum Wage Act, 748; amendment to Hours of Work Act (Order No. 1) *re* overtime in shops, 746; regulation under Hours of Work Act (No. 17) *re* overtime in shops and offices, 746-47.

India: revised regulations under Factories Act, 284.

U.S.A.: term of agreement providing 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Overtime-on-Overtime:

U.S.A.—

amendments to Fair Labour Standards Act, 1086.

Pacific Coast Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association:

U.S.A.—

decision of N.L.R.B. on inter-union boycott, 952, 953.

Packhouse Industry:

See Meat Packing Industry.

Painting:

Alta.—

inclusion of painting, furniture polishing, and varnishing industry under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1003.

Pamphlets:

See various subject headings.

Panama:

I.L.O. to investigate conditions on Panama ships, 865.

Paper Box Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in the paper box industry, 752.

Part-time Employment:

Canada—

exemption of part-time subsidiary work under Unemployment Insurance Act, 401.

Passamaquoddy Project:

action requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Passenger Elevators:

See Elevators.

Payment by Results:

United Kingdom—

payment by results—agreement between National Federation of Building Trade Employees and building workers' unions, 1204.

Pea Harvesting:

Canada—

movement of pea harvesters to Maine, U.S.A., in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 838; plans for 1949, 841.

Peace:

See Industrial Peace.

Penal Convictions:

Que.—

establishment of Court of Review in Provincial Matters under new Act, 613.

Penal Institutions:

Ont.—

development in training program of Department of Reform Institutions, 533.

Penitentiaries:

Canada—

vocational training in penitentiaries—report of Assistant Commissioner of Penitentiaries presented at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 855.

Ont.: development in training program of Department of Reform Institutions, 533.

Pensions:

Canada—

statistics concerning old age and blind pensioners, 11, 401, 822.

amendment to Act increases basic monthly pension, 678, 1122.

new regulations under Act applicable to residents of Northwest Territories, 1437.

application of Dominion Old Age Pensions program to province of Newfoundland, 398.

Coca-Cola, Limited, establishes contributory retirement income plan, 402.

E. B. Eddy Company, retirement income plan, 252.

percentage of companies providing employee pension plans—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, prepared by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1511.

pension and welfare plans in Canadian industry (1947), 694.

recommendation of U.I.C. Association, 1581.

recommendations of C.C.C.L. *re* old age pensions, 562; remarks of Prime Minister, 563.

increase in pension rates of all pensioners recommended by C.C. of L., 559; other recommendations, 558.

recommendations of R.T.B., 564; reply of Prime Minister, 565.

amendments to Act requested by T. and L.C., 1362; recommendations, 553.

establishment of contributory superannuation fund for hourly-paid Government employees, requested by T. and L.C., and C.C. of L., 246.

Alta.: removal of section of Old Age Pensions Act *re* liability of municipalities, 1123; amendment to Old Age Pensions (Supplementary Allowances) Act, 1123; amendment to Town and Village Act *re* contributory superannuation or pension plan, 1124.

B.C.: amendment and new section in Municipal Superannuation Act, 611; increase in old age pensions sought by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 566-67; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) *re* old age pensions, 269.

Man.: regulations under Special Assistance to Old Age and Blind Pensioners Act, 997, 1128; amendment to Public Schools Act provides cost-of-living

Pensions—Con.

Man.—Con.

bonus to former employees retired on pension, 998; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) *re* Federal Old Age Pensions Act, 269; requests increased pensions to aged, blind and disabled persons, 269-70.

Nfld.: application of Canadian Old Age Pensions' program to tenth province, 398.

N.S.: contributory, three-way pension plans (industrial), recommended by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 569; recommendations *re* Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, 569.

Ont.: amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act *re* Board Superannuation Plan, 1128; regulations under Old Age Pensions Act governing payment of cost-of-living bonus, 1004, revocation of regulations, 1257; superannuation security for firefighters, requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 575; recommendations of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.) *re* Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, 571; amendments to Dominion Old Age Pensions Act recommended by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 572.

Que.: E. B. Eddy Company, retirement income plan, 252; legislative proposals of Federation of Labour *re* old age pensions, 272.

Sask.: amendment to Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act *re* pension payments of deceased persons, 744; legislative recommendations of Executive Committee *re* old age pensions, and hospital fees of disabled pensioners, 274.

N.W.T.: new regulations under Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, 1437.

India: provisions of Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 282-83.

United Kingdom: proposal to raise retiring age of British workers—report of Royal Commission on Population, 1203.

Yukon: regulations under Ordinance providing for payment of old age and blind pensions, 1569.

Eire: widows' and orphans' pensions contributory and non-contributory schemes, and old age and blind pensions non-contributory scheme, under Social Welfare Act, 254.

U.S.A.: provisions of agreements between United Steelworkers of America and major steel producers, 1518; suspension of social security and welfare program to include vacation pay and retirement pensions, 954; industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in steel, coal mining, automobile,

Pensions—Con.
U.S.A.—Con.

aluminum and rubber industries, 1339;
 Supreme Court rules on collective bargaining on industrial pension plans, 681; summary of proposed pension plan of Ford Motor Company, 1341; General Electric free hospitalization plan for retiring employees, 18; pension and welfare plans recommended by Steel Industry (fact-finding) Board in report on dispute between United Steelworkers of America and companies of barn steel industry, 1340; purpose of Bill to expand social security program, 1517; Economic Report of President Truman to Congress, 1084.

Permits:

See Labour Permits.

Petroleum Industry:

second session of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee, 261.

Pharmaceutical Benefits:

Australia—

provisions of Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Act (1947), 145.

Phelan, V. C., Director, International Labour Office, Canadian Branch:

appointment, 248.

extracts from address before United Nations Scientific Conference, on recruiting and training of labour in underdeveloped countries, 1346.

remarks at meeting of International Federation of Agricultural Producers, 821.

Philpott, Col. P. J., Special Assistant to Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs:

remarks at meeting of National Employment Committee (U.I.C.) on employment of older veterans, 316.

Physical Fitness:

See Health.

Physically Handicapped Workers:

See Handicapped Persons.

Picard, Gerard, President, Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour:

presents Dominion legislative program, 561.

presidential report at 28th annual convention, 1380.

extracts from Labour Day message, 1077.

extracts from New Year's message, 74.

Picketing:

Canada—

legislation outlawing injunctions obtained to prevent peaceful picketing, recommended by C.C. of L., 559.

Pipe Lines:

Canada—

provisions of Pipe Lines Act, 1122.

Pipe Mechanics:

Que.—

amendments to Act requested by Federation of Labour, 273.

Placements:

recommendations of Permanent Migration Committee of I.L.O. (third session) re placement of refugees and DP's in specialized occupations, 581.

Canada—

employment service statistics, 114, 218, 348, 492, 651, 790, 922, 1050, 1171, 1308, 1486, 1630.

activities of N.E.S. in placement of farm workers in 1948, 678-79.

placement of university graduates by N.E.S. in 1949—remarks of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, 1200.

plans for placement of 1950 university graduates—text of letter sent by Deputy Minister of Labour to all Canadian universities, 1200.

number of displaced persons placed during first seven months of 1949, 1081.

placement of displaced persons with professional qualifications discussed at quarterly meeting of N.E.C., 1202.

services of Immigration and Farm Placements Branch, Federal Department of Labour, extended to Province of Newfoundland, 396.

services of N.E.S. described in annual report of U.I.C. (1948-49), 950.

use of placement studies described in booklet on *Vocational Training in Canada*, issued by Federal Department of Labour, 842, 851.

Nfld.: services of Immigration and Farm Placements Branch, Federal Department of Labour, extended to Province of Newfoundland, 396.

U.S.A.: plan to expand job placements for Negroes, 1520.

India: number of placements by Employment Exchanges during month of August, 254.

Planning:

See Town Planning.

Plantations:

India—

establishment of Industrial Committee on Plantations to improve labour conditions, 282.

provisions of Payment of Wages Act extended to plantation workers, 282.

Plumbers' Union:

Canada—

re resolution on foreign trade adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1357, 1358.

Plumbing and Steamfitting:

B.C.—

legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.

Plumbing and Steamfitting—Con.

Ont.: adoption of Provincial Plumbing Code urged by Federation of Labour, 574.

Police:

Canada—

legislation prohibiting unionization of police officers, condemned by T. and L.C., 1363.

Ont.: provisions of Police Act (1949), 1000; amended provisions of Police Act *re* collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration, 8; recommendations of Federations of Labour *re* use of provincial police during strikes, 571, 574.

Polish Veterans:

Canada—

number of veterans to complete employment agreements, 5.

proceedings of Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 281; outline of land settlement program, 281, percentage of workers expected to remain on farms, 279.

reports of provincial directors of farm labour on employment of polish veterans—Alberta, 278; British Columbia, 279; New Brunswick, 277; Nova Scotia, 277; Ontario, 278; Prince Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 277; Saskatchewan, 278.

Political Action:

Canada—

presidential report of Gerard Picard, at convention of C.C.C.L., 1383; resolution adopted at convention, 1387.

statement on Communism in trade unions and political rights of members, issued by leaders of C.C. of L., 526.

extracts from convention address of A. R. Mosher, President, C.C. of L., 1366.

report on Political Action Committee, C.C. of L., 1377.

U.S.A.: resolution adopted by C.I.O., 42.

Political Education:

U.S.A.—

continuance of Labour's League for Political Education recommended by A.F. of L., 39.

Poll Tax:

Ont.—

recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* poll tax on single employed persons, 571.

U.S.A.: passage of anti-poll tax bill urged by C.I.O., 42.

Population:

Canada—

quarterly estimate of population as reported by D.B. of S., 1512.

summary of proceedings of *Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada*, 961.

Population—Con.

United Kingdom: proposal to raise retiring age of British workers—report of Royal Commission on Population, 1203.

Porcupine Mine Workers' Union:

Canada—

C.C. of L. supports Union in dispute with mine owners, 1378.

Postal Employees:

Canada—

restoration of time and one-half to Postal Department employees, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361; other recommendation, 554.

Potato Pickers:

international and interprovincial movement of farm workers, 1333.

re trans-border movement of workers in 1948, 280, 834, 839, 840; plans for 1949, 841.

revised border regulations *re* movement of workers from Canada to Maine, U.S.A., approved by Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 280.

reports of provincial directors of farm labour—Manitoba, 278; New Brunswick, 277; Prince Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 277.

Pre-Employment Training:

Canada—

amendments to Apprenticeship Agreements—encouragement of pre-employment training for apprentices, 152.

Preferential Shop:

Que.—

union security provisions in collective agreements—statistics published by Laval University, 532.

Premises:

United Kingdom—

annual report of Chief Inspector of Factories (1947), 716.

Pressure Plants:

Man.—

provisions of Steam and Pressure Plants Act, 995.

Sask.: legislation enacted in 1948, 971; new schedules under Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act, 312, 746.

Prevailing Rates Employees:

Canada—

regulations governing employees in public service—vacations with pay, public holidays, special leave, hours of work, wages, and overtime rates, 1571.

improved working conditions announced by Minister of Labour, 1512; remarks of Minister at convention of T. and L.C., 1353.

Price Control:

Canada—

report of Royal Commission on Prices, 700.
attitude of C.C.C.L., towards price and wage control, 561.

re-establishment of controls, urged by C.C. of L., 556-57, 1373; remarks of Prime Minister, 559-60.

recommendations of R.T.B., 565; remarks of Minister of Labour, 566.

recommendations of T. and L.C., 553; resolution adopted at convention, 1362-63.

Man.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 271.

Ont.: recommendations of Federation of Labour, 573.

Australia: price and rationing controls, 18.

U.S.A.: recommendation of C.I.O., 42.

Prices:

Canada—

report of Royal Commission on Prices, 700.
recommendations of employer and labour groups in briefs submitted to Royal Commission on Prices, 142.

monthly statement of retail and wholesale prices of staple foods, coal and rentals, 96, 202, 325, 473, 633, 769, 901, 1031, 1149, 1288, 1467, 1605.

statistics, 122, 226, 358, 500, 659, 800, 930, 1058, 1181, 1316, 1494, 1640.

decrease in wholesale prices of general and residential building materials, reported by D.B. of S., 1512.

cost of study at Canadian universities, 1513.

establishment of Price Arbitration Boards, urged by C.C.C.L., 561; remarks of Prime Minister, 563.

resolutions adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1373.

resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1362-63.

Man.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 271.

Nfld.: prices in Newfoundland and comparison with Canadian prices, 378, 382.

Australia: *re* price and rationing controls, 18.

United Kingdom: cost of living as at November, 1948, 252.

U.S.A.: Economic Report of President Truman to Congress, 1084; prices and wage rates reduced at General Motors Corporation, 404; recommendation of C.I.O., 42.

Primary Textile Industry:

See Textile Industry.

Prince Edward Island:

See various subject headings.

Princeton University:

Company Wage Policies—report prepared by Department of Economics and Industrial Relations, 168.

Printing and Publishing Industries:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in the printing and publishing industries, October, 1948, 1009.

index numbers of wage rates (1941-1948), 1208.

study on vacations with pay, October, 1947, 407.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 28.

agreement signed between *Toronto Star* and employees (editorial workers—American Newspaper Guild, C.I.O.), 678.

U.S.A.: termination of Chicago printers' strike—provisions of agreement, 1342.

Prisoners of War:

standards of I.L.O. in regard to prisoners of war and civilian internees—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 863.

Private Employment Agencies:

See Employment Agencies.

Private Enterprise:

Canada—

system of free enterprise supported by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1527; remarks of Prime Minister, 1527-28.

Production Committees:

See Labour-Management Production Committees.

Production Co-operatives:

Canada—

activities of co-operative wholesales *re* coal mines and oil wells, 1398.

Productivity:

resolution adopted by Subcommittee of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 861.

First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity—accomplishments of Panels established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1217.

meeting of Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity, 13.

British trade unionist's impressions of American production techniques, 1517.

Canada—

labour month in brief—index numbers of industrial production, 374, 1076, 1198, 1549.

analysis of production in various industries between 1938 and 1946, 7.

danger of depression—extracts from convention address of A. R. Mosher, President, C.C. of L., 1367.

production in relation to the standard of living—remarks of Minister of Labour at convention of T. and L.C., 1353.

Productivity—Con.

India: implementation of Industrial Truce resolution adopted at Industries Conference *re* slowdown of production, 282.

United Kingdom: *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panels established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1217; meeting of Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity, 13; productivity and output in coal industry in 1948—third annual report of National Coal Board, 1220; National Union of Mineworkers withdraws from plan to fine pit absentees, 13; payment by results—agreement between National Federation of Building Trade Employees and building workers' unions, 1204; report of T.U.C. General Council on productivity endorsed by conference of trade unions, 12; proposals of T.U.C. to raise labour productivity in industry, 11.

U.S.A.: meeting of Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity, 13; *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panels established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1217; increased production at American Lead Pencil Company, as result of good labour-management relations, 1343.

See also Farm Production.

Professional Workers:

Canada—
emigration of Canadian professional workers to the United States—review of bulletin prepared by Bureau of Technical Personnel, Department of Labour, 866.

U.S.A.: number of women in professional and semi-professional employment in 1940 and 1949, 1084.

Profit-Sharing:

Colombia—
provisions of profit-sharing decree, 536.

Projectionists:

See Motion Picture Projectionists.

Projects:

Canada—
action on proposed irrigation projects, St. Lawrence Waterway, Chignecto Canal and Massamaquoddy, requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Provident Fund:

See Bonus.

Provincial Government Employees:

See Government Employees.

Provincial Institute of Textiles (Ontario):
second annual report of Advisory Committee, 950.

Provincial-Municipal Relations:

Canada—
provincial-municipal relations in public welfare services—text of address by H. Carl Goldenberg, at annual meeting of Canadian Welfare Council, 956.

Public Accounts:

Canada—
recommendation of Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

Public Contracts:

adoption of Convention and Recommendation on Labour Clauses in Public Contracts, at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1092.

Public Employment Services:

See Employment Service.

Public Health:

See Health.

Public Holidays:

See Holidays.

Public Liability Insurance:

See Automobile Insurance.

Public Ownership:

Canada—
public ownership and Government control of radio broadcasting and television, urged by R.T.B., 565.

United Kingdom: report on British transport system under first year of nationalization, 1338.

Public Relations:

Canada—
convention report of Public Relations Department, C.C. of L., 1376.

Public Schools:

See Schools.

Public Service:

Canada—
regulations governing prevailing rates employees, 1571.

improved working conditions for prevailing rates employees announced by Minister of Labour, 1512; remarks of Minister at convention of T. and L.C., 1353.

training program of the Public Service—report of Staff Training Branch of Civil Service Commission, 818.

briefs on working conditions of hourly-paid Government employees, presented by T. and L.C., C.C. of L., and Civil Service Federation of Canada, 246.

resolution *re* freedom of association adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1363.

Public Service—Con.

Nfld.: provisions of Act *re* inquiries into accidents to employees of Government departments, 393.

Que.: provisions of Labour Code, 616.

Sask.: recommendations of Federation of Labour *re* collective bargaining agreements, 719.

Public Utilities:

India: compulsory conciliation in all public utility services, under Industrial Disputes Act, 281-82.

U.S.A.: compulsory arbitration provisions *re* disputes involving public utilities and hospitals, deleted from Michigan strike control law, 1084.

Public Welfare:

Canada—

provincial-municipal relations in public welfare services—text of address by H. Carl Goldenberg, at annual meeting of Canadian Welfare Council, 956.

Alta.: provisions of Public Welfare Assistance Act, 1123.

Public Works:

Canada—

public works program to relieve unemployment, recommended by C.C. of L., 559, 1373.

B.C.: administration of Boiler Inspection Act and Electrical Energy Inspection Act, transferred to Minister of Public Works, 611; public works program to stimulate employment, requested by Federation of Labour, 567.

N.S.: public works program to relieve unemployment urged by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 570.

Ont.: public works program to relieve unemployment requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570-71; by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 574.

U.S.A.: Economic Report of President Truman to Congress, 1084.

Publications:

Canada—

publications in Library of Federal Department of Labour, 100, 329, 477, 636, 772, 905, 1034, 1153, 1291, 1471, 1609.

See also various subject headings.

Pulp and Paper Federation:

Canada—

recommends assistance to college and university students, 1386.

Pulp and Paper Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in the pulp and paper industry, 751.

index numbers of wage rates (1941-1948), 1208.

study on vacations with pay October, 1947, 407.

Pulp and Paper Industry—Con.

Canada—Con.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 28.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity in pulp and paper mills, 383.

U.S.A.: provisions of contract signed between International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N.Y., 1206.

Quarrying:

N.S.—

revised provisions of Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act (1937), 1429.

Quebec:

See various subject headings.

Quebec Harbour Workers' Union:

certification proceedings, 871.

Quebec Hydro Electric Commission:

resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1363.

Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.):

annual convention, 1202.

legislative proposals, 271.

opposition to proposed Quebec Labour Code, 247.

resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C. *re* freedom of association, 1363.

Quebec Superior Council of Labour:

opposition to proposed Labour Code, 247.

Racial Discrimination:

See Discrimination.

Racial Tolerance:

Canada—

convention report of National Committee for Racial Tolerance appointed by C.C. of L., 1377.

Radio Addresses:

Canada—

extracts from address by L. W. Brockington, K.C., on growth of Canadian industry and trade unions, 1087.

Radio Broadcasting:

See Broadcasting.

Radio Licences:

Canada—

increase in cost of licences opposed by C.C. of L., 1378.

Radio Sets and Parts Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in electrical products industry, 1138.

Radio Technicians:

Alta.—

regulations under Apprenticeship Act, 1573.

Railroad Yardmasters of America:

40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Railway Transportation Brotherhoods:

Dominion legislative program, 563.

Railways:

resolution concerning automatic coupling, adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

Canada—

clarification of safety rules by C.N.R., C.P.R. and union of T. and L.C., ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

number of units reporting pension plans, 694.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 25.

number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

organized movements of farm workers encouraged by railways—report on Dominion-provincial farm labour program in 1948, 834.

establishment of railway rate-structure recommended by C.C. of L., 559.

legislative program of R.T.B., 564; recommendation *re* signals and devices for railway crossings, 564.

resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C. *re* employment of men over 60 on "speeded-up" railway operations, 1361; requests provision of suitable car shops at repair points, 554; construction of railway by Federal Government requested by "North of 53" Trades and Labour Council at convention of T. and L.C., 1360.

India: statement of Prime Minister of India on government policy in regard to strike action by Communists, 405.

U.S.A.: 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Rand Formula:**Que.—**

number of collective agreements providing for Rand formula, 532.

Rationing:**Australia—**

re price and rationing controls, 18.

Rayon Yarn and Cloth Industry:**Canada—**

wages, hours and working conditions in rayon yarn and cloth industry, 1279.

Real Estate:**Canada—**

real estate agents excluded from coverage of Unemployment Insurance Act, 249.

Mortgage Lending in Canada, 1948—report on real estate financing issued by Central Mortgage and Housing, 822.

Reciprocity:

agreements on reciprocity with respect to social security benefits for certain nationals, concluded between Australia and New Zealand, Italy and Switzerland, and Great Britain and Ireland, 1345.

Recreation:**Canada—**

application of National Physical Fitness Act to province of Newfoundland, 399.

services of Physical Fitness Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, extended to province of Newfoundland, 399.

U.S.A.: recreational facilities for industrial workers, 681.

Recruitment:

resolution of Subcommittee on Recruitment and Training adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1540.

recruiting manpower for the petroleum industry—report of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee (second session), 262.

Canada—

recruiting of farm labour urged as function of farm labour service—proceedings of sixth Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 275.

Red Cross:

standards of I.L.O. in regard to prisoners of war and civilian internees—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 863.

Redeployment:**United Kingdom—**

recommendations of Committee on Industrial Productivity, 1217-1218.

Redundant Miners:**United Kingdom—**

compensation scheme—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222.

Reform Institutions:**Ont.—**

development in training program of Department of Reform Institutions, 533.

Refugees:

number of persons re-established by I.R.O. during period 1947-1949, 1346.

recommendation of Permanent Migration Committee of I.L.O. (third session) *re* placement in specialized occupations, 581.

Registration:**India—**

registration of workers provided under Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 282.

See also Unemployment Insurance.

Regulations:

See Government Regulations; Labour Legislation.

Rehabilitation:

Canada—
interdepartmental committee appointed to call national conference on rehabilitation of handicapped workers, 1511.

extension of vocational training courses to merchant seamen, under Veterans Rehabilitation Act, 309.

Sask.: establishment of Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, 745.

United Kingdom: methods of restoring injured coal miners explained in pamphlet *Learning At Every Step*, published by Miners' Welfare Commission of Great Britain, 1516.

U.S.A.: hiring of physically handicapped urged by President Truman, 1343.

Relief:

See Unemployment and Relief.

Religion:

Canada—
closer relationship between the Church and organized labour, sought by C.C. of L., 1378.

Religious Discrimination:

See Discrimination.

Rent Control:

Canada—
statement of Minister of Finance respecting rent control, 1529.

maintenance of rent controls, requested by C.C.C.L., 1387.

maintenance of rent control, urged by C.C. of L., 1373.

restoration of policy of rent control, urged by T. and L.C., 1362.

Reports:

See Labour Department and Bureaus; various subject headings.

Representation:

See Labour Representation.

Research:

Canada—
scope of regular work of Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, increased to include province of Newfoundland, 396.

Government research in process to convert coal to oil and avert unemployment in Maritime coal mines suggested by U.M.W. (District 26) in memorandum to Dominion Coal Board, 1202.

Careers in Natural Science and Engineering—booklet on occupational research issued by Department of Labour, for students and counsellors, 1515.

recommendations of R.T.B. re medical research and health services, 564.

Research—Con.

Nfld.: scope of regular work of Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, increased to include tenth province, 396.

Sask.: establishment of Research Division of provincial Department of Labour, recommended by Federation of Labour, 719.

United Kingdom: *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panels established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218.

Respiratory Diseases:

Canada—
suitable employment for tuberculous veterans sought by Department of Veterans Affairs and N.E.S., 527.

Rest Periods:

weekly rest periods for young workers on inland waterways—recommendation of Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.

resolution concerning Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1939, adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

resolution adopted at second session of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee, 265.

B.C.: rest periods for women workers in certain industries, provided under Order No. 11 of Female Minimum Wage Act, 455.

Restaurants:

Canada—
N.E.S. survey on employment of women and girls in restaurants, 36.

Retail Clerks International Association:

U.S.A.—
sponsors advertising campaign for department store, 1343.

Retail Trade:

Canada—
labour month in brief—524, 816, 1332, 1549.
analysis of activities of co-operative retail establishments, 1397.

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—extent of seasonal employment and unemployment in retail trade, 1210, 1213.

Nfld.: report on retail and wholesale trade, 378-79, 385.

U.S.A.: retail union members sponsor advertising campaign for their department store employer, 1343.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union of America:

Canada—
conciliation proceedings, 52.
collective agreement, 985.
resolution on foreign policy submitted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

Retirement Pensions:

See Pensions.

Retirement Plans:

See Pensions.

Retiring Age:

See Pensions; Royal Commission on Population.

Right of Association:

See Freedom of Association.

Rights of the Child:

See Child Welfare.

Rights of the Worker:

resolution concerning an International Declaration of the Rights of the Worker, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1535.

Road Haulage Industry:

United Kingdom—
provisions of Act amending British Wages Councils Act (1945), 402-3.

Road Transport:

resolution concerning Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention 1939, adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

Roll-Call Vote:

Canada—
constitutional amendment *re* representation and voting, proposed by U.A.W. at convention of C.C. of L., 1374.
analysis of roll-call vote on expulsion of C.S.U., taken at T. and L.C. convention, 1356.

Royal Commission on Population:

United Kingdom—
proposal to raise retiring age of British workers—report of Royal Commission on Population, 1203.

Royal Commission on Prices:

Canada—
report of Royal Commission on causes of recent rise in cost of living, 700.
recommendations of employer and labour groups in briefs submitted to Commission appointed to continue work of Special Prices Committee of House of Commons, 142.

Rubber Products:

Canada—
index numbers of wage rates (1941-1948), 1208.
study on vacations with pay, October, 1947, 407.
U.S.A.: industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in rubber industry, 1339.

Rural Depopulation:

See Depopulation.

Russia:

resolution adopted by A.F. of L., 39.
resolution adopted by C.I.O., 42.

Rutherford, W. K., Director of Employment Service (U.I.C.):

presents report on general employment situation, at meeting of National Employment Committee U.I.C.), 316.

Safety:

proceedings of Technical Conference of I.L.O. held to examine Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories, 581.

meeting of Committee of Coal Mining Experts to study Model Safety Code for Coal Mines, 582.

Safety in the Petroleum Industry—report of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee (second session), 263.

health and safety of workers discussed at second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O. in Geneva, Switzerland, 419.

survey of work of I.L.O.—report of David A. Morse, Director-General, 155.

Canada—

clarification of safety rules *re* section gangs, by union of T. and L.C. and the C.N.R. and C.P.R., ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

“Safety Consciousness in Industry”—text of address prepared under direction of Dr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, 825.

adoption of radio section of International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, requested by T. and L.C., 1361.

Alta.: revised regulations under Workmen's Compensation Act governing erection of derricks and drilling, cleaning, repairing, operation and maintenance of oil and gas well-drilling plants, rigs and equipment (Order 14), 1003.

Que.: amended regulations under Mining Act governing safety and health of workers in mines, 1257; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 273.

Sask.: provisions of Passenger and Freight Elevator Act, 741.

India: new sections under Factories Act, 284.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948), 15.

U.S.A.: conference on industrial safety called by President Truman, 823.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific:

decision of N.L.R.B. on inter-union boycott, 952, 953.

St. Arnaud, Charles A., French Editor, Labour Gazette:

appointment, 1201.

St. Laurent, Rt. Hon. Louis S., Prime Minister of Canada:

reply to submissions of delegations from labour organizations—C.C.C.L., 563; C.C. of L., 559; R.T.B., 565; T. and L.C., 555.
address at convention of C.C. of L., 1369.
extracts from address at annual meeting of Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1527-28.

St. Lawrence Waterways:

A.F. of L. reaffirms opposition to project, 39.
R.T.B. reaffirm opposition to project, 564; remarks of Prime Minister, 565.
action on project, requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Salaries:

Canada—

expansion in manufacturing industry—D.B. of S. memorandum on salaries and wages, 1201.
earnings and hours of male and female wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing (1947), 708.
salary prospects for students in engineering, science and commerce, 6.
percentage of estimated total number of employed salaried workers and wage-earners covered by collective agreements in 1948, 1521.

Sask.: provisions of Teachers' Salary Negotiation Act (1949), 743, 1129.

Sales Tax:

B.C.—

abolition of three per cent tax recommended by Federation of Labour, 567.

Saskatchewan:

See various subject headings.

Saskatchewan Civil Service Association:

trade union membership (1948), 972.

Saskatchewan Executive Committee (T. and L.C.):

legislative proposals, 273.

Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.):

legislative proposals, 718.

Sawmilling Industry:

Canada—

Seasonality of Employment in Canada—extent of employment and unemployment in sawmilling industry, 1210, 1213.

application of Unemployment Insurance Act to sawmill and woods workers recommended by C.C.C.L., 1386.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity in sawmills, 383.

Scholarships:

establishment of trade union scholarships favoured by Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1392.

School Attendance:

Alta.—

recommendation of Federation of Labour re definition of "child" under Act, 267.

Man.: amendments in School Attendance Act, 997; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 271.

Schools:

Canada—

report on development of vocational guidance, 546, 547.

free schooling recommended by C.C.C.L., 1385.

union winter school at University of Toronto (Ajax) directed by C.C. of L., 250.

Alta.: amendment to School Act re disputes or disagreements between school boards and teachers, 1124.

Man.: regulations under Public Schools Act governing technical courses, 746; amendment to Act provides payment of cost-of-living bonus to former employees retired on pension, 998.

Nfld.: provisions of School Attendance Act, 393.

Ont.: establishment of trades schools recommended by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 571; establishment of training school for firefighters requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 575.

Que.: provisions of Act respecting Municipal and School Corporations and their Employees, 612; provisions of Act to Facilitate the Establishing of Youth, 613; revised regulations under Trade Schools Act, 613.

Sask.: amendment in Trade Schools Regulation Act (1939), 743; annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972.

Science:

Canada—

employment and salary prospects for students of 1949 and 1950 classes, 6.

Careers in Natural Science and Engineering—booklet issued by Department of Labour for students and counsellors, 1515.

United Kingdom: *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panel on Technical Information Services established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218.

Sea Transport:

Canada—

Sea and Air Transport for Immigrants—paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 966.

Seafarers' International Union:

Canada—

- review of events leading to suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831.
- re expulsion of C.S.U., 1357.
- re formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, 7.
- collective agreement, 985.

Seal Skimmers' Union:

Newfoundland—

- re, 386.

Seamen:

- proposed establishment of Joint Seafarers' Committee by I.L.O. and World Health Organization—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.

adoption of Conventions at thirty-second session of I.L.O.—No. 72 (Holidays with Pay); No. 75 (Crew Accommodation on Board Ship); No. 76 (Wages, Hours of Work and Manning), 1093.

I.L.O. to investigate conditions on Panama ships, 865.

Canada—

- development in dispute between C.S.U. and dry cargo and passenger shipping companies operating ocean-going vessels of Canadian registry from East Coast ports, 719; text of letter distributed by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, to trade unionists and interested citizens, 720.

suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831.
 reply of Deputy Minister of Labour to proposals of C.S.U. for settlement of East Coast deepsea shipping dispute, 877.

T. and L.C. convention report on expulsion of C.S.U., 1353—recommendations of Committee, 1354; debate, 1354; President Bengough's statement, 1354; effect on Britain, 1355; Frank Hall's statement, 1355; analysis of roll-call vote, 1356.

statement of secretary-treasurer of T. and L.C., on effect of seamen's strike on Britain, 1355.

formation of West Coast Seamen's Union of Canada, 1514.

amended regulations under Canada Shipping Act governing Canadian distressed seamen, 1570.

extension of vocational training courses to merchant seamen, 309.

recommendations of T. and L.C., 1361.

United Kingdom: statement of secretary-treasurer of T. and L.C., on effect of seamen's strike on Britain, 1355.

Seasonal Employment:

Canada—

- Seasonality of Employment in Canada*—report (with tables) on seasonal and year-round employment and unemployment, 1210.

Seasonal Employment—Con.

Canada—Con.

seasonal unemployment among older workers in post-war period, 1945-49, 1394.

organized movements of seasonal workers—report on 1948 program by Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Committees, 834; plans for 1949, 841.

annual survey to find summer employment for university students, 244.

proposed regulations of U.I.C. governing payment of fruit and vegetable workers in off-season, 317.

Alta.: provision of unemployment insurance coverage requested by Federation of Labour, 268.

Seats:

India—

provisions of Factories Act, 284.

Secretariats:

re meeting of international trade union secretariats, 535.

Section Gangs:

Canada—

clarification of safety rules by union of T. and L.C., the C.N.R. and C.P.R., ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

Security Pact:

See North Atlantic Security Pact.

Sedgewick, Hugh J., *Secretary-Treasurer, Ontario Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.):*

extracts from address as Canadian fraternal delegate of T. and L.C. to convention of A.F. of L., 38.

Selection:

technical methods of selection in inland transport industry—report of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Inland Transport, 1548.

Servants:

Que.—

repeal of Masters and Servants Act, 614.
See also Domestic Workers.

Services:

Canada—

increase in wage rate index in 1948, 525.

index numbers of wage rates in service (laundries) 1941-1948, 1209.

number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, by industry, 1521, 1525; in 1947, 256, 260.

monthly report on current employment conditions, 469, 1144, 1285, 1600.

Sex Distribution of Unemployment:

Canada—

unemployment among older workers in post-war period, 1945-49, 1395.

Sharon Steel Corporation:

case study of plant having satisfactory labour-management relations, issued by National Planning Association, 707.

Sheetmetal Workers' International Association:

U.S.A.—

40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534.

Shell-fish:

B.C.—

new regulations under Health Act *re* sanitary control of shell-fish industry, 1124.

Shields, G. P., Statistician, Department of Labour:

retirement, 1515.

Shifts:

Canada—

abolition of split shift in all industries, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

shift work in certain industries—

brewery products, 890; tobacco products, 895.

electrical machinery and apparatus, 1134; radio sets and parts, 1140.

flour milling, 1583.

primary textiles industry, 1265—knitting 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1274; cotton yarn and cloth, 1279; rayon yarn and cloth, 1280.

printing and publishing, 1009-22—daily newspaper industry, 1014; job printing and publishing, 1019; lithographing and photo engraving, 1022.

pulp and paper industry, 752; paper box industry, 762.

Sask.: abolition of "split shifts" recommended by Executive Committee, 273.

Australia: double pay for Sunday work granted to shift workers in gas industry and tramways, 1086.

Shipbuilding:

Canada—

recommendations of C.C. of L., 559.

recommendations of T. and L.C., 554.

United Kingdom: resolution adopted at convention of T.U.C., 1389.

Shipowners' Association (Deepsea) of British Columbia:

conciliation proceedings, 52, 53.

Shipping:

adoption of Conventions at Thirty-second session of I.L.O.—No. 72 (Holidays with Pay); No. 75 (Crew Accommodation on Board Ship); No. 76 (Wages, Hours of Work and Manning), 1093.

I.L.O. to investigate conditions on Panama ships, 865.

Shipping—Con.

Canada—

formation of West Coast Seamen's Union of Canada, 1514.

recommendations of T. and L.C., 1361.

See also Canada Shipping Act; Seamen.

Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc.:

conciliation proceedings, 52-53.

Shops:

B.C.—

provisions of Shops Regulations and Weekly Holiday Act governing hair-dressing establishments, 185; new regulation under Hours of Work Act governing employees in wholesale and retail stores, 455; December 27, 1948, proclaimed as holiday under Shops Regulation and Weekly Holiday Act, 73.

Nfld.: provisions of Shops Act (1940), 392.

Que.: amendment to Early Closing Act, 613.

Sick Benefits:

Canada—

percentage of companies reporting sick benefit payments to employees—*Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949*, publication issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1511.

U.S.A.: provisions of agreement between U.S.W.A. and major steel producers, 1518.

Sick Leave:

Canada—

requests of T. and L.C. and C.C. of L. on behalf of hourly-paid Government employees, 246.

principle of accumulative sick leave for all workers, as part of all wage agreements, supported by T. and L.C., 1361.

*sick leave with pay in certain industries—*brewery products, 891; tobacco products, 895.

edible animal products, 1445—dairy products, 1446; meat products, 1446; fish canning and packing, 1447.

electrical machinery and apparatus, 1138; radio sets and parts, 1140.

flour milling, 1583; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1586; confectionery manufacturing, 1591; fruit and vegetable canning, 1595.

primary textiles industry, 1265—knitting, 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1277.

printing and publishing, 1009-22—daily newspaper industry, 1016; job printing and publishing, 1020; lithographing and photo engraving, 1022.

pulp and paper industry, 752; paper box industry, 762.

Silicosis:

Que.—

legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 272.

Skilled Labour:

India—

I.L.O. establishes technical training centre to increase number of skilled production workers, 865.

United Kingdom: experiment in employment of older skilled workers by engineering establishment, 1517.

U.S.A.: increase in skilled labour force between 1940-1948 through systematic apprenticeship, 1344.

Slum Clearance:

Canada—

comprehensive housing and slum clearance program urged by T. and L.C., 1362.

U.S.A.: projects authorized under Housing Act (1949), 1342.

Social Aid:

Sask.—

revised Mother's Allowance and Dependent Children Regulations under Social Aid Act, 456.

Social Insurance:

See Social Security.

Social Legislation:

See Labour Legislation; Social Security.

Social Security:

agreements on reciprocity with respect to social security benefits for certain nationals, concluded between Australia and New Zealand, Italy and Switzerland, and Great Britain and Ireland, 1345.

proceedings of 107th session of Governing Body of I.L.O., 158.

Canada—

Survey Results—Employer-Employee Relations 1949—publication issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce on provision of social security benefits for employees of 1,309 business firms, 1511.

declaration of policy of Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1527; remarks of Prime Minister, 1527-28.

resolution adopted at convention of C.C.C.L., 1385.

adoption of national program in accordance with British system, urged by C.C. of L., 1375; recommendations, 558.

recommendations of R.T.B., 564; reply of Prime Minister, 565.

enactment of all embracing Act, urged by T. and L.C., 552; remarks of Minister of Labour at convention, 1352; resolution adopted, 1362.

Alta.: provincial government support to Federal plan urged by Federation of Labour, 267.

Man.: legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.

N.S.: recommendations of Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 569.

Social Security—Con.

Ont.: Dominion-wide scheme of social security requested by Federation of Labour, 575.

India: provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 285.

United Kingdom: summary of Beveridge Report—*Voluntary Action: a Report of Methods of Social Advance*, 16.

Eire: provisions of Social Welfare Act, 254.

U.S.A.: purpose of Bill to expand social security program, 1517; pension and welfare plans recommended by Steel Industry (fact-finding) Board in report on dispute between United Steelworkers of America and companies of basic steel industry, 1340; provisions of agreements between United Steelworkers of America and major steel producers, 1518; agreement between Ford Motor Company and U.A.W. providing pensions and social insurance, 1341; expansion of social security welfare program of I.L.G.W.U. to include vacation pay and retirement pensions, 954; welfare plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145; recommendation of C.I.O., 42; disability benefits law in New York state, 682.

Social Services:

Canada—

provincial-municipal relations in public welfare services—text of address by H. Carl Goldenberg, at annual meeting of Canadian Welfare Council, 956.

Social Welfare:

resolution adopted at second session of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee, 265.

Que.—

amendments to Department of Social Welfare and of Youth Act, 613.

Sask.: establishment of Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, 745.

Eire: provisions of Social Welfare Act, 254.

Mexico: proceedings of national congress on labour and social welfare, 1519.

Sound Hazards:

Canada—

sound hazards in industrial plants, 10.

South Africa:

inquiry into trade union affairs and labour laws, 19.

development of apprentice training, 151.

Special Leave:

Canada—

regulations governing prevailing rates employees, 1571.

Split Shifts:

See Shifts.

Sprinkler Systems:

B.C.—

legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.

Stabilization:

measures concerning stabilization of earnings of dock workers, recommended by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1546.

Staff Training:

Canada—

training program of the Public Service—report of Staff Training Branch of Civil Service Commission, 818.

first aid training in Department of Labour introduced by Staff Training Division, 9.

Standard of Living:

resolution on technical assistance for economic development, adopted at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1093.

resolution on Conditions of Life and Work of Indigenous Populations, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1534.

Canada—

resolution on foreign policy adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372.

production relation to the standard of living—remarks of Minister of Labour at convention of T. and L.C., 1353.

India: enactment of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 282.

Standardization:

British trade unionist's impressions of American production techniques, 1517.

State Insurance:

India—

provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), 145.

Statistics:

resolution concerning statistics in inland transport industry, adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

recommendations of Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

scope of regular work of Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, increased to include Province of Newfoundland, 396.

Statistics, Dominion Bureau of:

labour month in brief—cost-of-living index, 20, 140, 242, 374, 524, 674, 816, 948, 1076, 1198, 1332, 1510.

national income and expenditure in Canada (1946-1948), 711.

foreign investments in Canada, 823.

quarterly estimate of population—June, July and August, 1949, 1512.

recommendations of Royal Commission on Prices, 702.

expansion of manufacturing industry in Canada—memorandum of statistics prepared by Industry and Merchandising Division, 1201.

Statistics, Dominion Bureau of—Con.

survey estimates on 1949 housing construction, 1335.

housing construction in 1948, 400.

price index indicates decrease in wholesale prices of general and residential building materials, 1512.

cost of study at Canadian universities, 1513.

decline in average wages for male farm help during August, 1949, 1336.

earnings and hours of male and female wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing (1947), 708.

publications and reports—

Survey of Production and Related Factors, 7.

Canada Year Book (1948-49), 950.

1949 edition of official handbook *Canada*, 533.

Statutory Holidays:

See Holidays.

Steam and Pressure Plants:

Man.—

provisions of Steam and Pressure Plants Act, 995.

Steam Boilers:

See Boilers.

Steam Railways:

See Railways.

Steel Company of Canada:

provisions of agreement reached between Company (Hamilton), and employees (United Steelworkers of America), 676; correction, 886.

Steel Industry:

Canada—

provisions of agreement reached between Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and employees (United Steelworkers of America), 676; correction, 886.

recommendations of C.C. of L., 559; inclusion under federal jurisdiction discussed at convention, 1371.

establishment of steel production mills, requested by T. and L.C., 554.

U.S.A.: settlement of steel strike—pension and social insurance provisions of agreements reached between United Steelworkers of America and Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and other major steel producers, 1518; recommendations of Steel Industry (fact-finding) Board in report on dispute between United Steelworkers of America and companies of basic steel industry, 1340; industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans, 1339; Supreme Court rules on collective bargaining on industrial pension plans, 681; appeal for unity between A.F. of L. unions and U.M.W.A. to raise strike fund in support of striking steelworkers, 1518.

Stevedores:

Canada—
special Order under Unemployment Insurance Act *re* contributions of stevedores, 885.

Stirrett, J. T., General Manager, Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

report on work of Association presented at annual meeting of C.M.A., 1098.

Strike Votes:

B.C.—
changes in strike vote procedure urged by employer organizations in submission to Labour Relations Board, 1336; amendments to Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act urged by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268.

Strikes and Lockouts:

Canada—
monthly summary of strikes and lockouts in Canada, 98, 204, 327, 475, 635, 771, 903, 1033, 1151, 1290, 1469, 1607.
statistics, 134, 238, 370, 512, 671, 812, 942, 1070, 1193, 1328, 1506, 1652.
number of workers covered by collective agreements compared with number of workers involved in strikes in 1946, 1947 and 1948, 1521, 1522.
developments in dispute between C.S.U. and dry cargo and passenger shipping companies operating ocean-going vessels of Canadian registry from East Coast ports, 719; text of letter distributed by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, to trade unionists and interested citizens, 720.
reply of Deputy Minister of Labour to proposals of C.S.U. for settlement of East Coast deepsea shipping dispute, 877.
East and West Coast Canadian Deep Sea Dry Cargo Shipping Companies, and employees, 589 (strike following Board procedure).
statement of secretary-treasurer of T. and L.C., on effect of seamen's strike on Britain, 1355.
report of Arbitration Committee in dispute between certain steamship and stevedoring companies and employees (Halifax Longshoremen's Association), 53-54.
summary of annual report *Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries (1948)*, issued as supplement to Labour Gazette, 400.
status of insured workers' rights to benefit during labour disputes as set forth under Unemployment Insurance Act, 1515.
time-loss in building industry during first nine months of 1948, 249-50.

Strikes and Lockouts—Con.

Canada—Con.
furniture strike in province of Quebec, 1382, and the Asbestos strike, 1384—reports of president and general secretary, presented at convention of C.C.C.L., 1384; recommends recognition of principle of compulsory strike when strike is declared legal, 1385.
resolution adopted by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1526.
B.C.: changes in strike vote procedure urged by employer organizations, in submission to Labour Relations Board, 1336.
Man.: legislative proposals of C.M.A., 531.
N.B.: prohibition of strikes and lockouts pending conciliation procedure under Labour Relations Act, 1567.
Ont.: Bill to amend Rights of Labour Act (1944) not passed, 1001; recommendations of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.) 571, and Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), *re* use of police in industrial disputes, 571, 574.
Que.: provisions of Labour Code, 615.
Sask.: activities during 1948, 971.
Other Countries—
monthly summary of strikes and lockouts in other countries, 99, 205, 327, 475, 636, 771, 903, 1034, 1151, 1290, 1470, 1607.
summary of annual report *Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries (1948)* issued as supplement to the Labour Gazette, 400.
Australia: termination of "Communist-inspired" seven-weeks' coal strike, 1207; provisions of Emergency Services Act of the State of Victoria, 253.
India: statement of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, on government policy in regard to strike action by Communists, 405; prohibition of strikes and lockouts during conciliation and adjudication proceedings under Industrial Disputes Act, 281-82; implementation of Industrial Truce resolution adopted at Industries Conference, 282; time loss from disputes during period December, 1948-February, 1949, 1086.
Japan: industrial relations in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1226.
New Zealand: statistics for 1947, 404-5.
United Kingdom: statement of secretary-treasurer of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, on effect of seamen's strike on Britain, 1355; report of National Coal Board (1948), 1221.
U.S.A.: strikes over industrial pension and welfare plans in steel, coal mining, automobile, aluminum and rubber industries, 1339; appeal for unity between A.F. of L. unions and U.M.W.A. to raise strike fund in sup-

Strikes and Lockouts—Con.

port of striking steelworkers, 1518; pension and social insurance provisions of agreements reached between United Steelworkers of America and Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other major steel producers, 1518; procedure for adjusting labour disputes in atomic energy plants—recommendations of special Commission, 682; termination of Chicago printers' strike—provisions of agreement, 1342; compulsory arbitration provisions *re* disputes involving public utilities and hospitals, deleted from Michigan strike control law, 1084.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES:*Construction—buildings and structures—*

bricklayers, Calgary, 135.
building trades workers, Toronto, 513.
carpenters, Coverdale, N.B., 1195; Glace Bay, New Waterford and Sydney, 944, 1072; London, 1073; St. Catharines, 944; Victoria, 240; Yarmouth, 1073.
carpenters and building trades workers, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1330, 1507.
electricians, helpers and apprentices, Victoria, 135, 239, 371.
labourers, Toronto, 944.
sheet metal workers, Toronto, 1508.
shinglers, Victoria, 1330.

Finance—

government insurance workers, Saskatchewan, 136, 239.

Fishing and Trapping—

salmon fishermen, tendermen, etc., British Columbia, 1507, 1653.

Logging—

loggers, Campbell River, B.C., 135, 239; Hope, B.C., 135.

Manufacturing—animal foods—

fish packers, Halifax, 136; Harbour Grace, 943.
meat packing plant workers, Hamilton, 1654.

Manufacturing—boots and shoes (leather)—

shoe factory workers, Midland, 943, 1072; Quebec, 513; Toronto, 1195, 1329.

Manufacturing—fur and leather products—

fur factory workers, Winnipeg, 672, 814.
tannery workers, Owen Sound, 135, 239.

Manufacturing—metal products—

aluminum processing factory workers, Kingston, 1073.
baby carriage factory workers, Orillia, 944.
electrical apparatus factory workers, Guelph, 1508; Peterborough, 1508, 1654; Toronto, 944, 1073, 1194.
farm implement factory workers, Brantford, 1195; Toronto, 1195.
foundry workers, North Sydney, 1195.
freight car wheels factory workers, Trenton, 239, 1073.
hardware factory workers, Peterborough, 1508.

Strikes and Lockouts—Con.**CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES—Con.***Manufacturing—metal products—Con.*

metal factory workers, Hamilton, 944, 1071, 1194, 1329, 1507; Kitchener, 136; Toronto, 1330, Watford, 814, 942, 1071.
motor vehicle factory workers, Oshawa, 1654.
motor vehicle factory workers (door hangers), Windsor, 814, 944.
motor vehicle factory workers (jitney drivers), Windsor, 943.
pattern makers, Toronto, 672, 813.
radiator foundry workers, Plessisville, 1654.
railway car factory workers, Hamilton, 944, 1071, 1194.
steel and enamelled products factory workers, Hespeler, 1330, 1507.
steel drum factory workers, Hamilton, 1330, 1507.
tool, machine and foundry workers, Hamilton, 136.
Manufacturing—miscellaneous products—
ice cream cone factory workers, Hamilton, 944, 1072.
outdoor advertising sign workers, Vancouver, 1654.
stencil factory workers, Vancouver, 672, 813, 943, 1071.
toy factory workers, Montreal, 1330.
upholsterers, Montreal, 1073; Vancouver, 672, 813.

Manufacturing—miscellaneous wood products—

box factory workers, Yarmouth, 1073.
furniture factory workers, Arthabaska and Victoriaville, 135.
furniture frame factory workers, Montreal, 1508.
sash and door factory workers, Saskatoon, 1073, 1194.
sawmill workers, Blairmore, 943.
veneer and plywood factory workers, Mont Laurier, 1508.
wood heel factory workers, Montreal, 371, 512.
wood products factory workers, New Westminster, 1330, 1506.

Manufacturing — non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.—

chemical factory workers, Bishopric, 1330, 1507, 1653; Calgary, 1330, 1507; Shawinigan Falls, 513.
crushed stone and cement block factory workers, Ottawa, 944, 1071.
optical lens factory workers, Edmonton, 814, 943, 1071.
vitreous tile factory workers, Kingston, 1654.

Manufacturing—printing and publishing—

lithographers, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, 1073, 1194, 1329, 1506, 1653.
web pressmen, Toronto, 1654.

Manufacturing—pulp, paper and paper products—

paper box factory workers, Toronto, 1507.

Strikes and Lockouts—Con.**CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES—Con.**

Manufacturing—rubber and its products—
 rubber factory workers, Toronto, 1653.
 rubber footwear factory workers, Kitchener, 513.
 tire factory workers, Hamilton, 1194; Kitchener, 1194, 1653.
 tire factory workers (mixers), New Toronto, 371.
 tire factory workers (pocket builders), Kitchener, 1072.
 tire factory workers (press room), Kitchener, 1507.
 tire factory workers (tread tubers), Kitchener, 814.

Manufacturing—textiles, clothing, etc.—
 clothing factory workers, Montreal, 943.
 cotton factory workers, Welland, 371.
 hosiery factory workers, Plessisville, 814, 942, 1071.
 knitting factory workers, Paris, 371, 512, 671, 813.
 textile factory workers, St. Johns, 135, 239, 371.
 textile products factory workers, St. Lambert, 1329, 1506.
 woollen factory workers, Huntingdon, 371, 512; Sherbrooke, 135.
 woollen yarn factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, 371.

Manufacturing—tobacco and liquors—
 soft drink factory workers, Windsor, 1329, 1506, 1653.

Manufacturing—vegetable foods, etc.—
 bakery workers, Windsor, 1072, 1194; Winnipeg and Selkirk, 672, 813.
 candy factory workers, Montreal, 1329.

Mining—
 asbestos miners, Norbestos, 513, 671, 813, 942, 1071.
 asbestos miners, millworkers, etc., Asbestos, Black Lake, Coleraine, Norbestos, Thetford Mines, 513, 671, 813, 942, 1071, 1193.
 coal miners, East Coulee, 1072; Glace Bay, 239; Midlandvale, 1072; Stellarton, 135.
 coal miners (loaders), New Waterford, 136, 1653.
 fluorspar mine workers, St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, 814, 942, 1071.
 gold miners, Tulsequah, B.C., 814.
 gold miners and mill workers, Hedley, B.C., 1653.
 gypsum quarry workers, Wentworth Creek, N.S., 1072.
 iron ore miners, Bell Island, Newfoundland, 1329.
 strip coal miners, Bienfait-Estevan Field, 135, 239, 371.

Service—business and personal—
 burglar and fire alarm protection workers, Hamilton and Toronto, 135.
 cleaners and dyers, Vancouver, 240, 371.
 hotel barmen, waiters and apprentices, Quebec, 672, 813.

Strikes and Lockouts—Con.**CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES—Con.**

Service—business and personal—Con.
 hotel employees, Montreal, 136.
 laundry and dry cleaning plant workers, Moose Jaw, 814, 943.
 laundry workers, Windsor, 1195.

Trade—
 department store clerks, New Westminster, 1330, 1507, 1653.
 gas and oil warehouse workers, drivers and helpers, Saint John, 136, 239.
 wholesale grocery warehouse workers, Windsor, 136.

Transportation—electric railways and local bus lines—
 bus drivers, mechanics, etc., St. John's, Newfoundland, 1195, 1508, 1653.
 bus garage mechanics, Quebec, 1508.

Transportation—other local and highway—
 taxi drivers, Saskatoon, 1195, 1329.
 truck drivers, Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Victoria, 672, 813.

Transportation—water—
 seamen, Halifax, 672, 1072; Halifax and Montreal, 136; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and foreign ports, 813, 943, 1072, 1194, 1329; Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., 1654.

Students:

Canada—
 student-at-law held insurable under Unemployment Insurance Act, 401.
 annual survey to find summer employment for university students, 244.
 shortage of mining engineers (students) enrolled at Canadian universities, 1081.
 employment and salary prospects for students of engineering and commerce classes of 1949 and 1950, 6.
Careers in Natural Science and Engineering—booklet issued by Department of Labour for students and counsellors, 1515.

Subsidies:

Canada—
 restoration of subsidies on "milk, bread and other staples", urged by C.C. of L., 1373.
 use of subsidies urged by C.C. of L., 556-57; remarks of Prime Minister, 559-60.
 recommendations of T. and L.C., 1362.

Sudbury General Workers' Union:

certification proceedings, 45, 586.

Sugar Industry:

recommendations of Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1392.

Sugar Beet Industry:

Canada—
 re trans-border movement of workers, 280, 1333.

Sugar Beet Industry—Con.

- Canada—Con.
international movement of farm workers, 1333.
movement of beet blockers to Montana, U.S.A. in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 838, 840.
reports of provincial directors of farm labour—Alberta, 279; Manitoba, 278; Saskatchewan, 278.

Sullivan, J. A. (Pat):

- review of events leading to suspension of C.S.U. by T. and L.C., 831.

Summer Employment:

- See* Seasonal Employment; Students.

Sunday Labour:

- Sask.—
legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.) *re* One Day's Rest in Seven Act, 274.
Australia: double pay for Sunday work, 1086.
United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) *re* employment of women and young workers, 16.

Sunday Observance:

- Que.—
enforcement of Lord's Day Act requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 272.

Superannuation:

- See* Pensions.

Supervisors:

- U.S.A.—
definition of "supervisor" broadened by N.L.R.B., 1519.

Supreme Court of Canada:

- validity of rental regulations—statement of Government policy with respect to rent control, 1529.

Survivors' Insurance:

- U.S.A.—
Economic Report of President Truman to Congress, 1084.

Sutherland, Donald J., Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour:

- retirement, 823.

Sweepstakes:

- Canada—
legalization of hospital sweepstakes, requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Switzerland:

- agreement on reciprocity with respect to social security benefits for certain nationals, concluded with Italy, 1345.

Symposium:

- Canada—
summary of proceedings of *Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada*. 961.

Taft-Hartley Act (U.S.A.):

- remarks of Federal Minister of Labour at convention of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1352.
remarks of fraternal delegate of A.F. of L. at convention of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1351.
provisions of proposed Bill providing for repeal of Taft-Hartley Act and revival of Wagner Act, 253.
ruling of N.L.R.B. under Act holds that union, as well as employer, liable for back pay in certain cases of discrimination against employees, 1344.
first N.L.R.B. decisions on inter-union boycotts, under "jurisdictional dispute" provisions of Act, 952.
Chicago printers' strike ended—terms of agreement, 1342.
repudiation and repeal of Act sought by C.I.O., 42.

Take-Home Pay:

- Canada—
enactment of national and provincial legislation for 40-hour week without reduction in take-home pay, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361.

Taverns:

- N.S.—
revised regulations under Liquor Control Act, 1257.
Sask.: new regulations under Liquor Act, 1258.

Taxation:

- Canada—
recommendations of C.C. of L., 556-57, 558.
recommendations of T. and L.C., 553.
Alta.: new section under Town and Village Act, Improvement Districts Act, and Municipal District Act, *re* hospital tax, 1123.
B.C.: abolition of three per cent sales tax recommended by Federation of Labour, 567.
Ont.: recommendation of Federation of Labour *re* poll tax on single employed persons, 571.
Sask.: provisions of Order under Health Services Act, 1129; revised and amended regulations under Hospitalization Act, 74, 1258; removal of education tax requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.
U.S.A.: resolution adopted by A.F. of L., 39; passage of anti-poll tax bill urged by C.I.O., 42.
See also Excess Profits Tax.

Taylor, Hon. A. C., Minister of Agriculture (New Brunswick):

- report on Agricultural Production Conference at Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference, 276.

Teachers:**Alta.—**

amendment to School Act *re* disputes or disagreements between school boards and teachers, 1124.

Sask.: provisions of Teachers' Salary Negotiation Act (1949), 743, 1129.

Teamsters' Union:**U.S.A.—**

ruling of N.L.R.B. *re* employee's back wages, 1344.

Technical Education:**Canada—**

report of supervisor of technical training, at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 855.

provisions of Technical Education Act (1919) described in booklet on *Vocational Training in Canada*, issued by Federal Department of Labour, 842, 844.

Man.: regulations under Education Department Act and Public Schools Act, governing technical courses, 746.

Que.: amendments to Department of Social Welfare and of Youth Act, 613; revised regulations under Trade-Schools Act, 613; provisions of Act to Facilitate the Establishing of Youth, 613.

Technical Information:**United Kingdom—**

First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity—accomplishments of Panel on Technical Information Services established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218.

Technical Personnel:**Canada—**

efforts of N.E.S. to check "export of brains", 141.

report on shortage of mining engineers, presented by Technical Personnel Branch, Department of Labour, 1081.

employment and salary prospects for students in engineering, science and commerce, 6, and summer employment for university students, 244—reports of Technical Personnel Division, Department of Labour.

Ont.: supply of trained workers for textile industry provided by Provincial Institute of Textiles—second annual report of Advisory Committee, 950.

Technical Selection:

technical methods of selection in inland transport industry—report of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1548.

Technical Training:**Canada—**

amendment to Veterans Rehabilitation Act, 184.

Technical Training—Con.

India: I.L.O. establishes technical training centre to increase number of skilled production workers, 865.

Technology:**United Kingdom—**

First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity—accomplishments of Panel on Technology and Operational Research established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218.

Telephone Industry:**Canada—**

number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

Television:**Canada—**

public ownership and Government control of television, as of radio broadcasting, urged by R.T.B., 565.

Tennessee Valley Authority (U.S.A.):

labour relations at T.V.A. projects praised by Joint Committee on Labour-Management Relations of Eighty-First Congress, 1205.

German trade union leaders study techniques of Tennessee Valley project, 1206-7.

Textile Industry:

second session of Textiles Industrial Committee of I.L.O., in Geneva, Switzerland, 416.

Canada—

sixth annual report on primary textile industry compiled by Department of Labour, 1081.

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1208.

study on vacations with pay, October, 1947, 407.

resolution on devaluation and textiles adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1373.

wages, hours and working conditions in the primary textiles industry, 1263-82—knitting, 1265; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1274; rayon yarn and cloth, 1279.

Ont.: progress indicated in second annual report of Advisory Committee of Provincial Institute of Textiles, 950.

India: time loss from industrial disputes during period December, 1948-February, 1949, 1086; investigation into sources of fatigue and determination of suitable working conditions in cotton textile mills, 536.

United Kingdom: *First Report of Committee on Industrial Productivity*—accomplishments of Panel on Technology and Operational Research established to study methods of increasing output and quality of production, 1218.

Textile Industry—Con.

Japan: employment conditions of girl workers in textile mills, 19; resolution adopted at second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O. concerning textile industry, 419.

Textile Schools:

Que.—

provisions of Act to Facilitate the Establishing of Youth, 613.

Textile Workers' Union of America:

Canada—

re disciplinary action taken by C.C. of L. against United Electrical Workers, 1368.

collective agreements, 1113.

U.S.A.: German trade union leaders study American techniques, 1206-7.

Theatres:

Canada—

Exchequer Court of Canada rules that worker (movie projectionist) is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083.

Que.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.) re safety conditions, 273.

Sask.: inspections under Theatres and Cinematographs Act during 1948, 973.

Thompson, R. F., Director, Canadian Vocational Training:

remarks at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 853.

Time-Loss:

Canada—

time-loss through strikes in 1948, 400.

time-loss through strikes in building industry during first nine months of 1948, 249-50.

India: time loss from industrial disputes during period December, 1948-February, 1949, 1086.

New Zealand: time-loss through industrial disputes in 1947, 404-5.

Tobacco Industry:

international movement of farm workers, 1333.

Canada—

transfer of tobacco workers from certain states in U.S.A. to Ontario in 1948—report on Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program, 834, 839.

re trans-border movement of workers, 280.
report of Ontario provincial director of farm labour on harvesting of crop, 278.

Tobacco Products Industry:

Canada—

wages, hours and working conditions in tobacco products industry, 891.

index numbers of wage rates in manufacturing industry, 1941-1948, 1209.

Tobacco Products Industry—Con.

Canada—Con.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 408.

Tobacco Workers' International Union:

Canada—

collective agreements, 983.

Tobin, Maurice J., Secretary of Labour (U.S.A.):

re proposed Bill providing for revival of Wagner Act and repeal of Taft-Hartley Act, 253.

Toronto District Labour Council:

re C.C. of L. convention, 1371.

Towers, Graham, F., President, Industrial Development Bank:

presents annual report to Minister of Finance, 142.

Town Planning:

N.S.—

recommendation of Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 570.

Trade:

Canada—

labour month in brief—foreign trade in 1948-49, 141, 242, 524, 674, 816, 1087, 1549.

monthly report on current employment conditions, 91, 199, 321, 469, 631, 898, 1029.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1525.

Immigration, Emigration and External Trade—paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 967.

resolution on foreign trade adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1372; other resolution, 556.

increase in foreign trade urged by T. and L.C., 554; resolution adopted at convention, 1357.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity, 378-79, 385.

Japan: economic policy in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1227.

U.S.A.: retail union members sponsor advertising campaign for their department store employer, 1343; resolution adopted by A.F. of L. re Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, 39.

Trade Disputes:

See Industrial Disputes.

Trade Schools:

Canada—

recommendations of T. and L.C., 1361.

Man.: legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 271.

Que.: revised regulations under Trade-Schools Act, 613.

Trade Schools—Con.

Sask.: amendment in Trade Schools Regulation Act (1939), 743; annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972.

Trade Union Membership:

membership of Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

Canada—

Thirty-Eighth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1095.

membership of C.C.C.L. as of May 31, 1949, 1384-85.

number of workers covered with collective agreements compared with trade union membership in 1946, 1947 and 1948, 1522.

chart *re* trade union membership and workers covered by collective agreements, 255.

Ont. statement of policy issued by Labour Relations Board *re* interpretation of phrase "members in good standing", 1337.

Sask.: membership at close of 1948 as shown in annual report of Department of Labour, 972.

India: trade union organization in Dominion of India, 145.

U.S.A.: membership of white collar unions, 969, 970.

Trade Unions:

affiliation with Free International Trade Union Centre recommended by Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.

establishment of new international labour federation to oppose Communist W.F.T.U., 955.

formation of new world labour federation planned at meeting of T.U.C., C.I.O., and A.F. of L., 537.

withdrawal of British, American and Dutch labour organizations from W.F.T.U. charged with operating as Communist propaganda agency, 251.

increasing role of Labour in European Recovery Program—establishment of E.R.P. Trade Union Advisory Committee, 953.

meeting of international trade union secretariats, 535.

I.L.O. establishes Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, 1227.

resolution concerning the establishment of international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association, approved at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1091.

recommendations (to trade unions) of Subcommittee on Instability of Employment, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1539.

Trade Unions—Con.

draft resolution of Subcommittee on Industrial Relations adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1541.

non-adoption of resolution by subcommittee of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 861.

proposal of Director-General, approved by Governing Body of I.L.O., 863.

trade union rights debated by Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, 535.

Inter-American Confederation of Labour convention at Havana, Cuba, 1391.

establishment of trade union scholarships favoured by Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1392.

resolution on the Right of Association of Agricultural Workers, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1533.

annual convention of International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers of America, held in Montreal, Canada, 817.

British trade unionist's impressions of American production techniques, 1517.

Canada—

unemployment in trade unions as at March 31, 1949, 767; as at June 30, 1949, 1147; as at September 30, 1949, 1603.

unemployment in 1948 as reported by trade unions, 472.

statistics *re* unemployment in trade unions, 345, 787, 1168, 1627.

Thirty-Eighth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1095.

study of social tendencies in a union community—sociological investigation of the city of Windsor, 821.

Dominion legislative proposals of labour organizations: C.C.C.L., 561; C.C. of L., 556; R.T.B., 563; T. and L.C., 552.

Provincial legislative proposals of labour organizations: Alberta Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 226; British Columbia Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 566; British Columbia Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268; Manitoba Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269; Nova Scotia Provincial Executive (T. and L.C.), 567; Ontario Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570; Ontario Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 571; Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 271; Saskatchewan Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 273.

annual conventions of labour organizations: C.C.C.L., 1379; C.C. of L., 1364; T. and L.C., 1350; Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 1202.

quarterly conference of Executive Council of A.F. of L. held in Toronto, 1204.

Trade Unions—Con.**Canada—Con.**

Canadian Seamen's Union: suspension by T. and L.C., 831; review of events leading to suspension, 831; T. and L.C. convention report on expulsion of, 1353—recommendations of Committee, 1354, debate, 1354, President Bengough's statement, 1354, effect on Britain, 1355, Frank Hall's statement, 1355, analysis of roll-call vote, 1356; text of open letter distributed by Minister of Labour to trade unionists and interested citizens *re* strike of seamen (C.S.U.) at East Coast ports, 719.

formation of West Coast Seamen's Union of Canada, 1514.

union dues and income tax: Exchequer Court of Canada holds that worker (movie projectionist) is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083; amendment to Income Tax Act bars deduction of union dues for income tax purposes, 819, 1083; union dues not deductible from income tax—statements by Minister of Finance and Minister of National Revenue, 1333; amendment to Income Tax Act *re* deduction of union dues, moved in House of Commons by Stanley Knowles, M.P., 1512.

formation of "anti-Communist" group by Frank Hall, Vice-president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 7.

trade unions and pension plans, 697.

inquiry as to disallowance of Trade Union Act, 249.

clarification of safety rules by union of T. and L.C., the C.N.R. and C.P.R., ordered by Board of Transport Commissioners, 1512.

five fundamentals of industrial peace—extracts from Labour Day address by Minister of Labour at Canadian National Exhibition, 1199.

delegation of Italian free trade unionists welcomed by Minister of Labour, 525.

extracts from radio address by L. W. Brockington, on growth of Canadian industry and trade unions, 1087.

Organized Labour and Immigration Policy, paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 963.

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1946, 1947 and 1948, by industry, 1521; in 1947, 255.

extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 21.

recommendations of labour groups in briefs submitted to Royal Commission on Prices, 142.

report on labour-management production committees by union affiliation, 675.

Trade Unions—Con.**Canada—Con.**

progress in formation of labour-management production committees reported by L.M.C.S., Department of Labour, 1199.

Diamond Jubilee of Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council, 143.

T. and L.C. and C.C. of L. present briefs on working conditions of hourly-paid Government employees, 246.

C.C.C.L.—Dominion legislative proposals, 561; annual convention, 1379; the employer and union organization of labour, presidential report of Gerard Picard at convention of, 1384; Civic Action Committee established by Confederated Bureau, 1513; resolution on Trade Union Defence Fund, adopted at convention, 1386.

C.C. of L.—Dominion legislative proposals, 556; provincial legislative proposals, B.C., 566, Ont., 570; annual convention, 1364; statement on suspension of two affiliates, I.U.M.M.S.W. and U.E.R.M.W., 526; suspension of five officials of U.E.R.M.W.A. for "slandorous and misleading" statements appearing in the *UE News* (Canadian), 1083; disciplinary action taken by Executive Council against U.E.R.M.W.A. endorsed at convention of C.C. of L., 1367-68; convention report on suspension of I.U.M.M.S.W., 1374; statement on Communism in trade unions and political rights of members, issued by leaders of C.C. of L., 526; withdrawal from W.F.T.U., 527; resolution concerning withdrawal from W.F.T.U. adopted at convention, 1373; unification of all *bona fide* central labour organizations, sought in resolution adopted at convention, 1378; unions advised to seek wage increases, 249; directs union winter school of University of Toronto (Ajax), 250; educational program, 250, 820; supports drive to organize Toronto department store employees, 1378; recommends awarding of Government contracts on basis of fair list, 559; resolution adopted at convention *re* labour relations in British Columbia and Quebec, 1371-72; views on use of injunctions in labour disputes, presented to Government of New Brunswick, 575; moral support of Canadian workers sought by labour movement of Israel in message to convention of, 1378.

T. and L.C.—Dominion legislative proposals, 552; provincial legislative proposals, 266, 268, 269, 567, 571, 271, 273; annual convention, 1350; convention of Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour, 1202; co-operation with T.U.C. and A.F. of L. in formation of Free International Trade Union

Trade Unions—Con.

Centre, and denouncement of W.F.T.U., 1358; "good-will" meeting of management and labour (T. and L.C. unions) in Montreal, 250; recommendations *re* awarding of government-financed contracts, 1361; condemns legislation prohibiting unionization of police officers, 1363; attitude *re* travelling of union officers from Canada to the United States, 1364; rejects resolution proposing C.C. of L.—T. and L.C. affiliation, 1363; resolution *re* freedom of association, adopted at convention, 1363.

Alta.: legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 266.

B.C.: number of organizations and membership in 1947, 579; legislative proposals of Federation of Labour, 566, of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268; resolution concerning Labour Relations Board adopted at convention of C.C. of L., 1371; amendments to Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Trade Union Act urged by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268.

Man.: legislative proposals of C.M.A., 531; legislative resolution *re* control, domination or jurisdiction of trade unions in Canada, 999.

N.B.: procedure for certification of trade unions established under Labour Relations Act, 1567; views of C.C. of L. on use of injunctions in labour disputes, 575.

Nfld.: report on labour organization, 386; unions recognized as members of T. and L.C.—remarks of Minister of Labour in convention address, 1352; provisions of Trade Union Act, 389; provisions of proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.

N.S.: legislative proposals of provincial executive (T. and L.C.), 567; amendments to Labour Code urged by Executive Committee, 568; regulations under Trade Union Act, 1575; amendments to Trade Union Act, 1427.

Ont.: legislative proposals of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570, of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 571; statement of policy issued by Labour Relations Board *re* interpretation of phrase "members in good standing", 1337; Appeal Court dismisses action against union officials for inducing breach of contract, 620; Diamond Jubilee of Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council, 143; amended provisions of Ontario Fire Department's Act and Police Act *re* collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration, 8; criticism of Labour Code by Federation of Labour, 571; amend-

Trade Unions—Con.

ments to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 571-72.

P.E.I.: inquiry as to disallowance of Trade Union Act, 249; amendments to Trade Union Act, 1436.

Que.: annual convention of Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 1202; efforts of trade union centres for enactment of adequate Labour Relations Act endorsed by C.C. of L., 1372; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 271; introduction and withdrawal of Labour Code—opposition of labour organizations, 247; proceedings of industrial relations conference at University of Montreal, 532; "good-will" meeting of management and labour (T. and L.C. unions) in Montreal, 250; statistical report issued by Laval University on collective agreements covering wage-earners—members of various labour organizations, 143.

Sask.: legislative proposals of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 718; legislative proposals of Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 273, 274; amendments to Trade Union Act, requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 718, recommendation *re* public service employees, 719.

Australia: three unions ordered by Commonwealth Arbitration Court to pay in sum withdrawn from banks to assist miners in "Communist-inspired" coal strike, 1207; provisions of Emergency Services Act of the State of Victoria, 253.

Italy: delegation of free trade unionists welcomed to Canada by Federal Minister of Labour, 525.

Malaya: *Labour and Trade Union Organization in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore*—report of Commission appointed to inquire into situation of labour and trade unions in Malaya, 1086.

South Africa: inquiry into trade union affairs and labour laws, 19.

United Kingdom: report on British transport system under first year of nationalization, 1338; annual report of National Coal Board, 1220; workers' education advances at Oxford University, 951; Transport and General Workers' Union bars Communists, 1203; National Union of Mineworkers withdraws from plan to fine pit absentees, 13; *T.U.C.*—eighty-first meeting, 1388, statement on Communist methods within British trade unions, 252, calls for action against Communists, 14, recommends suspen-

Trade Unions—Con.

sion of W.F.T.U. activities, 14, resolutions concerning Communism and W.F.T.U. adopted at convention, 1390, proposals to raise labour productivity in industry, 11, report of General Council on productivity endorsed by conference of trade unions, 12, resolution adopted in nationalization of insurance industry, 1389.

Asia: organization of Asian Federation of Labour by I.L.O. Preparatory Committee, 824.

Germany: trade union leaders study U.S. techniques, 1206.

India: number of registered unions in Dominion of India, 145; provisions of Indian Trade Unions Act as amended, 282.

Japan: adoption of Trade Union law in occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1226.

U.S.A.: 67th annual convention of A.F. of L., 37; recommendation of A.F. of L. *re* U.N.E.S.C.O., 39; tenth annual constitutional convention of C.I.O., 39; closer co-operation among organized labour of western hemisphere sought by C.I.O., 42; quarterly conference of Executive Council of A.F. of L. held in Toronto, Canada, 1204; role of labour press—proceedings of conference of labour journal editors, 18; settlement of steel strike—pensions and social insurance provisions of agreements reached between United Steelworkers of America and major steel producers, 1518; appeal for union between A.F. of L. unions and U.M.W.A. to raise strike fund in support of striking steelworkers, 1518; T.V.A. labour relations praised by Joint Committee on Labour-Management Relations of the Eighty-First Congress, 1205; Communists barred from admission to National Maritime Union, 1342; policy of C.I.O. executive *re* Communist activities, 824; 40-hour week for non-operating railway employees, 534; ruling of N.L.R.B. under Taft-Hartley Act holds that union, as well as employer, liable for back pay in certain cases of discrimination against employees, 1344; first N.L.R.B. decisions on inter-union boycotts, under "jurisdictional dispute" provisions of Taft-Hartley Act, 952; monopoly charges against labour unions heard by Committee on Banking and Currency, 1205; summary of studies on organization of "white collar" workers, 969; German trade union leaders study American trade union techniques, 1206; legislation in Louisiana in 1948, 623; review of book *The Gift of Freedom*, issued by Bureau of

Trade Unions—Con.

Labour Statistics, 953; I.L.G.W.U. dedicates its third radio station, 952; expansion of social security and welfare program of I.L.G.W.U. to include vacation pay and retirement pensions, 954; retail union members sponsor advertising campaign for their department store employer, 1343; social security plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation for union members (U.A.W.), 145; work pool designed to prevent lay-offs featured in contract between C.I.O. electrical workers and American Pulley Company, 1206; policies adopted by A.F. of L. and C.I.O. units—agreement to co-operate in obtaining improved contracts with management in machine cigar industry, 824.

Trades:**Canada—**

trades designated under provincial apprenticeship Acts, and apprentices registered, 148.

Alta.: new and amended regulations under Apprenticeship Act, 1571; provisions of Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1573.

N.B.: provisions of Trades Examination Act, 1568.

United Kingdom: provisions of Act amending British Wages Councils Act (1945), 402.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:

proceedings of 64th annual convention, 1350.

Dominion legislative program, 552.

annual convention of Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour, 1202.

provincial legislative proposals of Alberta Federation of Labour, 266; British Columbia Executive Committee, 268; Manitoba Executive Committee, 269; Nova Scotia Executive Committee, 567; Ontario Federation of Labour, 571; Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour, 271; Saskatchewan Executive Committee, 273.

Canadian Seamen's Union—suspension, 831, convention report on expulsion, 1353; statement of secretary-treasurer on effect of seamen's strike on Britain, 1355.

text of statement issued in reply to A.F. of L. criticism *re* Communist influence in T. and L.C., 243, 244.

attitude towards W.F.T.U., 251.

retirement of John W. Buckley, General Secretary-Treasurer, 1360.

affiliation of trade union members in Canada in 1947 and 1948, 1096.

number of wage-earners covered by collective agreements—statistical report issued by Laval University, 143.

membership of chartered or affiliated unions in Saskatchewan, 972.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—
Con.

- number of labour-management production committees affiliated with T. and L.C., 675.
- rejects resolution proposing affiliation with C.C. of L., 1363.
- extracts from President's Labour Day message, 1077; from New Year's message, 4.
- relationship with Newfoundland Federation of Labour, 386.
- opposition to proposed Quebec Labour Code, 247.
- "good-will" meeting of management and labour (T. and L.C. unions) in Montreal, 250.
- submits brief to Royal Commission on Prices, 142.
- Diamond Jubilee of Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council, 143.
- address of Canadian fraternal delegate to convention of A.F. of L., 38.
- See also* various subject headings.

Trades Schools:

See Schools.

Trades Union Congress:

See British Trades Union Congress.

Tradesmen's Qualifications:

- Alta.—
- provisions of Act, 1573.

Traffic:

- Alta.—
- amendment to Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1124.

Training:

- resolution of Subcommittee on Recruitment and Training adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1540.
- recruiting and training of labour in underdeveloped countries—extracts from address by V. C. Phelan, Director, Canada Branch, I.L.O., before United Nations Scientific Conference, 1346.
- resolution on retraining of physically incapacitated miners, adopted by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 860.
- training manpower for the petroleum industry—report of I.L.O. Petroleum Committee (second session), 262.
- Canada—
- training unemployed persons for gainful employment, under Dominion-Provincial agreements, 1080.
- amendment to Veterans Rehabilitation Act, 184.
- amendments to Apprenticeship Agreements—encouragement of pre-employment training for apprentices, 152.
- training for apprentices in building trades, 675.

Training—Con.**Canada—Con.**

- Apprenticeship in Canada*—review of booklet issued by Training Branch, Federal Department of Labour, 146.
- training program of the Public Service—report of Staff Training Branch of Civil Service Commission, 818.
- first aid training in Department of Labour, 9.
- placement by National Council of Canadian Universities, of DP's with European university training, recommended by N.E.C., 819.
- Ont.: development in training program of Department of Reform Institutions, 533; establishment of training school for firefighters, requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 575.

Tramways:

See Transportation.

Trans-Canada Highway:

completion urged by T. and L.C., 1363.

Transport:

technical methods of selection in inland transport industry—report of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1548.

Canada—

R.T.B. oppose international highway transport, 564.

United Kingdom: report on British transport system under first year of nationalization, 1338.

See also Air Transport; Inland Transport.

Transport and General Workers' Union:

Transport and General Workers' Union bars Communists, 1203.

Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union:**Canada—**

- certification proceedings, 45, 46, 289, 584-85, 588.
- conciliation proceedings, 53.

Transportation:**Canada—**

- monthly report on current employment conditions, 321, 1144, 1599.
- numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1525; in 1947, 256, 259.
- Seasonality of Employment in Canada*—extent of employment and unemployment in transportation, 1210, 1213.
- increase in wage rate index in 1948, 525.
- index numbers of wage rates in transportation and communication (1941-1948), 1209.
- extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 27.

Transportation—Con.**Canada—Con.**

number of workers covered by labour-management production committees, 5.

activities of N.E.S. *re* farm labour movements, 678-79.

re transportation costs of transferred farm workers, 280.

Transportation and Immigration, paper presented at Symposium on Population Growth and Immigration into Canada, 966.

Nfld.: report on industrial activity, 378-79, 385.

Australia: double pay for Sunday work granted to shift workers on tramways, 1086.

United Kingdom: labour-management co-operation extended to include transport system, 951.

Trapping:**Canada—**

numbers of workers affected by collective agreements in 1948, 1521, 1523; in 1947, 256, 257.

Truman, Harry S., President, United States of America:

summary of Economic Report to Congress, 1083.

signs Fair Labour Standards Amendments of 1949, 1520.

urges hiring of physically handicapped, 1343.

calls conference on industrial safety, 823.

Tuberculosis:**Canada—**

suitable employment for tuberculous veterans sought by Department of Veterans Affairs and N.E.S., 527.

x-ray examinations for everyone in the province of Quebec, requested by C.C.C.L., 1386.

Turn-over:

See Labour Turn-over.

Unemployment:

I.L.O. report on unemployment in 25 countries, 968.

I.L.O. survey of employment in 17 countries, 1228.

recommendations and resolutions of Subcommittee on Instability of Employment, adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1538-40.

Canada—

labour month in brief—unplaced applicants, 3, 139, 241, 373, 523, 673, 815, 948, 1075, 1197, 1331, 1509.

unemployment in trade unions as at March 31, 1949, 767; as at June 30, 1949, 1147; as at September 30, 1949, 1603.

unemployment in 1948 as reported by trade unions, 472.

Unemployment—Con.**Canada—Con.**

unemployment among older workers in post-war period (1945-49), 1392.

tabular report on unemployment in trade unions, 345, 787, 1168, 1627.

provincial-municipal relations in public welfare, 958.

discussion at quarterly meeting of N.E.C., 1202; recommendations of Committee, 819.

training unemployed persons for gainful employment, 853, 855, 1080.

recommendations of C.C. of L., 559; remarks of Minister of Labour, 560.

C.C. of L. urges establishment of public works program to combat unemployment, 1373.

danger of depression—convention address of A. R. Mosher, President, C.C. of L., 1367.

resolution adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1361.

Man.: amendment to Social Assistance Act, 998.

Nfld.: *re* government assistance, 382.

N.S.: Executive Committee of T. and L.C. requests—government assistance to unemployed persons who have exhausted unemployment benefits, 569; repeal of Poor Relief Act, 569; public works program to relieve unemployment, 570.

Ont.: activities of Counselling Service established by Regional Office of U.I.C. to assist older unemployed workers, 529; public works program to relieve unemployment requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.) 570-71, by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 574.

United Kingdom: duration of unemployment among British workers, 17; unemployment as at November, 1948, 252; *Distribution of Industry*—Government's policy reviewed in White Paper published by Board of Trade, 533; situation in "Development Areas" as defined under Distribution of Industry Act, 533; compensating redundant miners—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222.

Eire: non-contributory scheme under Social Welfare Act, 254.

U.S.A.: Economic Report of President Truman to Congress, 1083-84; industrial depressed areas to receive federal unemployment aid, 1204; work pool designed to prevent lay-offs featured in contract between C.I.O. electrical workers and American Pulley Company, 1206.

Unemployment Insurance:**Canada—**

monthly report on statistics, 77, 189, 314, 463, 625, 750, 883, 1008, 1131, 1259, 1260, 1442, 1580.

Unemployment Insurance—Con.**Canada—Con.**

digest of *selected decisions of Umpire* under Unemployment Insurance Act, 75, 187, 312, 460, 623, 749, 882, 1006, 1129, 1440, 1578.

monthly report on insurance registrations, 77, 190, 314, 463, 626, 751, 884, 1009, 1131, 1262, 1443, 1581.

tabular report of statistics, 119, 223, 355, 497, 656, 797, 927, 1055, 1178, 1313, 1491, 1637.

growth of fund—amount as at November 30, 1948, 141, 225.

amendments to Act *re* contributions and benefit regulations, 884, 1132.

annual renewal of unemployment insurance books, 246.

eighth annual report of U.I.C. (1948-49), 950.

fortieth meeting of National Employment Committee (U.I.C.), 315.

clarification of certain sections of Act, discussed at quarterly meeting of N.E.C., 1202.

exemption of part-time subsidiary work under Unemployment Insurance Act, 401.

status of insured workers' rights to benefit during labour disputes as set forth under Act, 1515.

special Orders under Act *re* contributions of election employees and stevedores, 885.

proposed regulations governing payment of benefit to fruit and vegetable workers in off-season, 317.

real estate agents excluded from coverage of Unemployment Insurance Act, 249.

student-at-law held insurable under Unemployment Insurance Act, 401.

statement of Paul E. Côté, Parliamentary Assistant to Minister of Labour, on amendment to Act *re* payment of benefits for time lost through illness, 1333.

Semi-Annual Report of Hirings and Separations, prepared by N.E.S., 1022.

triennial convention of U.I.C. Association, 1581.

activities of Counselling Service established by Ontario Regional Office to assist older unemployed workers, 529.

report on unemployment insurance situation, presented at annual meeting of C.M.A. by C.A.L. Murchison, Employers' Representative, U.I.C., 1080.

services of U.I.C. available to Province of Newfoundland, 394.

recommendations of C.C.C.L., 1386.

adoption of report submitted at convention of C.C. of L., 1375.

amendments to Act recommended by C.C. of L., 558; remarks of Prime Minister, 559-60.

amendments in Act advocated by T. and L.C., 553; recommends reduction of overtime, payment at "recognized

Unemployment Insurance—Con.**Canada—Con.**

overtime rate", and institution of five-day week, for employees of U.I.C., 1361; other resolutions, 1361.

Alta.: provision of coverage for certain seasonal employees requested by Federation of Labour, 268.

Nfld.: enforcement of Act in tenth province, 394, 886.

Eire: contributory scheme under Social Welfare Act, 254.

Japan: Unemployment Insurance Law of occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1225.

U.S.A.: race bias results in refusal of insurance benefit, 1519; Economic Report of President Truman to Congress, 1084.

Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee:

annual report on financial condition of unemployment insurance fund—recommendations, etc., 1444.

Unfair Labour Practices:**N.B.—**

prohibited under Labour Relations Act, 1567.

Nfld.: provisions of proposed Trade Union Bill, 1082.

Ont.: amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 572.

Sask.: amendment to Trade Union Act requested by Federation of Labour, 718.

India: provisions of Indian Trade Unions Act as amended, 282.

Unification:

See Labour Unity.

Union Dues:**Canada—**

amendment to Income Tax Act bars deduction of union dues for income tax purposes, 819, 1083.

Exchequer Court of Canada holds that worker (movie projectionist) is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax for year 1945, 819, 1083.

union dues not deductible from income tax—statements by Minister of Finance and Minister of National Revenue, 1333.

amendment to Income Tax Act *re* deduction of trade union dues, moved in House of Commons by Stanley Knowles, M.P., 1512.

exemption from income tax requested by C.C. of L., 1378.

increase in monthly dues of C.C.C.L. members, 1387.

Bill to amend I.R.D.I. Act, not passed, 525, 1122.

Union Dues—Con.

Ont.: amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 572.

Union Label:

Canada—
resolution adopted by C.C. of L., 1378.

Union-Management Production Committees:

See Labour-Management Production Committees.

Union Organization:

See Labour Organization.

Union Recognition:

India—
provisions of Indian Trade Unions Act as amended, 282.

Union Security:

Canada—
recommendation of C.C. of L., 1372.
Alta.: legislative recommendation of Federation of Labour, 267.
Que.: union security provisions in collective agreements—statistics published by Laval University, 532.

Union Shop:

Ont.—
amendment to Labour Relations Act (1948) requested by Federation of Labour, 572.
Que.: union security provisions in collective agreements—statistics published by Laval University, 532.
Sask.: amendment to Trade Union Act requested by Federation of Labour, 718.

Union Winter School:

Canada—
union winter school at University of Toronto (Ajax) directed by C.C. of L., 250.

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada:

Canada—
collective agreements, 1113, 1245.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters:

Canada—
legal decision *re*, 620.

United Automobile Workers:

Canada—
proposes constitutional amendment *re* representation and voting at convention of C.C. of L., 1374.
study of social tendencies in a union community—sociological investigation of the city of Windsor and U.A.W. as strong segment of labour movement, 821.

United Automobile Workers—Con.

U.S.A.: *re* industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in automobile industry, 1339; wage rates and prices reduced at General Motors Corporation, 404; *re* proposed Ford pension plan, 1341; social security plan of Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and U.A.W., 145; *re* white collar unionism, 970.

United Bakery and Confectionery Workers:

Canada—
collective agreement, 598.

United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America:

Canada—
certification proceedings, 975.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Canada—
collective agreements, 62, 447, 732, 984, 1244, 1245, 1418.
re resolution on foreign trade adopted at convention of T. and L.C., 1357.

United Electrical Workers:

Canada—
collective agreements, 446, 448, 599, 600, 601, 875, 1113.
statement of C.C. of L. on suspension of affiliated union, 526.
suspension of five officials from C.C. of L. for "slandorous and misleading" statements appearing in *UE News* (Canadian), 1083.
C.C. of L. convention proceedings—disciplinary action taken by Executive Council against union, endorsed, 1367-68; action *re* suspension of I.U.M.M.S.W., 1374; resolutions on foreign trade rejected, 1372; *re* resolution adopted, 1373; opposition to political action policy, 1377; *re* withdrawal of C.C. of L. from W.F.T.U., 1373.

United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union:

Canada—
certification proceedings, 1104, 1234.
re resolution on foreign trade adopted at T. and L.C. convention, 1357.

United Garment Workers of America:

Canada—
re expulsion of C.S.U., 1357, T. and L.C. convention, 1360, and resolution on foreign trade adopted at T. and L.C. convention, 1357.

United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America:

Canada—
conciliation proceedings, 431, 729, 1236, 1402, 1555.

United Grain Elevator Workers' Union:

Canada—

certification proceedings, 975, 1234.
conciliation proceedings, 52.

United Kingdom:

See various subject headings.

United Mine Workers of America:

Canada—

certification proceedings, 1234, 1401.
collective agreements, 64, 875.

Government research in process to convert coal to oil and avert unemployment in Maritime coal mines, suggested by U.M.W.A. in memorandum to Dominion Coal Board, 1202.

U.S.A.: monopoly charges against labour unions heard by Committee on Banking and Currency, 1205; *re* industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in coal mining industry, 1339.

United Nations:

text of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by General Assembly, 162.

survey of national plans for full employment and economic security, 1228.

Third Report of I.L.O. to the United Nations, 960.

I.L.O. establishes Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, 1227.

proposed United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.

forced labour and trade union rights debated by Economic and Social Council, 535.

report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, concerning forced labour, 864.

inquiry into practice of forced labour, postponed, 1227.

International Children's Emergency Fund supported by C.C. of L., 1378; resolutions adopted at convention, 556, 1372.

support of Organization by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1527.

support reaffirmed by C.I.O., 42.

United Nations Commission on Human Rights:

further action to be undertaken, 163.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

recommendation of A.F. of L. *re* trade unions, 39.

United Nations Scientific Conference:

extracts from address by V. C. Phelan, Director, Canada Branch, I.L.O., on recruiting and training of labour in underdeveloped countries, 1346.

United Office and Professional Workers of America:

Canada—

collective agreements, 298.

U.S.A.: membership of white collar union, 970.

United Packinghouse Workers of America:

Canada—

certification proceedings, 1552.

collective agreements, 174, 298, 445.

re inclusion of meat packing industry under Federal government jurisdiction, 1371.

United Rubber Workers:

U.S.A.—

re industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in rubber industry, 1339.

United States:

See various subject headings.

United States—Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee:

formation announced by Department of External Affairs, 529.

United Steelworkers of America:

Canada—

provisions of agreement reached between Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and employees, 676; correction, 886.

collective agreements, 64, 297, 299, 447, 602, 731, 1243, 1417.

C.C. of L.—*re* disciplinary action taken against United Electrical Workers, 1368; adoption of resolution on foreign trade submitted at convention, 1372; *re* National Committee for Racial Tolerance, 1377.

U.S.A.: report of Steel Industry (fact finding)

Board *re* industrial dispute, 1340; settlement of steel strike—pension and social insurance provisions of agreements reached between United Steelworkers of America and Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other major steel producers, 1518; Supreme Court rules on collective bargaining on industrial pension plans, 681; *re* industrial disputes over pension and welfare plans in steel industry, 1339; decision of N.L.R.B. on inter-union boycott, 952, 953; *re* white collar unionism, 970; *re* labour relations and collective bargaining, 707.

United Textile Workers of America:

Canada—

collective agreements, 873.

re T. and L.C. convention, 1360.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

text of Declaration, 162.

action of I.L.O. in regard to Universal Declaration of Human Rights—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.

Universities:

Canada—

cost of study at Canadian universities, 1513.

annual survey to find summer employment for university students, 244.

placement of graduates by N.E.S. in 1949—remarks of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, 1200.

plans for placement of 1950 university graduates—text of letter sent by Deputy Minister of Labour to all Canadian universities, 1200.

prospective employment for new graduates in engineering, 1513.

shortage of mining engineers (students) enrolled at Canadian universities, 1081.

employment and salary prospects for students in engineering and commerce—quarterly bulletin of Technical Personnel Division, Department of Labour, 6.

placement by National Council of Canadian Universities, of displaced persons with European university training in suitable employment, recommended by N.E.C., 819.

educational program of C.C. of L., 250, 820.

United Kingdom: workers' education advances at Oxford University, 951.

University of Alberta:

assistance in educational program of C.C. of L., 820.

legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 267.

University of British Columbia:

assistance in educational program of C.C. of L., 820.

University of Manitoba:

assistance in educational program of C.C. of L., 820.

University of Montreal:

proceedings of conference on *The Economic Aspects of Industrial Relations*, 532.

University of Saskatchewan:

assistance in educational program of C.C. of L., 820.

University of Toronto:

study of social tendencies in a union Community—sociological investigation of the city of Windsor, reproduced as pamphlet by Institute of Industrial Relations, 821.

assistance in educational program of C.C. of L., 820.

union winter school at Ajax directed by C.C. of L., 250.

University of Western Ontario:

assistance in educational program of C.C. of L., 820.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

Canada—

collective agreement, 874.

Vacations With Pay:

adoption of Convention No. 72 (Holidays with Pay) at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1093.

resolution concerning the Full Benefit of Holidays With Pay, adopted by Fourth Regional Conference of American States, members of the I.L.O., 1535.

paid holidays for young workers—discussion by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 859.

annual holidays with pay for young workers on inland waterways—recommendation of Subcommittee of I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1547.

Canada—

regulations governing prevailing rate employees, 1571.

remarks of Minister of Labour at T. and L.C. convention concerning prevailing rate employees, 1353, 1512.

provincial legislation on vacations with pay, 408-9.

study on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries, October, 1947, 407-15.

two weeks' annual vacations with pay requested by C.C. of L., 1373.

two weeks' holidays with pay for all Dominion Government employees, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361; recommends statutory holidays with pay for employees in industry, 1361.

request of T. and L.C. and C.C. of L. on behalf of hourly-paid Government employees, 246.

vacations with pay in certain industries—brewery products, 890; tobacco products, 893.

edible animal products, 1445—dairy products, 1446, 1453; meat products, 1446, 1458; fish canning and packing, 1447, 1461.

electrical products, 1133—electrical machinery and apparatus, 1134; radio sets and parts, 1139.

flour milling, 1583; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1586; confectionery manufacturing, 1589; fruit and vegetable canning, 1595.

fur products, 80.

leather and its products, 83—leather tanning, 83; boot and shoe industry, 86.

primary textiles industry, 1264—knitting, 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1277; rayon yarn and cloth, 1280.

Vacations With Pay—Con.

Canada—Con.

vacations with pay in certain industries—Con.

printing and publishing, 1009-22—daily newspaper industry, 1012; job printing and publishing, 1019; lithographing and photo engraving, 1021.

production and distribution of electric current, 192.

pulp and paper industry, 752; paper box industry, 762.

Alta.: provisions of revised Orders under Labour Act—No. 5 (General Order); No. 15 (coal mining); No. 6 (construction industry), 1439-40; amendment to Holidays With Pay Order (No. 6) under Labour Act, covering workers employed in construction industry, 1002.

B.C.: amendment to Annual Holidays Act providing two weeks' vacation with pay, requested by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 567; two weeks' vacation with pay for all workers recommended by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 269.

Man.: regulations under Vacations With Pay Act governing construction workers in Greater Winnipeg, 1256; withdrawal of Bill to amend Vacation With Pay Act, 998; legislative recommendations of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270.

N.S.: two weeks' vacation with pay for all industrial workers, requested by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.

Ont.: Bills to amend Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act, not passed, 1001; administration of Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act criticized by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 570; amendments to Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act requested by Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 573; recommends statutory holidays with pay for firefighters, 575.

Que.: legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 272.

Sask.: amendments to Annual Holidays Act recommended by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 719; legislative recommendation of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 274.

India: number of holidays with pay increased under Factories Act, 285.

United Kingdom: number of workers receiving holidays with pay, 144.

U.S.A.: expansion of paid-vacation clauses in collective agreements, 1518-19; expansion of social security and welfare program of I.L.G.W.U. to include vacation pay and retirement pensions, 954; provisions of contract signed between International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N.Y., 1206.

Vancouver Civic Employees:

re expulsion of C.S.U., 1355.

Varnishing:

Alta.—

inclusion of varnishing, furniture polishing, and painting industry, under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1003.

Vegetable Industry:

Canada—

proposed regulations of U.I.C. governing payment of benefits to workers in off-season, 317.

Vehicles:

Alta.—

amendment to Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1124.

Veterans:

Canada—

amendment to Veterans Rehabilitation Act, *re* compensation, 184.

employment of older veterans discussed at meeting of National Employment Committee (U.I.C.), 316.

suitable employment for tuberculous veterans sought by Department of Veterans Affairs, 527.

extension of vocational training courses under Veterans Rehabilitation Act, to merchant seamen, 309.

report on veterans' training at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 854.

Veterans Affairs, Department of:

interdepartmental committee appointed to call national conference on rehabilitation of physically handicapped, 1511.

Veterans Rehabilitation Act:

amendment *re* compensation, 184.

extension of vocational training courses to merchant seamen, 309.

Vocational Education:

See Vocational Training.

Vocational Guidance:

adoption of Recommendation and resolution on Vocational Guidance, at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1093.

Canada—

report on development of vocational guidance, 546—counselling in schools, 547; provincial programs, 548; functions of N.E.S., 550; labour and management, 550; community planning, 551.

Vocational Training in Canada—use of guidance programs described in booklet issued by Department of Labour, 842, 851.

Ont.: activities of Counselling Service established by Regional Office of U.I.C. to assist older unemployed workers, 529.

Vocational Schools:

See Vocational Training.

Vocational Training:

- proceedings of 107th session of Governing Body of I.L.O., 157.
- resolution of Subcommittee on Recruitment and Training adopted by Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the I.L.O., 1540.
- resolution adopted at second session of Textiles Committee of I.L.O., in Geneva, Switzerland, 417.

Canada—

- twelfth meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 852.

report of Director of Training at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 853.

Vocational Training in Canada—functions of vocational education, its organization and development, described in booklet issued by Federal Department of Labour, 842-52; provisions of Vocational Education Act (1931) outlined in booklet, 842, 845.

application of Canadian Vocational Training Program to province of Newfoundland, 395.

extension of vocational training courses to merchant seamen, 309.

amendment to Veterans Rehabilitation Act, 184.

N.B.: amendment to Vocational Education Act, 1568.

Nfld.: application of Canadian Vocational Training Program to tenth province, 395.

N.S.: amendment to Vocational Education Act, 1430.

Que.: revised regulations under Trade-schools Act, 613; amendment to Department of Social Welfare and of Youth Act, 613; provisions of Act to Facilitate the Establishing of Youth, 613.

Sask.: amendments in Vocational Education Act, 74.

U.S.A.: recommendation of A.F. of L., 39.
See also Vocational Guidance.

Vocational Training Advisory Council:

- twelfth meeting, 852.

Vocational Training Co-ordination Act:

amendments to Apprenticeship Agreements, 152.

provisions outlined in booklet on *Vocational Training in Canada*, issued by Department of Labour, 842, 845.

inclusion of all unemployed workers under Act—report of Director of Training at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 855.

Voluntary Action:

United Kingdom—

summary of Beveridge report on *Voluntary Action: a Report of Methods of Social Advance*, 16.

Voting:

See Elections; Franchise.

Wage Control:

Canada—

report of Royal Commission on Prices, 700.

attitude of C.C.C.L. towards price and wage control, 561.

Wages:

survey of work of I.L.O.—report of David A. Morse, Director-General, 155.

adoption of Convention and Recommendation on Protection of Wages, at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1092.

adoption of Convention No. 76 (Wages, Hours of Work and Manning) at thirty-second session of I.L.O., 1093.

measures concerning stabilization of earnings of dock workers recommended by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1546.

Canada—

annual report (No. 31) on *Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada*, October, 1948, issued as a supplement to the November, 1949 issue of the Labour Gazette.

index numbers (with table) of wage rates in Canada, 1939 to 1948, 1208.

increase in wage rate index in 1948, 525.

wage rates for certain classes of civic employees in 1948, 626.

wage rates in the construction and logging industries (1948), 464.

increased earnings in construction industry during first nine months of 1948, 249.

labour month in brief—20, 140, 374, 524, 674, 816, 1076, 1198, 1332, 1510.

monthly report on labour income, 140, 816.

earnings and hours of male and female wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing (1947), 708.

increase in salaries and wages paid in manufacturing industries during 1947, 1201.

decline in average wages for male farm help during the month of August, 1336.

report of Royal Commission on Prices, 700.

briefs on working conditions of hourly-paid Government employees, presented by T. and L.C., C.C. of L., and Civil Service Federation of Canada, 246.

regulations governing prevailing rate employees, 1571.

improved working conditions for Government "prevailing rate" employees, announced by Minister of Labour, 1512; remarks of Minister at convention of T. and L.C., 1353.

amendment to Income Tax Act bars deduction of union dues for income tax purposes, 819, 1083.

Exchequer Court of Canada holds that worker (movie projectionist) is entitled to deduct union dues from wages in computing income tax, 819, 1083.

Wages—Con.

Canada—Con.

sixth annual report on primary textile industry compiled by Department of Labour, 1081.

salary prospects for students in engineering, science, and commerce, 6.

wage increase provided in agreement between Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and employees (United Steelworkers of America), 676; correction, 886.

percentage of estimated total number of employed wage-earners and salaried workers covered by collective agreements in 1948, 1521.

wages predominant cause of strikes in 1948, 400.

C.C. of L. unions advised to seek wage increases, 249.

establishment of railway rate-structure, recommended by C.C. of L., 559; resolutions adopted at convention, 1373.

enactment of national and provincial legislation for 40-hour week without reduction in take-home pay, recommended by T. and L.C., 1361; supports principle of accumulative sick leave for all workers as part of all wage agreements, 1361.

wage rates in certain industries—

brewery products, 887; tobacco products, 892.

edible animal products, 1445-61—dairy products, 1445, 1448-51; meat products, 1446, 1454-55; fish canning and packing, 1447, 1459.

edible plant products industry, 1582—flour milling, 1582; bread and cake baking, 1583; biscuit manufacturing, 1584; confectionery manufacturing, 1586; fruit and vegetable canning, 1591.

electrical products, 1133-41—electrical machinery and apparatus, 1133-34; radio sets and parts, 1138.

fur products, 78.

leather and its products, 82—leather tanning, 83; boot and shoe industry, 86.

primary textiles industry, 1263-82—knitting, 1265, 1268; woollen yarn and cloth, 1272; cotton yarn and cloth, 1274; rayon yarn and cloth, 1278.

printing and publishing, 1009-1022—daily newspaper publishing, 1009; job printing and publishing, 1016.

production and distribution of electric current, 191.

pulp and paper industry, 751, 752; paper box industry, 761.

pulp and paper and paper box industries, 751.

Alta.: wages paid to harvesters from Eastern Canada in 1948, 279; provisions of Labour Act *re* persons employed in saw and planing mills in

Wages—Con.

rural districts, 184; legislative recommendations of Federation of Labour, 267.

B.C.: inspections and wage adjustments in 1947—annual report of Department of Labour, 578.

Man.: schedule of rates of wages and maximum hours for certain public and private construction works, 1125; farm wages in 1947—report of provincial director of farm labour, 278.

Nfld.: wage rates in industry, 378, 383; provisions of Labour (Minimum Wage) Act, 390; provisions of Workmen's Wages Act (1944), 391.

Que.: repeal of Fishermen's Engagement and Wage Act, 614.

Sask.: provisions of Order under Minimum Wage Act, 748; provisions of Teachers' Salary Negotiation Act (1949), 743, 1129; annual report of Department of Labour (1948), 972.

Australia: double pay for Sunday work, 1086.

New Zealand: wages and salaries of factory workers—review of economic conditions, 404-5.

India: provisions of Payment of Wages Act (1936) extended to workers in coal mines and on plantations, 282.

United Kingdom: provisions of Bill amending British Wages Councils Act (1945), 402; index number of wage rates in 1948, 252; wages policy in coal industry—annual report of National Coal Board, 1223; convention report on action of T.U.C. *re* equal pay for men and women, 1389; payment by results—agreement between National Federation of Building Trade Employees and building workers' unions, 1204.

U.S.A.: progress of "net spendable earnings", 17; amendments to Fair Labour Standards Act *re* overtime-on-overtime, 1086; ruling of N.L.R.B. under Taft-Hartley Act holds that union, as well as employer, liable for back pay in certain cases of discrimination against employees, 1344; *Company Wage Policies*—report prepared by Department of Economics and Industrial Relations, Princeton University, 168; termination of Chicago printers' strike—provisions of agreement, 1342; wages paid to electrical employees in work pool designed to prevent lay-offs, 1206; increase in wages at American Lead Pencil Company as result of good labour-management relations, 1343; wage rates and prices reduced at General Motors Corporation, 404; labour share in cost of housing construction, 955; recommendation of C.I.O. *re* wage-earners' real income, 42.

See also Guaranteed Wage.

Wagner Act (U.S.A.):

provisions of proposed Bill providing for revival of Wagner Act and repeal of Taft-Hartley Act, 253.

Wartime Labour Relations Regulations:

final statement of proceedings under Regulations, P.C. 1003, covering period March 20, 1944, to August 31, 1948, 287.

Wartime Prices and Trade Board:

re-constitution of Board requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Water Transportation:

Canada—
extent of collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations or groups, 27.

Waterside Workers' Federation:

Australia—
union ordered by Commonwealth Arbitration Court to pay in sum withdrawn from banks to assist miners in "Communist-inspired" coal strike, 1207.

Waterways:

protection of young workers on inland waterways—resolutions adopted by I.L.O. Industrial Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1546.

Canada—
action on St. Lawrence Waterway, Chignecto Canal and Passamaquoddy project, requested by T. and L.C., 1363.

Weekly Rest:

See One Day's Rest in Seven; Rest Periods.

Welfare:

See Health; Industrial Welfare.

West Coast Seamen's Union of Canada:

formation, 1514.

"White Collar" Workers:

U.S.A.—
summary of studies on organization of "white collar" workers, 969.

White Papers:

United Kingdom—
Distribution of Industry, published by Board of Trade, 533.

Wholesale Establishments:

Canada—
annual summary on *Co-operation in Canada*, 1948, 1397.

Wholesale Prices:

See Prices.

Wholesale Trade:

Canada—
monthly statement of wholesale prices, 98, 202, 325, 473, 635, 769, 901, 1033, 1149, 1288, 1469, 1605.
labour month in brief, 1332.

Wholesale Trade—Con.

Nfld.: report on retail and wholesale trade, 378-79, 385.

Widows' Allowances:

Canada—
upward revision recommended by T. and L.C., 553.

Widows' Pensions:

See Pensions.

Window Cleaning:

Canada—
Code of Practice for Window Cleaning, published by Canadian Standards Association, 677.

Winnipeg District Trades and Labour Council:

re T. and L.C. convention, 1360.

Winter School:

See Union Winter School.

Winters, Hon. Robert H., Minister of Reconstruction and Supply:

statement on Government proposals to increase housing, 1334.

Women in Employment:

legislative competence of Dominion (of Canada) and the provinces in regard to Convention concerning night work of women employed in industry, adopted at 31st session of International Labour Conference, 35.

Canada—

N.E.S. survey on employment of women and girls in restaurants, 36.

re movement of women workers to assist with fruit picking in British Columbia, 1333.

B.C.: statistics covering women and girl employees as shown in annual report of Department of Labour, 578; rest periods for women workers in certain industries, provided under Order No. 11 of Female Minimum Wage Act, 455.

Man.: regulations under Minimum Wage Act, 619.

Nfld.: statute forbids employment of women and young persons below ground in mines, 393.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) *re* Sunday work, 16.

Alaska: enactment of legislation providing equal pay for equal work, 1084.

Japan: employment conditions of girl workers in textile mills, 19.

U.S.A.: enactment of legislation providing equal pay for equal work, 1084; number of women in professional and semi-professional occupations in 1940 and 1949, 1084; employment of home workers in direct mail industry in New York State, 1085.

Woods Workers:

- Canada—
application of Unemployment Insurance Act to sawmill and woods workers, recommended by C.C.C.L., 1386.

Woollen Yarn and Cloth Industry:

- Canada—
wages, hours and working conditions in woollen yarn and cloth industry, 1274.

Workers' Education:

- Canada—
educational program of C.C. of L., 250, 820.
- United Kingdom: workers' education advances at Oxford University, 951.

Working Conditions:

- See* Employment Conditions.

Workmen's Compensation:

- Canada—
inquiry into operation of Workmen's Compensation Acts of British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, 1514.
- twenty-third meeting of Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, 1514.
- development of workmen's compensation legislation and formation of accident prevention associations described in address on *Safety Consciousness in Industry*, prepared by Deputy Minister of Labour, 825, 827.
- recommendation of C.C. of L., 1378.
- Alta.: new regulations under Act, 310; application of Act to industry "employment by towns and villages", 1124; inclusion of furniture polishing, painting and varnishing industry under Act, 1003; amendments to Act sought by Federation of Labour, 267.
- B.C.: inquiry into operation of Act, 1514; revised regulations under Act, 1254; additional compensable diseases under Act, 745; inclusion of dermatitis contracted from ragweed or other plant life poisonous to human beings, as industrial disease under Act, 1004; amendments to Act recommended by Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 566-67, by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 268.
- Man.: annual report of Board (1948), 868; withdrawal of Bill to amend Act, 998; legislative proposals of C.M.A., 531; amendments to Act requested by Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 270.
- Nfld.: provisions of Act, 388.
- N.S.: amendments to Act, 1427; amendments to Act proposed by Executive Committee of T. and L.C., 568.
- Ont.: inquiry into operation of Act, 1514; industrial accidents reported and benefits awarded in 1948—bulletin issued by Workmen's Compensation Board, 1421; prevention of accidents can

Workmen's Compensation—Con.

- reduce cost of compensation—review of bulletin issued by I.A.P.A., 676; recommendations of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 571, of Federation of Labour (T. and L.C.), 573; amendments to Act—higher benefits for injured workmen, 676, Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Plan, 1128, addition of junk yards to Schedule 1, 186, other amendments, 999.
 - P.E.I.: provisions of new Act, 1430-36.
 - Que.: amendment to Act, 613; amendments to Act requested by Federation of Labour, 272.
 - Sask.: inquiry into operation of Act, 1514; Appeal Court awards compensation to deceased workmen's parents as "partial dependents", 457; amendments to Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, 740; recommendations of Federation of Labour (C.C. of L.), 718, of Executive Committee (T. and L.C.), 273.
 - N.W.T.: regulations under Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (1948), 1568.
 - United Kingdom: proposed principles for insurance coverage of industrial diseases under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 16; compensation for injury and disease under National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946—annual report of National Coal Board, 1222.
 - Japan: Labourers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law of occupied Japan—results of I.L.O. survey of economic and social conditions, 1225.
 - U.S.A.: enactment of legislation in 1948, 622-23.
 - See also* Accidents; Diseases, Industrial.
- Works Committees:**
- India—
establishment provided under Industrial Disputes Act, 281.
- World Federation of Trade Unions:**
- establishment of new international labour federation to oppose Communist W.F.T.U., 955.
 - position of Canadian labour organizations towards W.F.T.U., 251.
 - withdrawal of British, American and Dutch labour organizations from W.F.T.U. charged with operating as Communist propaganda agency, 251.
 - re* meeting of international trade union secretariats, 535.
 - memorandum on violation of trade union rights considered by Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, 535.
 - W.F.T.U. opposed by Inter-American Confederation of Labour, 1391.
 - withdrawal of C.C. of L. from Federation, 527; resolution on withdrawal adopted at convention, 1373.

World Federation of Trade Unions—Con.

statement of T. and L.C. *re* communism, 243, 244; Federation denounced in resolution adopted at convention, 1358.

suspension of activities recommended by T.U.C., 14; resolution adopted at convention, 1390.

recommendation of A.F. of L. *re* disintegration of W.F.T.U., 39.

resolution adopted by C.I.O., 41; policy of C.I.O. executive *re* Communist activities, 824.

World Health Organization:

co-operation between I.L.O. and World Health Organization—report of Governing Body of I.L.O. at 108th session, 864.

continued support endorsed by A.F. of L., 39.

World Labour Federation:

formation of new world labour federation planned at meeting of T.U.C., C.I.O., and A.F. of L., 537.

Yellowknife District Miners' Union:

conciliation proceedings, 588.

Young Workers:

See Juvenile Employment; Youth Employment and Training.

Youth Employment and Training:

legislative competence of Dominion (of Canada) and the provinces in regard to Convention concerning night work of young persons employed in industry, adopted at 31st session of International labour Conference, 35.

resolution concerning night work of young persons in air transport, adopted by I.L.O. Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1549.

Youth Employment and Training—Con.

protection of young workers employed underground in coal mines—discussion by subcommittee at meeting of I.L.O. Committee on Coal Mining, 858.

protection of young workers on inland waterways—resolutions adopted by I.L.O. Committee on *Inland Transport*, 1546.

proposed United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child—report of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. at 108th session, 864

Canada—

report of Director of Training at meeting of Vocational Training Advisory Council, 855.

provisions of Youth Training Act (1939) outlined in booklet on *Vocational Training in Canada*, issued by Federal Department of Labour, 842, 845.

application of Vocational Training Program to province of Newfoundland, 395.

Nfld.: statute forbids employment of women and young persons below ground in mines, 393; application of Canadian Vocational Training Program to tenth province, 395.

United Kingdom: provisions of Factories Act (1948) *re* medical examination of young workers, and Sunday work, 15-16; *The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers*—leaflet issued by Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, 16.

See also Juvenile Employment.

Zones:

Que.—

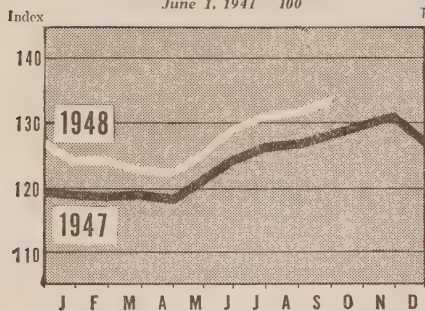
elimination of "economic zones" requested by Federation of Labour, 272.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

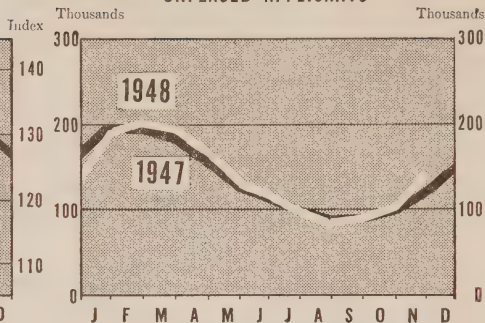
| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| <i>The Labour Month in Brief</i> | 3 |
| <i>New Year's Messages</i> | 4 |
| <i>Notes of Current Interest</i> | 5 |
| <i>Extent of Collective Bargaining Between Unions and Employers' Associations or Groups</i> | 21 |
| <i>Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Western Canada</i> | 31 |
| <i>International Labour Organization:</i> | |
| Legislative Jurisdiction in Regard to Recent Conventions and Recommendations. | 35 |
| <i>Employment of Women and Girls in Restaurants</i> | 36 |
| <i>Annual Conventions of U.S. Labour Organizations:</i> | |
| American Federation of Labour..... | 37 |
| Congress of Industrial Organizations..... | 39 |
| <i>Industrial Relations and Conciliation:</i> | |
| Introduction | 43 |
| Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board. | 45 |
| Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour..... | 51 |
| Conciliation and Other Proceedings Under the Conciliation and Labour Act... | 53 |
| Regulations Under Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act..... | 55 |
| Recent Decisions of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1..... | 60 |
| <i>Collective Agreements and Wage Schedules:</i> | |
| Recent Collective Agreements..... | 62 |
| Collective Agreement Act, Quebec..... | 65 |
| Industrial Standards Acts, Etc. | 67 |
| <i>Fair Wages Conditions in Dominion Government Contracts</i> | 69 |
| <i>Labour Law:</i> | |
| Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation..... | 73 |
| <i>Unemployment Insurance:</i> | |
| Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act..... | 75 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October, 1948..... | 77 |
| <i>Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Fur, Leather and Their Products Industries</i> | |
| | 78 |
| <i>Current Employment Conditions</i> | 89 |
| <i>Prices and the Cost of Living</i> | 96 |
| <i>Strikes and Lockouts</i> | 98 |
| <i>Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada</i> | 99 |
| <i>Selected Publications Received in Library of the Department of Labour, Ottawa</i> | 100 |
| <i>Labour Statistics</i> | 103 |

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

June 1, 1941 = 100

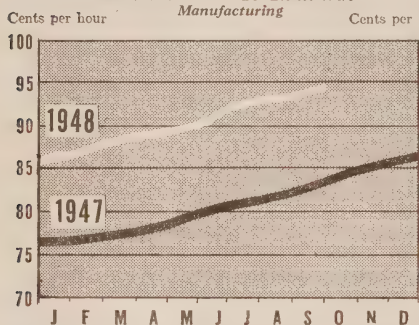


UNPLACED APPLICANTS



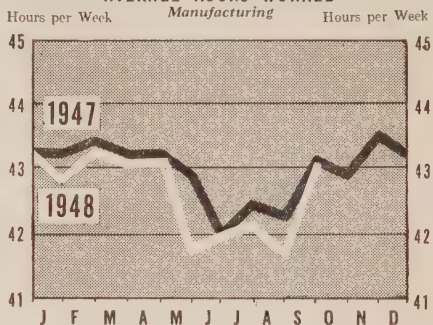
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing



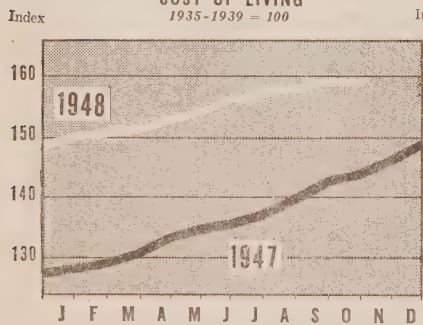
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Manufacturing



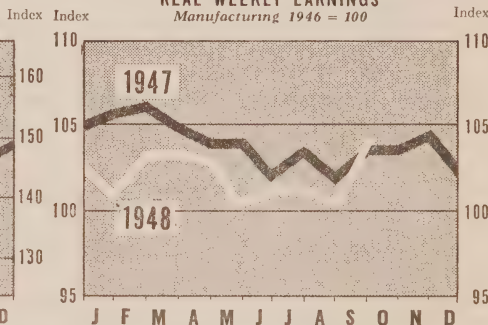
COST OF LIVING

1935-1939 = 100

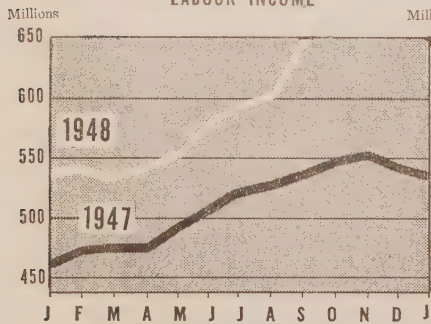


REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing 1946 = 100

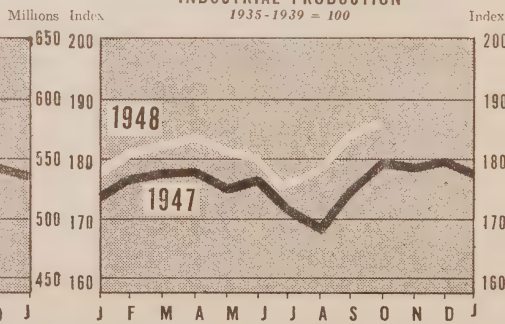


LABOUR INCOME



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1935-1939 = 100



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

Editor: Harry J. Walker

Assistant Editor: John Mainwaring

Circulation Manager: C. E. St. George

Volume XLIX

Number 1

January, 1949

The Labour Month in Brief

Continued gains in average wages, accompanied by a check in the upward trend of the cost of living, brought about an improvement in the average "real" weekly earnings of Canadian industrial employees during October and November. Although basically sound employment conditions continued throughout November, activity was slackening in the seasonal segment of industry. There was comparatively little time loss from industrial disputes.

Employment

Employment in non-agricultural industries continued to rise up to November 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of industrial employment (based on returns from firms employing 15 or more employees).

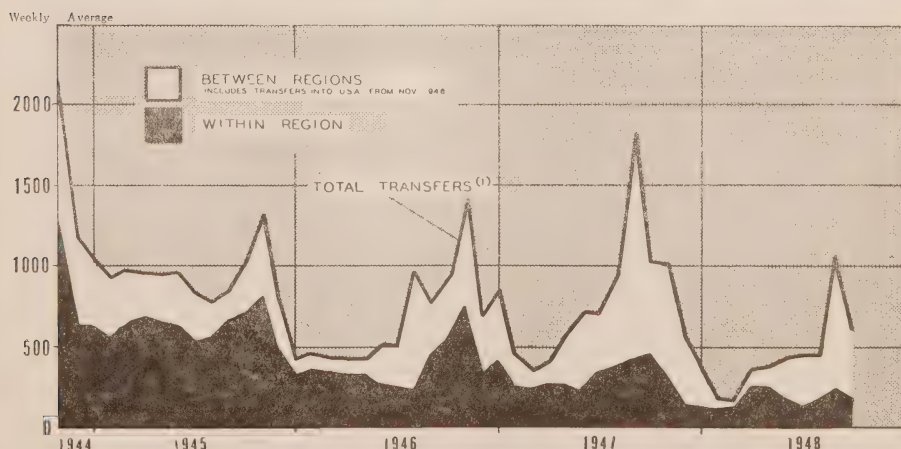
However the decline of seasonal activity in such industries as farming, construction and transportation brought about an increase in the number of unplaced job applicants registered at employment offices.

This figure rose from 86,080 at mid-September to 120,543 at November 18 and 164,561 at December 16, 1948. The rise for this period was somewhat larger than over the corresponding period in 1947, one of the factors being that the total Canadian labour force had increased by about 100,000. In mid-December, 1947, there had been 134,705 registered job applicants at employment offices.

One of the effective methods used by the National Employment Service in organizing employment market conditions to the best advantage of workers and employers, is to provide machinery whereby workers can be recruited for jobs anywhere in the Dominion. Known as "clearance," this process permits the filling of an employer's order from outside the area of a local office. The order may be sent to adjacent offices (the "zone of first clearance"), or for regional or Dominion-wide circulation, or to a specific region where a labour

(Continued on page 20)

MOVEMENT OF WORKERS BY NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE November, 1944 to October, 1948



(1) REFERS TO THE NUMBER WHO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO VACANCIES OUTSIDE OF THE TERRITORY SERVED BY THE REPRESENTING EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF THE HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL, MINISTER OF LABOUR

On the eve of another New Year, I wish to extend my greetings to the workers of Canada.

Nineteen hundred and forty-eight was a good year for Canada.

We entered into it with a spirit of optimism based on confidence in the continued strong domestic and foreign demands for our products, and the prospects of high levels of employment.

At the end of 1948, we know that our optimism has been more than justified. For the second time in two years, employment passed the five million mark. Jobs in industry exceeded the 1947 level by more than four per cent, and has been about eight per cent above the wartime peak.

The labour force grew by about 100,000 and its effectiveness was increased by a decline in labour disputes, especially in the basic industries. That is to the credit of both labour and management. There is much to indicate that the same spirit of co-operation and compromise will continue with employment and production remaining high.

We are very fortunate compared to those countries which have had to bear the direct impact of the war. We are able to provide ourselves with the necessities of life, a fair measure of the luxuries, and, what is more important, we have had freedom to enjoy them.

It is my earnest hope that 1949 will be a year of happiness and fulfilment for all Canadians.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES OF LABOUR LEADERS

In their New Year's messages Canadian labour leaders reviewed social and industrial conditions in Canada during 1948.

Mr. Percy R. Bengough, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada declared that "progress has been made in securing beneficial laws in which all participate, and as a result, the standards of living in Canada compare favourably with most other countries." In his opinion, however, "we have failed to enjoy more than a tithe of the benefits which modern scientific research and discovery and the mechanization and organization of industry have made available." He contended that any wage increases that have been obtained have been more than offset by increases in the cost of living and that, as a result, the TLC "will continue to fight for government control of prices."

Referring to "subversive elements of various types in Canada," Mr. Bengough declared that "they are being discovered in all walks of life . . . they are abhorred as much within as without the labour movement. . . . But we must keep these elements in full view where we can know what they are doing and where they are doing it. Let us all remember that you can't kill ideas by persecution."

Mr. Bengough said that "the mere fact that any wrong-doing, either real or imaginary, on the part of the labour movement, is front page news is in itself a clear and outstanding demonstration of the established good citizenship of our organized

workers. Squabbles in the trade union movement occur and will occur simply because it is a democratic movement. When they fail to develop the movement will have lost either its democracy or its very life, or both."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour, affirmed his belief that "the outlook for the future is far brighter because organized labour is becoming stronger, and is devoting more and more time and attention to fields of activity outside the narrow range of collective bargaining."

Referring specifically to the threat of Communism, Mr. Mosher pointed out that "the labour movement, particularly in Canada, the United States and Great Britain is openly endeavouring to get rid of Communists in trade unions by exposing their activities and arousing opposition to them." He asserted, however, that "opposition to Communism is not nearly enough. . . . The recognition of the need for better economic and social conditions, higher standards of living, and greater opportunity for freedom and happiness, as the strongest bulwark against Communism, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times," he said.

The primary objectives of labour, he continued, are the improvement of wages and working conditions through the negotiation of collective agreements. But labour unions also "promote industrial harmony

(Continued on page 74)

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Production committees now cover 300,000 workers

"Both organized labour and management are manifesting a growing appreciation of the benefits to industry of joint consultation on production problems," the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated on December 6.

The Minister was commenting on the steadily increasing number of labour-management production committees throughout Canadian industry, as reported to a recent meeting of the Advisory Committee (representing labour and management) of the Labour-Management Co-operation Service of the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour. He said that there were now 595 committees on record, representing approximately 300,000 workers.

Apart from the mutual financial benefits derived from the suggestions of these committees, there is the drawing-together of labour and management in a bond of understanding resulting from the recognition of workers as individuals with ideas, and from collaboration in solving joint problems which concern the welfare of both groups. Such unity brings better working conditions resulting in higher morale of workers with greater efficiency and increased production—production so vital to the success of our present economy, the Minister pointed out.

A breakdown by industrial groups of 582 committees in operation at September 30, 1948, shows that recognition of the value of these committees is not confined to any specific industry: manufacturing has 353 committees, involving 161,742 workers; mining, 41 committees, involving 25,224 workers; communications, 40 committees, involving 10,588 workers; service, 21 committees, involving 12,337 workers; and transportation, 119 committees, involving 62,025 workers.

Among the industries making up the total for the manufacturing group are: textile products, 24 committees; pulp and paper products, 38 committees; lumber and its products, 22 committees; edible plant products, 27 committees; leather products, 25 committees; iron and its products, 90 committees; chemicals and allied products, 21 committees.

In communications, the telephone industry had 32 of the total number of committees, involving 7,000 of the total number of workers.

The largest representation in the transportation industry was steam railways, with 103 committees, involving 57,451 workers.

Polish veterans complete employment agreement

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced recently that about 2,800 of the 4,500 Polish veterans who came to Canada for a two-year period of employment in agriculture completed their agreement at the end of November, and are free to choose any type of employment they wish.

Mr. Mitchell recalled, "when the original plan was decided upon it was hoped that it would provide an opportunity for a new life in a free land for former comrades in arms, who by circumstances at the war's end were left without a country, and at the same time would provide Canada with urgently needed manpower for maintaining the level of food production necessary at home and to fulfil our vital commitments abroad. Our expectations have been fulfilled."

The Minister said that the manner in which these new Canadians, now two years on their path to full Canadian citizenship, generally had honoured their agreements, was worthy of high commendation. Other later immigrants to Canada would do well to look to the majority of the Polish veterans for examples in the keeping of faith, and personal initiative and industry in their drive to establishment in their jobs and communities.

In order that plans could be made to help these men at the expiry of their terms of agreement, a questionnaire was sent out by the Department of Labour to every Polish veteran asking what he wished to do in the future. Each man was advised to remain in agriculture unless he had made definite arrangements for employment in some other industry. To date, 1,550 answers have been received to these questionnaires.

An examination of these answers reveals that 40 per cent of those completing the questionnaire indicate a desire to remain in agriculture. About 50 have either bought farms or are planning to do so in the near future, while others had rented farms and were operating them on a crop-sharing basis.

A desire for work in industry was expressed by 50 per cent, but a large number of this group planned to go to the

bush this winter and return to agriculture in the spring. Some of these men planned to use their earnings in the woods together with their savings to purchase farms of their own next year. The remaining 10 per cent are still undecided as to their future plans.

More than 1,500 of the total number of Polish veterans in Canada have been granted permanent landing status and applications of the others are being dealt with as speedily as possible. When they first came to Canada, arrangements provided that they were to complete their terms of employment before being allowed to apply for "permanent landing". The conduct of the majority, however, was so satisfactory that the Canadian Government decided to shorten this waiting period before they were allowed to take this first step towards citizenship. The Minister explained that the granting of "permanent landing" did not relieve the veteran of his responsibility to his undertaking.

Approximately 1,600 additional Polish veterans were brought to Canada in 1947 and are scheduled to complete their farm employment agreements in the summer of 1949, bringing the total now in Canada to around 4,500. Of this total, eight have returned to Europe for family reasons, 17 have died, and approximately 250 have been released from their agricultural agreement on medical grounds. This group were permitted to accept other employment more suitable to their health and have been spread among different industries including bakeries, steel factories, shoe repair shops, paper mills, and light orderly work in hospitals.

Every Polish veteran upon completion of his undertaking will be given a certificate similar to those given Displaced Persons under the same circumstances. Veterans who do not receive their certificate within a reasonable time after completion of their two-year period in agriculture are advised to write to the Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario, and certificates will be forwarded if they have qualified.

**Success of
Maltese
immigrants
in Canada**

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, said on November 17, that two officials of the Maltese Government, who recently completed a goodwill tour of Ontario, have expressed themselves as highly gratified by the position and prospects of Maltese immigrants settled in Canada during the past year.

The officials, Hon. J. J. Cole, Minister of Labour and Emigration in the Maltese Government, and J. Axisa, Director of Emigration, talked to many of their former countrymen in the course of the tour, which was arranged for them by the Dominion Department of Labour.

They stated that everything they had seen and heard indicated that these immigrants were happy in Canada. They were settled in jobs, and were becoming good citizens of their communities.

Employment prospects for students in engineering and commerce

The quarterly Bulletin of the Technical Personnel Division of the Department of Labour for the quarter ending September 30, presents an analysis of a survey relating to the employment and salary prospects of the 1949 and 1950 classes in science in Canadian universities.

Information gleaned from thousands of employers across Canada and also from the experiences of the classes of 1948 (a total of approximately 1,000), formed the basis of the survey. "A substantial number of employers" reported on graduates who entered their employment following graduation day last spring.

With regard to starting salaries, only 7.7 per cent were above \$225 a month and only 3.9 per cent were below \$175 a month. The most "popular" figure was \$200 a month and the average, \$205 a month. The 1,000 cases included practically every branch of engineering and pure science. They also gave "a wide coverage both geographically and as to type of employer."

Concerning the size of the graduating classes in engineering in 1949 and 1950, it was estimated that about 3,200 will graduate in 1949, with the distribution of courses and universities much the same as in earlier estimates. From 3,500 to 3,600 of a total university enrolment of about 3,950 will probably graduate in 1950.

It is interesting to note the experience of the class of 1950 in the way of failures and withdrawals. When this group was in its first year the enrolment was slightly under 6,000. In its second year the number had decreased to just over 4,600. In its third year (1949), as already stated, it stands at about 3,950. This, it is stated, is, broadly speaking, not unlike the experience of normal peacetime classes in engineering, except that the present actual number is exceptionally large due to heavy veteran enrolment.

The Bulletin also gives the approximate present enrolment in commerce courses in 16 Canadian universities. Of the specialized courses of study commerce ranks second to engineering in numbers among veteran students. No attempt was made to estimate the number of commerce students who will graduate within the next two years, but the present total enrolment is given as 1,552 for the class of 1949 and 1,416 for the class of 1950.

**Formation
of "anti-
Communist"
group by
Frank Hall**

Frank Hall, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, announced on December 2, the formation of an "anti-Communist" group consisting of 32 representatives of international unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Mr. Hall was quoted as saying that the principal aim of the new group, was "the cleaning up of Communists within the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada."

He stated that the group would be known as "the Canadian Association of International Union Representatives," and that he had been elected as its chairman after a three-day meeting in Montreal.

Other officers of the new organization are: Vice-chairman, Sam Finlay, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Secretary, A. R. Johnstone, Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Executive members, Bernard Shane, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Arthur D'Aoust, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Robert Hewitt, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and A. G. Hearn, Building Service Employees' International Union.

Mr. Hall did not give a complete list of the unions involved. His statement said in part:—

"On the initiative and representations of the Canadian officers of these unions, the executive boards of the respective organizations and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour have the subject of Communism and Communist influence within the Trades and Labour Congress under inquiry and consideration.

"Pending the outcome of these proceedings we do not care to elaborate on the subject. We expect to discuss it further with the AFL Council in the near future."

According to the Canadian Press, Mr. Hall also said that the new organization had been set up, not as an opposition body in the ranks of labour, but as an association for a specific purpose.

Mr. Hall had led an opposition group at the TLC Convention held in Victoria in October, an account of which appeared in last month's *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 1366). He and his union had been suspended in September for negotiating the merger of the Canadian Lake Seamen's Union into the AFL Seafarers' International Union, in opposition to the existing TLC affiliate, the Canadian Seamen's Union, which, the Hall group charged, was Communist-led.

The President of the TLC, Percy Bengough, was quoted in the press to the effect that the TLC would not take any action over the formation of the new group. "There's nothing to stop them getting together," he said, adding that he did not think their action conflicted with TLC policy. Speaking in Hamilton a few days later he asserted that the Congress is not—and will not—be controlled by Communists.

Meeting prior to the AFL Convention in November, the AFL Executive Council considered the position of those of its affiliated unions which had locals in Canada affiliated with the TLC. Representatives of the Hall group were present at this meeting. The Council decided to defer action until its next session in January.

**Survey of
production
in Canada
1938-46**

A recent publication of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Survey of Production and Related Factors*, gives an analysis of production in the various Canadian industries between 1938 and 1946.

According to the study, the dollar value of production in 1946 was about two and one-third times that of the pre-war year, but was 7.3 per cent less than in 1944, the year of peak wartime production. Estimates for 1947 and 1948 show a further substantial increase.

The Bureau has also attempted to measure the changes in the volume of production. The report states that a "rough impression" of the expansion in the volume of production is obtained by adjusting the dollar value to take account of the price rises that have occurred.

When this was done, the report states, "the outstanding feature was the marked expansion in the volume of manufacturing production. According to the method employed, the output in physical terms was more than twice as great in the maximum for the war period as in 1938, a post-war reaction occurring in 1945 and 1946."

Based on 1938 as 100, the index of the volume of production in manufacturing was

233.2 in 1944 and 180.3 in 1946. Construction, on the other hand, which had risen in the early war years, dropped to 98.6 in 1944, but rose sharply to 152.9 in 1946. The mining index declined after 1941, and was 91.1 in 1946. Agriculture fluctuated considerably, a bountiful harvest in 1942 boosting the index to 191.5. The agriculture figures for all years since 1938 were substantially above the base year, the 1946 figure of 150.1 being about average. "The output of power rose considerably between 1938 and 1943 but the change in subsequent years was relatively unimportant," the report states.

The report contains a quantity of tables and charts showing production statistics by industry and by area.

Bargaining by fire- fighters and policemen in Ontario

The Ontario Fire Departments Act, as amended in 1947 and again in 1948, contains provision for collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration of disputes.

Where a municipality employs a full-time, paid, permanent fire department, the municipal council must, when requested in writing by a majority of the fire department, bargain in good faith with a committee of the members to determine wages and working conditions. Where not less than half the fire department belong to a trade union, the request for negotiation must be made by the union, and, the bargaining committee may, at all meetings with the municipal council or any committee of the council for the purpose of bargaining, be accompanied, in an advisory capacity, by one member of a provincial or an international body with which the trade union is affiliated. In all cases, the members of the bargaining committee must be members of the fire department.

Where the municipal council or the bargaining committee is satisfied that an agreement cannot be reached, it may, by written notice to the other party, require matters in dispute to be referred to an arbitration board of three members, the council and the committee appointing one member each, the third, who is to be chairman, being appointed by the other two. If either party fails to appoint a member within a reasonable time, the Attorney-General, on written request of the other party, may appoint the member. If the two parties fail, within five days of the last appointment, to agree on a chairman, the Attorney-General may make the appointment. Each party is to assume its

own costs and share equally the costs of the third arbitrator.

Every agreement made under these provisions and every award of a majority of an arbitration board are binding upon the parties.

When a majority of the members of an arbitration board fail to agree, the chairman's decision is to be deemed the decision of the board.

Provision is made for municipal expenditures in connection with an agreement or an award of an arbitration board. An agreement or award is to take effect on the first day of the fiscal period in which provision for such expenditures is made in the estimates of the municipal council unless another date is named in the agreement or award. Where an earlier date is named, any provisions involving expenses are to have effect from the first day of such fiscal period.

Where a municipal council fails to bargain in good faith with a bargaining committee, on the written request of a majority of a fire-department or of its organization, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may withhold any grant payable to the municipality out of provincial funds. When the municipal council provides for the making of the expenditures involved, the withholding order may be revoked, subject to any conditions deemed advisable.

The Police Act forbids a member of a municipal police force to be a member of a trade union or of any organization affiliated directly or indirectly with a trade union. Members of the force may, however, belong to an "association" which is defined as having among its objects the improvement of conditions of service or remuneration of the members of the police force and membership of which is limited to one police force.

Provisions governing collective bargaining and arbitration are generally similar to those under the Fire Departments Act, above, including the requirement that where not less than half the force belongs to an association the request for bargaining must be made by the association. There are, however, a few variations. Working conditions governed by regulations made under the Act are excluded from collective bargaining. Members of a bargaining committee must be members of the police force but, where the association is affiliated with any police organization, or not less than half of the force belong to any police organization, at all meetings, for the purpose of bargaining, held with the municipal council or with a committee of the council

or the board of commissioners of police, the bargaining committee may be accompanied in an advisory capacity by a member of such organization who is an active police officer.

In the case of failure to reach an agreement, an arbitration board is to be appointed only where the force has five or more members. Where there are less than five the matter may be referred to the Attorney General who is to conduct such inquiry as he considers necessary and report his findings to the parties. He may cause the report to be published in any manner which he considers advisable.

Canadian credit unions show marked progress

Originating in Germany in 1848, credit unions were first introduced in North America at Levis, Quebec, in 1900. Eight years later the first credit union in the United States was established in Manchester, N.H.

According to a recent report issued by the Economics Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, there are over 12,000 of these co-operative banks (credit unions) in the United States and Canada. Until 1930, Canadian credit unions were found only in the Province of Quebec, but by 1939 they had been set up in each of the other provinces and enabling legislation had been enacted by all of the provincial legislatures.

Between 1939 and 1947 expansion was comparatively rapid. In the latter year, there were 2,546 credit unions in Canada—a three-fold increase in the eight-year period. Membership had increased by 623,725 to a total of 775,129 and the total value of assets had grown ten-fold to \$220,500,000.

The total value of shares held by members of 2,402 credit unions that reported in 1947 amounted to \$34,812,341 and members' deposits amounted to \$174,055,932. Shares increased in the preceding year by approximately \$7,000,000, and deposits by \$23,000,000. During 1947, total loans of \$80,210,032 were made, representing an increase of \$16,700,000 over 1946. Total savings increased in 1947 by \$69,700,000—fifty per cent greater than in 1945. The increases were most marked in British Columbia and Manitoba, being over 100 per cent in both of these provinces.

The average membership per credit union in Canada was 323 in 1947, as compared with 272 in 1945 and the average savings per member was \$269.46 in 1947, an increase of \$34.02 over 1945.

A recent development in credit union organization in Canada is the proposal to form a national co-operative credit society to act as a national credit union for the several provincial credit societies. It was decided at the Congress of the Co-operative Unions of Canada in March, 1948, that before such a national society could be organized each province should have a well-regulated and incorporated central credit union. Preliminary action has been taken to complete these organizations in two of the provinces, and when this has been accomplished it is expected that further discussion and study will be given to the problem of setting up a national body.

Each province now has at least one league or federation which groups the individual credit unions for mutual assistance in educational and advisory matters. They also assist managers in accounting and book-keeping, arrange for bonding of treasurers and the group purchase of supplies.

First aid training in Labour Department

First aid training was introduced recently in the Department of Labour. To stimulate interest in the work, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister, on November 30 presented certificates to the first ten graduates of the St. John Ambulance Association class. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. MacNamara also awarded prizes for the three best "first aiders" in the group, following a special test.

The St. John Ambulance Association currently has 25 classes of civil servants in session, with from 20 to 25 persons in a class. In the Labour Department the services of the Association were enlisted through the Staff Training Division of the Civil Service Commission and the Staff Training Officer of the Department, as a means of supplementing the work of the Civil Service Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Industrial Relations Conference at Dalhousie University*

The Maritime Bureau of Industrial Relations, sponsored by leading industries in the Maritimes in co-operation with Dalhousie University, held its tenth Conference at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on November 19, 1948.

D. R. Turnbull, Chairman of the Bureau's Board of Directors and General Manager

* Report prepared by John I. McVittie, Research Associate, Dalhousie University.

of Acadia Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, Halifax, opened the morning session with a tribute to the late Dr. L. Richter, founder of the organization and its Executive Director until his recent tragic death. Hon. L. D. Currie, Nova Scotia's Minister of Labour, welcomed the members on behalf of the Provincial Government and assured them of his Department's interest in the furtherance of the Bureau's objectives.

Dr. Donald B. Marsh, economist for the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, addressed the Conference on Canada's economic outlook. He warned that easy comparisons between the 1920's and today's post-war boom must not be pushed too far. Present Government policies on re-direction of Canada's foreign trade and on capital investment for industrial expansion were effecting long-term changes in the economy. Another factor to be considered in making a careful analysis of probable trends was the high expenditure on social security programs, which in some interpretations might be regarded as a floor under consumers' purchasing power.

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, spoke on immigration policies. Entry into Canada was a privilege, he said, not a right. The present policy on admissions, which represented a marked change in both official and popular attitudes from the pre-war period, was based on considered estimates of the country's absorptive capacity; the requirements of industry and agriculture were not being allowed to force a shift in the basic character of Canada's population. The first country outside Europe to accept displaced persons, he emphasized, was Canada; over 46,000 had been admitted so far, more than the total for all other non-European countries combined. About 105,000 immigrants, including regular applicants, relatives and DP's were expected in 1948.

Professor V. W. Bladen, Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of Toronto, was speaker at the luncheon meeting, with R. D. King, Superintendent of Imperial Oil Limited, as chairman. Professor Bladen described the studies on human relations in industry initiated by the Toronto Institute in co-operation with Ontario companies. He declared that the answers to personnel problems could not be found easily. Interviews and discussions in every department of a plant, with supervisory and operative staffs, were required to bring results of value to both labour and management.

J. H. M. Jones, of the Mersey Paper Company, Limited, Liverpool, Nova Scotia,

was chairman for the afternoon session. F. M. Covert, K.C., of Halifax, outlined the administration of Nova Scotia's trade union legislation. He asserted that the original Provincial Act of 1937 was the first in any province to recognize the collective bargaining rights of employees. (British Columbia enacted similar legislation in the same year.) Industry should realize the values in modern methods in public and employee relations and take steps to present its case more effectively. Unions were here to stay, he said, and might now be expected to assume a greater measure of social responsibility as their importance in Canada's industrial structure was recognized.

L. Christie, Atlantic Regional Director of Personnel Relations for General Foods Corporation, New York, spoke on principles and policies in personnel administration. He recommended his company's plan of publishing its basic principles on personnel matters for the information and guidance of supervisory staff and employees. General Foods Corporation, he reported, had found this an effective means of selling the organization's objectives and of promoting teamwork in the tackling of mutual problems.

At the dinner meeting in the evening, Dr. Basil Layton of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, outlined the recently announced National Health Grants program. In co-operation with the Provinces, the Dominion, he said, hoped to promote the construction of additional hospital facilities and the training of specialists in various branches of public health. Financial assistance for health surveys, specialized diagnostic and treatment services, and for extension of work in preventive medicine, was being made available on an unprecedented scale. The proposed federal outlay of \$30,000,000, he pointed out, should be offset against the huge bill which the nation now pays indirectly for illness through lost time at work, individual suffering, and family inconvenience and hardship. The new program should also be regarded as a most important step towards solution of Canada's critical shortage of hospital facilities for both acute and chronic patients.

Sound hazards in industrial plants

In a recent issue of *Industrial Health Bulletin*, published by the Department of National Health and Welfare, it is asserted that excessive noise in industrial plants "must be considered as much an occupational hazard as harmful gases, dusts and other toxic substances."

Like any other occupational hazard, noise is both a cost to industry and a detriment to the health of employees, even if it is not consciously recognized. The well-being and efficiency of workers may be seriously undermined in factories where the noise levels prevent ready communication between neighbouring workers. It is pointed out that such an environment "will be aggravated by the worker's feeling of isolation which may even extend to one of mild claustrophobia." Further, "the 'quality' of noise is also an important factor in determining its effect on the ear." Sounds of a higher frequency are more distracting and harmful than those of a lower frequency, and the elimination of a dominating high-pitched sound in a noisy workroom can result in a marked improvement.

Another important factor is "the difference between noise of one's own making and the 'other fellow's noise.'" A worker is usually more disturbed by noises coming from machines and operations other than his own and over which he has no control, particularly when noises come from sources at a distance from the hearer. For example, "most people in a quiet room will be affected by even a low level noise, such as a typewriter in an adjacent room. It is low compared with many industrial noises, but its noise level is relatively high compared to the quiet of one's own room."

The first step in the control of noise is to reduce its output at its source. The construction of quieter machines, the usual source of factory noise, is a problem of machine design. In the case of machines already installed and in operation proper maintenance and adjustment will do much to cut down unnecessary noise. "These measures include (a) replacing worn parts; (b) using well-balanced parts; (c) keeping moving parts well oiled; (d) having direct or belt drives in place of open gears, or where conversion is impractical, using non-metallic gears."

It is pointed out that improper machine mountings account for a great deal of industrial noise. "It is not uncommon to find heavy, rapidly-operated machines bolted directly to wood or concrete floors," thus transforming the floors into huge sounding boards that amplify the sound and spread it throughout the whole building. To prevent this, "highly efficient machine mountings may be obtained for practically every type of machine in common use."

Noisy machines or operations can often be isolated by grouping them in sound insulated enclosures, located at a distance

from the general work area. The use of sound absorbing materials in walls, ceilings and floors are also recommended not only to reduce noise, but to improve the character of the noise, since the high frequency sounds are absorbed more readily than those of lower frequency.

Old age and blind pensioners in Canada

The number of persons receiving old age pensions in Canada increased from 235,947 as at June 30, 1948, to 241,032 as at September 30, 1948.

The Dominion's contributions under the Dominion-Provincial scheme totalled \$15,868,086 for the quarter ended September 30, 1948, as compared with \$15,667,276 for the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act the Dominion has contributed \$512,390,003.

The average monthly pension in seven provinces ranged between \$29 and \$30. In the other two provinces it was \$26.15 and \$28.95. In only one province was the number of pensioners as high as 3 per cent of the total population.

Pensions were being paid to 9,140 blind persons as at September 30, 1948, as compared with 8,842 as at June 30, 1948.

The cost of pensions in respect of blindness to the Dominion was \$627,921 for the quarter as compared with \$614,624 for the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act, Dominion payments have totalled \$14,198,604. The average monthly pension as at September 30, 1948, was between \$29.50 and \$30 in six provinces. In only one province was the average below \$29. Pensioners numbered less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total population in most provinces.

British TUC to embark on productivity campaign

The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress has recently taken the initiative in attempting to raise labour productivity in British industry by a series of specific proposals. In

that some of the proposals may be unpopular with workers, the action of the union leaders is described by the *Manchester Guardian* as "brave" and as "a revolutionary attempt by the TUC to break away from a hundred years of trade union history and to persuade the movement to start thinking in new terms."

The proposals were made in response to repeated appeals by the British Labour Government for increased production in the interests of national economic survival.

Trade union leadership had endorsed these appeals in principle; but on November 8 a firmer stand was taken when the General Council issued a report which makes recommendations on how to "grapple with the fundamental difficulties in a practical way."

The problem is presented under three main heads:—

1. To make sure that the facts of the economic situation are really understood by men and women in the factories;

2. To provide training for trade union officers for their responsibilities in joint consultation, etc.;

3. To take direct action to deal with the technical problems of increasing productivity.

The report emphasizes that "no real improvements can accrue without the full co-operation of the workers concerned;" and that the best chance of getting things done is to let the people who have to do them think them out for themselves.

"General publicity" is termed "ineffective," and a more practical approach is considered to be the convening of special conferences of all the trade union federations to discuss the particular problems in each industry.

Points which may arise at these conferences include: focusing attention on shortages and bottlenecks, organizing national or local industrial conferences to be addressed by research scientists and efficiency experts, accelerating the formation of joint production committees, reviewing the system of workplace representatives and seeking to raise their efficiency by Training within Industry courses or by other means, taking advantage of existing courses in management and technical subjects, consulting the editors of trade union journals on the publication of relevant material, and dealing with production questions at the conferences of full-time trade union officials in each region.

Dealing with the need for transfers of labour, the Council's report recognizes that there are over-manned industries which could lose labour to under-manned industries to the general benefit, and that the solution "may possibly mean the transfer of membership and the adoption of measures which may not be universally popular." It refers to the waste of manpower caused by the excessive turnover of labour—in many industries at the rate of 50 per cent a year—and urges on unions "the necessity for examining the conditions in which an excessive turnover of labour exists."

On the question of restrictive practices, the General Council points out that both sides of industry are concerned. It recognizes that problems of the demarcation of jobs between trades create difficulties in efficient working and suggests that they should be examined in the light of full employment.

Joint production committees, the report says, are not being formed with enthusiasm over wide sections of industry, partly because of the hostility of some employers, partly because of indifference, or even opposition, by some workers. Union executives are asked to examine the extent to which such committees are operating in their industry and the difficulties preventing their wider adoption.

Unions endorse productivity proposals

The report of the TUC General Council on productivity, referred to above, was endorsed by a special conference attended by some 1,350 representatives of affiliated unions.

At the conference, held on November 17, Mr. Vincent Tewson, TUC general secretary, who introduced the General Council's report, emphasized that the objective must be to eliminate waste of all kinds and that the same manpower, with existing plant, had to be used to produce more at less cost. The crux of the question was how to make available on the floor of the workshop the facts which had convinced the General Council of the vital importance of productivity and to encourage the means whereby it could be accomplished. If their proposals were to mean anything at all they involved getting down to brass tacks with their union members and with the workers in the individual plants and establishments.

It was necessary to bring forward any positive evidence which showed that an uneconomic use was being made of available manpower, to get to the specific cause in each establishment where manpower was excessive, to make a sound and practical examination of where, and with what effect, so-called restrictive practices operated. It was not enough to retort that restrictive policies were practised by owners and management too.

One of the few speakers to express doubts of the General Council's policy, Mr. McDougall of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, said that it was based on the assumption of the continuity of full employment, but few workers believed there could be permanent full employment under

present conditions, and would therefore hesitate to respond to the call for greater production.

Sir Edward Appleton, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, addressed the conference on what scientists were doing to increase industrial production. He pointed out that much trouble in the past had been brought about by "job evaluation" based on insufficient and doubtful data, and that this could be overcome by making use of really scientific techniques in the study of work adjustment, incentive schemes, and technical innovations of all kinds.

Coal union withdraws from plan to fine absentees

Supporting a Government appeal for increased coal production to meet Britain's target for 1948, the National Union of Mineworkers agreed to a procedure whereby persistent pit absentees would be subject to fines imposed by joint labour-management attendance committees, to be set up at the pits. However, when the plan met with persistent opposition in various coalfields, the Executive of the Union held a meeting, and decided that the plan was unworkable. It informed the National Coal Board of its view that discipline was a function of management, and that elected trade union representatives could not be expected to decide punishments for the men they represented.

The plan had been developed at a special meeting of mine leaders and the National Coal Board, called by the Minister of Fuel in October, at which a joint committee was set up to consider immediate measures for increasing coal production. The committee recommended the revision of "certain long-standing rules and practices" so that trained men could be up-graded more quickly for work at the coal face; the withdrawal of objections to foreign labour by certain branches of the union; better attendance for overtime shifts; acceptance of those agreed increases of existing tasks or "stints" which were a condition of the 5-day week; and the appointment of local joint committees with power to fine persistent absentees up to £2, or to take "such other disciplinary action as they may think fit." Any fines imposed were to be returnable if the man concerned worked for the next 12 weeks without missing a shift.

Following the failure of various areas to support the plan, and the subsequent meeting of the Union Executive, Mr. Will

Lawther, President of the Union, stated that reports from the areas made it clear that while the men in general would agree to the other recommendations of the committee, they did not think it right that their own union representatives should be asked to punish union members. The men thought it fair enough that persistent absentees should be punished, or, in bad cases, dismissed, but they did not want their elected representatives to have any part in doing the punishing.

Commenting on the Union's decision that discipline was a function of management, the *Manchester Guardian* said:—

"Today's decision may have a considerable effect on trade-union thinking about the control of nationalized industries. Although the policy of the TUC is that trade unions should be independent of any direct share in the management of nationalized industry, there is a fairly large minority which holds that the workers, through their unions, ought to have a direct say in the control of the industries they serve.

"The National Union of Mineworkers is the most powerful union in any industry so far nationalized, and if it wished to demand a direct part in management the Government might find it hard to refuse. But it has not demanded it, and the suggestion that the Union should have any share in the managerial side of discipline has now been emphatically rejected."

Meeting of Anglo- American Council on Productivity

The Anglo-American Joint Council on Productivity, which consists of labour and management representatives from the United States and Britain, met in October and visited a number of industries. The Committee is studying methods of increasing British industrial productivity. It was set up under the auspices of the European Recovery Program.

Its next meeting is expected to be held in the United States in the spring. In the meanwhile, according to a report issued by the Council, a number of committees have been set up, one of which is to arrange visits from British factories to factories in the United States. This is only one part of a general recommendation that the best industrial practice should be more generally shared; another is that "knowledge of the best practice in the United Kingdom itself" should be made more generally available, and this is left to British industry to arrange.

Another committee will study the level of productive plant and power in British industry, and will inquire whether the level is relatively increasing or declining. The Council's report points out that the amount of energy available per employee is one of the main determinants of productivity, and that this ratio in the United States is about twice that in Britain. A third committee will try to establish a basis of productivity measurement to permit comparisons of British and American experience. A fourth committee will report on the possibilities of specialized production of components, and a fifth will tackle the task of getting economic problems, as they relate to productivity, more widely understood.

**British
TUC calls
for action
against
Communists**

The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress on October 27, denounced "the malignant character of Communist agitation and organization", and called on affiliated unions to counteract every manifestation of Communist influence. The Council further recommended that the World Federation of Trade Unions should suspend its activities, failing which "withdrawal of the TUC must follow."

The anti-Communist appeal was carried by the Council with two or three dissentients, and was sent to the executives of all affiliated unions. The motion was cast in the form of an appeal since the affiliated unions of the TUC are autonomous and determine their own policy.

The statement says that the Council has received evidence that Communist influences are seeking deliberately to obstruct the economic policy approved at the 1948 Congress; and that "the Communist Party leadership has declared that opposition to Congress decisions will be carried back from the floor of Congress to the work-shops and every effort made to incite trade unionists against the decisions taken in their name."

(At the Congress the decision had been taken to support the Government's stabilization policy in regard to wages, prices and profits.)

The General Council statement continued:—

"The attitude of the British Communists is in full conformity with that of Communist organizations in other countries, notably in France. The industrial conflict now raging there clearly demonstrates the outcome of this policy.

"These disruptive activities are being carried on by the Communist Party and its subsidiary organizations in servile obedience to decisions made by the body calling itself the Cominform.

"Statements made officially by spokesmen of the Communist Party in Britain prove beyond question that sabotage of the European Recovery Program is its present aim.

"Communist influences are everywhere at work to frame industrial demands for purposes of political agitation, to magnify industrial grievances and to bring about stoppages in industry. . . .

"The General Council therefore directs the serious attention of all trade unionists to the malignant character of Communist agitation and organization. They urge the executives of all affiliated unions, their district and branch committees, and responsible officers and loyal members, to counteract every manifestation of Communist influences within their unions, and to open the eyes of all workpeople to the dangerous subversive activities.

"Energetic steps must be taken to stop these evil machinations. Attempts to wreck economic recovery in the interests of a foreign power whose policy is to keep the world divided, impoverished, and in constant dread of a third world war must be condemned and repudiated by all trade unionists."

On November 25, the General Council carried its campaign a stage further when it called on all unions not merely to oppose the Communist line but to see that all known Communists and Communist sympathizers are barred from holding office within the unions.

**British TUC
recommends
suspension
of WFTU
activities**

A policy which may lead to the withdrawal of the British Trades Union Congress from the World Federation of Trade Unions was announced by the TUC General Council on October 27, after a meeting of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU in Paris.

The TUC representatives to the Federation meeting reported to the General Council that it was becoming more and more difficult to prevent the intrusion of political tactics into questions of trade union policy. It was concluded that co-operation between the international trade secretaries and the World Federation was impracticable and that their present support of the WFTU could not be continued.

The General Council therefore put forward a four-point recommendation:—

That the WFTU should suspend its functions;

That agreement should be sought between the organizations which have met their constitutional financial commitments as to the precise terms on which the suspension should apply;

That trustees should be appointed, consisting of one representative from each of the five main contributing national centres, to hold the accumulated funds of the Federation and meet in 12 months or earlier to discuss the conditions in which an attempt to revive an international trade union body may be made;

That in the event of the WFTU refusing to agree to the suspension of its activities a withdrawal of the TUC must follow.

In Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour is the only labour organization at present affiliated with the WFTU. A report to the last CCL Convention by Secretary-Treasurer Pat Conroy, indicated concern at the political character of the WFTU (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1356).

Changes in British factories protective legislation

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, which amends the Factories Act of 1937 with respect to medical supervision of young persons, suitability of factory premises, and other matters, came into force on October 1, 1948. Provisions for seats for workers are not to take effect until October 1, 1950.

The medical examination of young workers employed in factories required under the 1937 Act will no longer be limited to those under 16 years of age. Under the new Act, this provision will apply to all young workers in factories under 18, and its scope has been extended to cover two additional classes of employment outside factories. These are building and engineering construction, and repairing, refitting, painting, loading, unloading, coaling and certain other jobs on ships in harbour or wet dock, as well as employment in shipbuilding yards. The raising of the age below which the provision applies to 18 years and the extension of its scope to cover these two additional classes of employment is a step towards implementation of an International Labour Convention of 1946 (No. 77) on this subject.

Unless certified as fit for employment by a doctor appointed by the Factory Department, a young person may not remain in his employment for more than 14 days, the prescribed period set by an Order of September 22, 1948. This requirement does not affect young persons over 16 already employed in a factory on October 1, so long as they remain in the same employment. All young workers are to be re-examined at least once a year.

Under the Act of 1937, the Minister of Labour may order arrangements for medical supervision if he suspects that certain specified conditions, such as changes in a process or the use of a new substance in a process, may endanger the health of persons employed. The Act now extends this power to cover the arrival of a consignment of material thought to be infected or some change in conditions of work other than a change in the actual process.

The power of courts of summary jurisdiction to deal with factories that are dangerous is widened to enable them to make orders for stopping or preventing the use of a factory of premises which are unsuitable from the point of view of the safety, health or welfare of the persons employed. One month's *previous* notice of intention to use any premises as a factory or to use mechanical power for the first time is required instead of the former rule that notice must be given within a month *after* starting. The notice which must be sent to the factory inspector for the district must indicate the nature of the work and the nature of the mechanical power used.

The Minister's power to make special health or safety regulations now includes power to make regulations not only as to dangerous manufacturing processes or plant but also as to dangerous equipment, such as fire extinguishing equipment.

On premises where part of the building is used for factory purposes the owners have, under the new Act, additional safety obligations respecting lifting machines, lifting tackle, steam plant and air receivers not belonging to the factory occupiers and situated in parts of the building outside the actual factory but used for factory purposes.

Seats which previously had to be provided for female workers are now to be provided for all employees. The Act stipulates that suitable seats should be available to enable workers to take advantage of opportunities for sitting which may occur in the course of their employment without detriment to their work, and, where a substantial proportion of the work

can properly be done seated, workers are to be provided with seats and foot-rests.

Other sections permit the employment of women and young persons over 16 on Sunday on work that has to be done without delay in connection with the preservation of fish, fruit, and vegetables. Exemptions have already been provided for this purpose, in the case of women and young persons over 16, from the provisions regarding hours and work on statutory holidays. Other amendments deal with precautions required to be taken where, in a factory, people have to enter tanks, pits, pipes or other confined spaces in which they may be overcome by fumes or lack of proper air.

Prevention of accidents to young workers

In the belief that the continued high accident rate to young persons can be reduced if careful attention is given to supervision, training and instruction, particularly during the early years of employment, the U.K. Factory and Welfare Advisory Board has issued a leaflet entitled *The Prevention of Accidents to Young Workers*, a revision of one issued in 1938. New developments of training departments within works and courses at technical schools at which safety instruction can be given, are noted. The leaflet has been distributed to the principal employers' organizations and trade unions in England.

Principles for insurance coverage of industrial diseases in U.K.

A new set of principles for selecting diseases for insurance in Britain under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, have been suggested by a committee appointed by the Minister of National Insurance.

The committee was composed of representatives of the medical profession, employers and employees, under the chairmanship of Judge Edgar T. Dale.

The proposals would supersede the tests applied since 1906 in deciding what additions should be made to the scheduled diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

One of the tests hitherto applied was whether the disease was specific to employment. The committee recognizes that before a disease can be selected for insurance it must be one that can normally be attributed to the nature of employment with "reasonable certainty." Within that definition the committee reaches one of its

principal conclusions—namely, that "the primary consideration in selecting a disease for insurance should be whether it is specific to an occupation, or if it is not specific, whether the occupation causes special exposure to risk of the disease, inherent in the conditions under which the occupation is carried on."

The report observes that incidence alone is not a conclusive test of the risk of a disease. The risk in a particular occupation may be considerable, but the actual incidence low because of the precautions taken to counteract that risk. On the other hand, a high incidence may be due to entirely irrelevant factors, such as housing conditions in a particular locality.

The committee attributes a wide meaning to the word "disease," defining it as "any departure from health capable of identification by its signs and symptoms." This would preclude ruling out an abnormal condition merely on the ground that it was not a disease. It also embraces injury caused by accident, although the committee does not suggest that where an injury can be dealt with as being caused by an accident it should be prescribed as a disease, except in cases where it can be more adequately or appropriately dealt with as a disease.

Beveridge Report on Voluntary Action

Means by which voluntary agencies can continue to work with the State to improve social conditions are discussed by Lord

Beveridge in a report published in England in October entitled *Voluntary Action: a Report of Methods of Social Advance*.

The report is the third in a trilogy. The first Beveridge Report, issued in 1942, dealt with social security, and formed a basis for the comprehensive social insurance legislation now in force in the United Kingdom. The second report, entitled *Full Employment in a Free Society*, was published in 1944. Both these were largely concerned with the actions of the State.

The essence of the present report, according to the author, "lies in showing, first, how much individual unhappiness remains untouched by social security and full employment; secondly, how much has been done to diminish unhappiness in the past by voluntary action, inspired by the motives of mutual aid and of philanthropy, or both in combination; thirdly, how urgently voluntary action will be needed in future, to supplement and to go ahead of public action, to do things which the State cannot

do or should not do, or is unlikely to do, as well as they will be done by a specialist self-devoted pioneer seeing this or that particular evil and setting himself to destroy it."

"The State cannot see to the rendering of all the services that are needed to make a good society," writes Lord Beveridge. "...The reasons for it (voluntary action) have not been diminished and will not be destroyed by the growing activities of the State."

The main field for voluntary action has shifted, Lord Beveridge finds, from financial to personal service. A century or so ago destitution was the threat which overshadowed the lives of the workers. The great (though not the only) object of voluntary action was to stave it off in the only way it could be staved off, with money. Members of friendly societies undertook to help each other financially in misfortune; philanthropic bodies helped those who had failed, or been unable to avail themselves of the defences of mutual aid. Today this threat, long shrinking before the advance of social insurance, has almost disappeared.

While the economy of the country holds out there is only comparative poverty to fear. But the receding tide of poverty has uncovered other sources of misery, which are not primarily due to lack of money and to which a purely financial answer is not found. Lord Beveridge lists some of the sufferers: there are the aged, an increasing section of the population; children who, for one reason or another, lack the normal background of home life; men and women disabled in various ways. What these need beyond financial assistance is personal attention, friendly care, the extra trouble and consideration needed to offset their handicaps; gifts of the spirit which money does not buy.

The report outlines the following program for the State in relation to voluntary action: co-operation of public authorities and voluntary agencies; a Friendly Societies Act; a Royal Commission on charitable trusts; re-examination of taxation of voluntary agencies; an inquiry into conditions of the physically handicapped; a Minister-guardian of voluntary action; specialized staff training; and the continuance and extension of public grants to voluntary agencies. The first and the last two represent policies already accepted; the others represent new departures though on established lines.

Duration of unemployment among British workers

Out of a total working population of over 20,000,000 in Great Britain in mid-September, 1948, about 285,000 persons were registered as wholly unemployed, according to the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*. Of these, 217,000 were male and 68,108 female.

Of the men, 37 per cent had been unemployed for not more than four weeks, while the number who had been continuously unemployed for more than 12 months accounted for 17 per cent of the total. Among women the corresponding proportions were 58 per cent and 6 per cent.

A further examination of the duration of unemployment shows that 59 per cent of the males and 78 per cent of the females who had been wholly unemployed at mid-June had found work or ceased to register within the next three months. The figures indicate that male workers under 18 years are more readily absorbed into new employment than the older men. In the case of females, this tendency is not so marked.

Progress of "net spendable earnings" in U.S.A.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour issues information each month concerning the trend of average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing.

The Bureau also adjusts these figures to take account of income and social security taxes and the cost of living. In this way the Bureau obtains a series which it describes as "net spendable earnings."

Since taxes vary with the number of dependents, the Bureau issues two series of figures, one applicable to workers with no dependents and the other to workers with three dependents.

According to the Bureau, gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing rose from \$23.86 in 1939 to a wartime peak of \$46.08 in 1944. They declined to a \$43.74 average in 1946, and had risen to \$54.12 by August, 1948.

For a worker with no dependents, tax deductions averaged only 28 cents in 1939, so that his average weekly "net spendable earnings" in that year were \$23.58. In 1944, deductions were \$7.79, and his net spendable earnings were \$38.29. Expressed in terms of 1939 dollars, however (i.e. adjusted for the rise in the cost of living), earnings were \$30.32.

Alternatively stated, the average earnings available for spending of the factory worker

with no dependents in 1944 were \$38.29; that amount, however, could purchase approximately those goods and services in 1944 for which \$30.32 could have been used in 1939.

In 1946, his net spendable earnings averaged \$37.65 in current dollars and \$26.87 in 1939 dollars. In August, 1948, the figures were \$47.41 and \$27.01 respectively.

For a worker with three dependents, net spendable earnings in current dollars rose from \$23.62 in 1939 to \$44.06 in 1944; declined to \$43.13 in 1946, and rose to \$53.15 in August, 1948. The corresponding figures in 1939 dollars were \$23.62, \$34.89, \$30.78 and \$30.28.

The Bureau states that "net spendable weekly earnings in 1939 dollars" represent an approximate measure of changes in "real" net spendable weekly earnings.

Role of American labour press

The proceedings of a conference of labour journal editors, held in April, 1948, under the auspices of the Institute of Labour and Industrial Relations and the School of Journalism of the University of Chicago, have been issued in mimeographed form.

One of the speakers, Lewis M. Herrmann, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Labour Press of America, is quoted as stating that "there are 322 publications of all types affiliated with the AFL. Of these, 81 are international journals, while 241 are state and local papers. About two-thirds are members of the International Labour Press of America.

"The CIO has a total of 134 publications. Thirty-eight are international journals, and 96 state and local papers. Only about half of these publications accept advertising.

"The labour press has available several news and feature services of national scope. . . . The largest circulation weekly labour paper is sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods, called *Labour*, with a circulation of about 1,000,000. The AFL has also been sending a news clip-sheet, in the Spanish language, to countries of South America in order to bring about friendly relations."

Speaking of the role of the labour press, Mr. Herrmann asserts: "Invariably, labour papers have blazed the trail for every progressive achievement recorded by unionism, in the realm of social legislation, free public education, protection against child labour, minimum wage standards, and in the battle against racial and religious discrimination. Years before the advent of the 8-hour day, labour journals fired the imagination of

America's working men with the hopes for more leisure time. Without the inspiration of the labour press and its loyal support, unionism in this country would have been inarticulate, and its remarkable progress impossible."

He adds that the labour press has been instrumental in "trying to bring peace between the AFL and CIO," and also in "bringing about more amicable relations between labour and management."

U.S. firm offers free hospital service to pensioners

The U.S. General Electric Company has announced the inauguration of an experimental insurance plan to provide free hospitalization for eligible retiring employees. Effective as of September 15, the program will apply to employees who retire on or after that date and have ten or more years of continuous service at the time of their retirement. Costs will be borne by a trust fund, known as the GE Pensioners Hospitalization Plan and Trust, which starts with assets of nearly \$6 million.

Price and rationing controls in Australia

Following a referendum held on May 29, 1948, when the electors rejected (by half a million votes) the proposal to give power to the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate on prices and rents, the Australian Government decided to relinquish controls which had been exercised by virtue of the Defence powers, and thus leave the way open to the different State Parliaments to legislate on these matters.

In a letter to the State Premiers, the Prime Minister offered administrative assistance in setting up their own system of controls, and stated that his Government would view "with grave concern" any possibility that controls would not be continued in the interest of economic stability.

"Even with Commonwealth controls in operation, costs and prices have been rising strongly in the Australian economy for some time past. Many important commodities are still scarce in relation to demand."

With regard to subsidies and rationing, the Prime Minister indicated that although their administration would become increasingly complex without centralized control of prices, nevertheless they would be continued on some commodities, while being removed on many others.

A conference of State Premiers was held at Canberra in June, at which it was agreed that it was "vital that an effective system

of price control be continued;" that there should be collaboration and uniformity in the administration of the program; that specific controls should be eliminated wherever possible; and that a continuing co-ordinating committee should be established of the six State ministers concerned, to "consider and recommend to the respective governments those goods and services from which controls should be removed immediately and from time to time thereafter," and generally to advise on policy.

A Canadian Press despatch of October 6 comments that "the States have been fighting a losing battle with rising prices since the Federal Government handed over controls," and adds: "State ministers in charge of price control claim they are doing all in their power to keep prices down but complain that withdrawal of federal subsidies on essential goods such as wool, textiles, raw cotton and potatoes, coupled with the increasing wage rate made it almost impossible."

**Inquiry into
trade union
affairs and
labour laws in
South Africa**

The Minister of Labour for the Union of South Africa announced in October the appointment of a commission of inquiry into industrial legislation.

Among the matters which the commission is to study are the desirability or otherwise of:—

machinery to co-ordinate wages and other employment conditions, with "due regard to the interests of the State and the general public and the legitimate interests and claims of employers, employees and industries";
the compulsory determination of all industrial disputes;
introducing "special steps to protect employers or employees against any hardship" arising from the operation of "closed shop" provisions;
"more adequate powers of control" of the conduct by trade unions and employers' organizations of their affairs (including finances) and their elections;
having separate trade unions and employers' organizations for Europeans, Coloured and Asiatics;
machinery to "prevent and settle" disputes involving Natives.

The commission is to hear representations and take evidence.

**Girl
workers in
Japanese
textile mills**

An article in the November issue of *Labour Information Bulletin*, issued by the United States Department of Labour, states that under the Allied occupation the peonage system in Japanese textile mills has been ended.

Before the war, the article says, labour in the textile industry "was kept in a state of servitude characteristic of the old feudal system. By far the greater portion of this labour force was made up of young girls 11 to 20 years old who lived in dormitories within the factory grounds surrounded by high walls. They were rarely permitted outside these walls and then only when accompanied by a factory official. Every aspect of their lives was controlled by the factory management in a manner carefully planned to keep the girls docile and to shield them from ideas which might lead them to seek more advantageous employment elsewhere or to insist upon better wages, working conditions, and greater personal freedom.

"According to the old system, factories paid independent recruiting agents to hire the required number of girls by capitalizing on the periodic financial distress of farmers. A farmer was loaned money to pay off some of his debts on the condition that he send his daughters to work in the textile factory until the debt was repaid. The farmers signed a contract with the agent for the services of the girls for a year. The girls earned so little at this work and the farmers were so continually in need of borrowing money that the textile factory usually managed to keep the father in debt for several years, thus forcing him to renew the contract until his daughter reached a marriageable age of about 20 to 23 years.

"Since the end of hostilities, the Japanese Government, under the guidance of the occupation officials, has enacted two laws to protect workers against these pressures. The labour-standards law included three measures to remove the abuses of this system. First, no two people are allowed to sign a contract for a third person, making it impossible for a parent to contract for the services of his children. Second, employers are prohibited from advancing money to employees, so that families no longer have any legal obligations to a factory or agent. Third, the age at which girls may accept full-time work in industry is raised to 15 (or 14 if 9 years of compulsory schooling were completed earlier), at which time the girls should be in a better position to look after their own interests.

"The labour-standards law also limited the total number of hours to be worked, prohibited night work for women, established minimum standards for space and sanitation and gave the girls living in

dormitories the right of self-government and the right to leave factory premises at will.

"Further curative action was provided in the employment-security law, which gave the Labour Ministry the power of controlling the recruiting activities of agents by requiring that all agents be licensed by the Labour Ministry, and that all agents be regular employees of the companies for which they work. Prefectural and local employment security offices were given the responsibility of supervising the work of these agents."

THE LABOUR MONTH IN BRIEF

(Continued from page 3)

surplus is known to exist. Lastly the order may be cleared to the recently opened employment office in London, England.

The number of persons transferred out of employment offices, as depicted in the chart on page 3, indicates the extent of effective clearance operations at employment offices. The very distinct seasonal pattern illustrates the prominence of the seasonal movements of farm workers. The peak in clearance operations attained in 1947 was in part a reflection of the general instability of the labour force although it also reflected the sponsored movement of Maritime workers into Quebec and Ontario industry. Aside from these movements, however, it will be noted that even during the seasonal lull in employment conditions, transfers out of employment offices never dropped below 200 per week.

Industrial Relations

Time loss due to work stoppages arising out of industrial disputes in Canada during November was the lowest recorded for any month since February, 1946. Only 16,000 days were lost, according to preliminary estimates, as compared with 87,223 in October.

Of the 20 strikes which were in existence for varying periods during the month, only 7 were still in effect by December 1.

A strike of strip coal miners in the Bienfait-Estevan field, Saskatchewan, involving 200 workers, accounted for 4,000 days, or 25 per cent of the total time lost. This strike began on November 3 and was unteminated at the end of the month.

Within the field of federal jurisdiction, interest centered on the deepsea shipping and longshore industries. A number of agreements covering officers on deepsea ships were reached in November but

Enforcement machinery is "gradually shifting into gear," according to the article, and "certain less direct but equally important social forces are pushing in the same direction." These include agrarian reforms to lessen the financial burden on farmers, so that they will "have no need to encourage their daughters to leave home to work for low wages," raising of the compulsory school level from six to nine grades; institution of vocational counselling in the schools; and development of trade union organization.

the dispute affecting unlicensed seamen remained critical.

Cost of living

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index fell from 159·6 to 158·9 between November 1 and December 1, 1948. All group indexes except that for foods were either fractionally higher or unchanged, but an unusually sharp decrease occurred in the price of eggs and there were moderate reductions among meats, vegetables and fruits. This was the first decline of any consequence in the cost-of-living index since September, 1945. The food index dropped from 204·7 to 202·0 between November 1 and December 1. The rent index advanced from 121·0 to 121·7, representing the net change between September and December. During November, fuel and light moved from 129·0 to 129·1, and home furnishings and services from 166·0 to 166·2. The two other budget group indexes remained unchanged, clothing at 181·5 and miscellaneous items at 124·6.

Earnings

Statistics of earnings are not obtainable as promptly as those for the cost of living; but in the manufacturing industry average hourly earnings were continuing to rise up to the week of November 1, the most recent date for which figures are available. The growth in earnings, combined with the check in the cost-of-living index, brought about a rise in the index of "real" earnings in manufacturing. For the first time in 1948, this index rose above the 1947 level at October 1 (see chart), and at November 1 reached 105·2 (av. 1946=100).

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing were 93·4 cents in the week of September 1, 94·6 cents at October 1, and 95·4 cents at November 1.

EXTENT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BETWEEN UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS OR GROUPS

Of all workers under collective agreements in Canada in 1946, some 26 per cent were covered by agreements with associations or other groups of employers. This type of agreement is commonly found in certain manufacturing industries and in certain primary industries, such as logging. In the Province of Quebec it is encouraged under the provisions of the Collective Agreement Act. If the number of workers covered by agreements extended by this Act are included in the total, the proportion of those under agreements with employers' associations or groups is increased to about 46 per cent.

This study, one of a series on collective agreements,¹ shows the industries in which collective bargaining between unions and associations of employers or groups of employers are in effect in Canada. It shows, by industry, the proportion that the number of employees under agreements with such associations and employer groups bears to the total under all agreements, and in addition discusses examples of this type of bargaining in several industries. It should be understood, however, that most collective agreements are not of this type but are those between a union and a single employer or the management of a single plant in a multiple plant firm.

An earlier study in this series dealt with the extent to which the wage-earners and salaried workers in Canada were covered by collective agreements in 1946 (L.G., March, 1948, p. 153). The present study outlines one particular type of bargaining, namely bargaining between unions and associations or groups of employers. It was found that about 26 per cent of the workers under collective agreements in 1946 were

under agreements between unions and associations or groups of employers.²

Since complete statistics on collective agreements for 1947 are not yet available, it was necessary to use 1946 data as a basis for constructing the tables. The 1947 data, however, are sufficiently complete to indicate that a study based on the more recent information would show no important difference in the incidence of this type of collective bargaining in the various industries.

The list of Canadian industries in tabular form is arranged to indicate the extent to which this special type of collective agreement prevails, and to point out whether the area covered by these agreements with employers' groups is local, regional or national. The basis of the tables is the percentage comparison in each industry between the number of workers covered by agreements signed with employers' associations or groups and the number covered by all collective agreements in the same industry. The table does not give any indication of the extent to which all employees in these industries are covered by agreements.

The criterion used in deciding whether an agreement should be included in the group collective agreements was the evidence of joint negotiation between two or more employers and a union. The most positive indication is the signature of an association or several employers on the collective agreement itself. In many cases there

¹ A file of collective agreements has been maintained in the Department of Labour for many years and summaries of representative agreements are published each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The Research and Statistics Branch makes analytical studies of current agreements on file, by industry and by topic. The first six of these, covering the Pulp and Paper Industry, the Manufacture of Iron and Steel and their Products, the Manufacture of Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Non-Metallic Mineral Products and Chemical Products, the Coal Mining Industry, and the Fishing Industry, and Statistics on Numbers of Workers affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1946, by industry, have been published in previous issues and have also been printed as separate bulletins. Copies of these bulletins are available, on request.

² This percentage excludes those workers affected only by agreements extended by Order-in-Council under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act. If they are included, the proportion is 46 per cent.

existed several similar, or even identical agreements, signed by individual employers. Where there was clear evidence of joint negotiation, the agreement was included; where such evidence was not available, the agreement was excluded. It is possible that lack of evidence has resulted in the exclusion of a number of instances of bargaining with employers' groups so that the total figures may represent a slight underestimate of the proportion of workers covered by collective agreements negotiated with two or more employers.

There are four types of agreements which affect more than one establishment but which are *not* included in this study. These are:—

(1) Corporation-wide bargaining, in which several or all of the establishments of one corporation are affected by a single agreement;

(2) Agreements signed by smaller companies in the same field to conform completely or partially to an agreement already made between a larger company and the same union (see below under Coal Mining) unless there is evidence of joint negotiations;

(3) Identical agreements drawn up by the union and submitted to and signed by individual employers without any group negotiation, e.g., certain motion picture theatres and restaurants;

(4) Agreements reached as a result of multi-employer and union negotiations which serve only to amend in one or two respects the original agreements made on a single company basis have also been excluded and the original complete agreements are considered as being on a single company basis. (See below under Pulp and Paper and Steam Railways.)

There are several types of employer associations and groups of employers which sign collective agreements with unions. The formal and continuing types of organization include both trade associations already existing for other purposes and associations formed especially for collective bargaining. The committees of employers formed for the purpose of collective bargaining do not usually have any continuing organization nor do the two or more employers who negotiate jointly and sign the same document or separate identical agreements. There is also one instance in 1946 of a number of employers using a commercial service to negotiate a form of agreement with the union that is signed separately by each employer. This same service has more recently negotiated agreements on behalf of other employers.

There is a variety in the subjects covered by the agreements. Some cover all points over which the parties bargain, e.g., the clothing manufacturing industry agreements, while in others the group agreement covers certain subjects but leaves the negotiation of wage scales and possibly certain other working conditions to be carried out on an individual company-local union basis. Some have provision for joint machinery for the settlement of disputes while others provide for such settlement on a single company-local union basis.

An examination of the first table, showing the proportion of workers covered by group collective agreements in relation to the total under agreement, indicates that group bargaining is more common in those manufacturing industries made up of many small firms. The Department has no evidence of it in the mass-production industries, such as the automobile and electrical products industries. As will be seen from the table on area coverage, many group agreements cover the employers and union in an industry in a single city, others are on a regional basis, while a very few cover the whole country. It is notable that the agreements with employer groups covering a region are usually in a primary industry, such as logging, or coal mining in Alberta and British Columbia, while the city-wide agreements are more common in those manufacturing industries where the small firm is characteristic.

Collective bargaining between unions and employers' associations and groups of employers in a number of the principal industries is discussed later in this article.

The Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

In the province of Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act has given special encouragement to collective bargaining between associations or employers' groups and unions. First passed in 1934, and revised several times since, the Act provides that a collective agreement signed between one or more employers in an industry and the *bona fide* representative of the employees may be extended to cover all the workers in an industry in the province or in a section of the province. Ninety-eight per cent of the 239,777 workers affected in 1946 by agreements extended under this Act were working under the terms of agreements made between unions and associations of employers or in a few cases several employers not in a formal association.

Only certain terms of collective bargaining can be extended by the Collective Agreement Act. These are: wages, hours

**DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY OF WORKERS UNDER AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND GROUPS, AS A
PERCENTAGE OF ALL WORKERS UNDER AGREEMENT IN THE INDUSTRY ⁽¹⁾**

Percentage of all Workers under Agreement in the Industry

| 90% or over | 70%-89% | 50%-69% | 30%-49% | 10%-29 % | Less than 10% |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Logging | Saw and planing mill products | Water transportation | Steam railways | Pulp and paper | Meat products |
| Construction | Fish products | Printing and publishing | Coal mining | Hotels and restaurants | Foundry products |
| Fishing | Cartage and trucking | Men's fine clothing | Work clothing | Sheet metal manufacturing | Shipbuilding and repair |
| Women's dresses | Hats and caps | Fruit and vegetable packing and canning | Bread and bakery products | Furniture and upholstering | Liquors, wines, beer |
| Women's cloaks and suits | Miscellaneous leather products | Fur products | Storage | Trade | Taxi-cabs |
| | | Boxes, baskets and barrels | | | |
| | | Automobile repair | Miscellaneous men's and women's furnishings | Laundering, dyeing and cleaning | |
| | | Quarrying and sandpits | Jewellery, watchmaking and repair | | |

⁽¹⁾ This table does not show the extent to which all employees in these industries are covered by agreements. In addition, it excludes the workers covered by the extension of agreements by Order in Council under the Collective Agreement Act of Quebec.

of labour, apprenticeship, vacations with pay, family allowances, the classification of operations and of employees and employers. However, some associations and single employers parties to a collective agreement extended under the Act sign separate agreements covering such matters as union status, grievance procedure, and arbitration which would be applicable to its own members only. Thus some of the employers in the garment trades in Montreal have associations which sign agreements with the garment trades unions, in addition to being a party to the agreement extended under the Collective Agreement Act. (See below, section on the clothing industry.)

The terms of a collective agreement coming within the scope of the Act may be extended by Order in Council. Any party to such an agreement may petition the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that an Order in Council be passed ordering that the terms of the agreement shall also bind all the employees and employers in the "trade, industry, commerce or occupation" concerned in the whole province or in a stated region of the province. After publishing the agreement which it is proposed to extend, 30 days is allowed for filing objections. These are considered and

if necessary an inquiry made, whereupon the Minister of Labour may recommend the approval of the petition (with or without amendments) by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and an Order in Council may be passed. The Act states that in making his recommendation, the Minister of Labour must consider whether the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance for the establishing of conditions of labour," and he must also keep in mind the competition of outside countries or other provinces.

The agreement so extended is enforced by a joint committee of the parties with, at the Minister's discretion, representatives of non-parties.

The Collective Agreement Act of Quebec has been especially effective in encouraging collective agreements between unions and employers' associations or groups in certain industries, such as construction, the garment industries, boots and shoes, printing, trade and professional establishments. In some of these industries, e.g. boots and shoes, the collective agreements with employers' associations extended by Order in Council in Quebec are the sole examples of such with employers' associations in the industry in Canada. If the number covered by collec-

LIST OF INDUSTRIES IN WHICH AGREEMENTS WITH EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS OR GROUPS HAVE BEEN EXTENDED UNDER THE COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT OF QUEBEC

| MANUFACTURING:— | MANUFACTURING (cont'd):— | MANUFACTURING (conc.) |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Vegetable products—</i> | <i>Wood and paper products—</i> | <i>Chemical products</i> |
| Bread and bakery products | Furniture ⁽¹⁾ | Paints and varnishes ⁽¹⁾ |
| <i>Leather and Fur products—</i> | Paper boxes ⁽¹⁾ | CONSTRUCTION |
| Boots and shoes ⁽¹⁾ | Printing, publishing engraving | TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:— |
| Fur products | Saw and planing mill products | Water transportation |
| Gloves ⁽¹⁾ | <i>Iron and its products—</i> | TRADE |
| Leather tanning ⁽¹⁾ | Automobile repair (including garages) | SERVICE:— |
| <i>Textiles products—</i> | Sheet metal products | Professional establishments |
| Textile bags | Miscellaneous iron products | Barbering and hairdressing |
| Hats and caps ⁽¹⁾ | <i>Non-ferrous metal products—</i> | Hotels and taverns |
| Men's and women's furnishings | Jewellery, watchmaking and repair | Undertaking |
| Men's fine clothing ⁽¹⁾ | <i>Non-metallic mineral products</i> | |
| Women's Cloaks and suits ⁽¹⁾ | Monumental and building stone ⁽¹⁾ | |
| Women's dresses ⁽¹⁾ | | |

(1) The agreements in these industries apply to the whole province of Quebec.

tive agreements extended by this Act is included in the national total, the proportion of workers under agreements with employers' associations or groups to all workers covered by agreements increases from 26 to 46 per cent in 1946. A list of the industries in which the agreements so extended occur is given on p. 24.

Group Collective Bargaining In Certain Industries

The following section comprises a discussion of group collective bargaining in a number of selected industries. Steam Railways is an example of national bargaining; water transportation illustrates both national and local bargaining; the next four represent regional bargaining and the remainder are restricted in coverage to local areas.

Steam Railways

While generally the agreements in this industry do not fall within the scope of

this article, there is contained within the structure of their agreements two examples of national bargaining. The steam railway companies each sign a number of agreements covering defined groups of their employees, all of which are separate agreements made by the individual company and the union or other group of employees concerned, with two exceptions. These are the two agreements signed by the Railway Association of Canada: one governing the skilled trades in the locomotive and car departments of the several railways which is with Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department (AFL), and the other the maintenance of way employees, that is those working in the track and bridge and building departments, which is with the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The Railway Association of Canada in these agreements represents the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railways and several smaller railways.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THERE ARE NO AGREEMENTS BETWEEN UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS OR GROUPS

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| MINING, QUARRYING, OIL WELLS:— | MANUFACTURING:— <i>Con.</i> | MANUFACTURING:— <i>Con.</i> |
| Metal mining | <i>Wood and Paper Products—</i> | <i>Non-metallic mineral products—</i> |
| Asbestos mining | Miscellaneous wood products | Glass products |
| Oil and gas wells | <i>Iron products—</i> | Petroleum products |
| | Aircraft | Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products |
| MANUFACTURING:— | Automobiles and cycles | <i>Chemical products—</i> |
| <i>Vegetable products—</i> | Boilers, engines, machinery | Miscellaneous chemical products |
| Flour and feed | Farm machinery and imple- ments | ELECTRICITY AND GAS PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY:— |
| Sugar products | Hardware and tools | Electric light and power |
| Miscellaneous vegetable foods | Primary iron products | Gas |
| Rubber products | Railway rolling stock and repair | TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:— |
| Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes | Wire and wire products | Air transportation |
| <i>Animal products—</i> | <i>Non-ferrous metal products—</i> | Electric railways and local bus lines |
| Butter, cheese, condensed milk | Brass and copper products | Telegraph systems |
| <i>Textile products—</i> | Electrical products and repair | Telephone systems |
| Cotton cloth, yarn and thread | Non-ferrous metal smelting, refining | SERVICE:— |
| Hosiery and knitted products | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products | Recreational service |
| Silk and artificial silk | | Public service |
| Woollen cloth, yarn | | |
| Miscellaneous textile products | | |

**DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THERE ARE AGREEMENTS WITH
EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND GROUPS, BY NATIONAL,
REGIONAL AND LOCAL AREAS⁽¹⁾**

| National | Regional | Local |
|--|--|--|
| STEAM RAILWAYS (shops and maintenance of way) | FISHING | MINING, ETC.— |
| WATER TRANSPORTATION (deep sea) | LOGGING | Quarrying and sand pits |
| ELEVATOR INSTALLATION | COAL MINING | MANUFACTURING:— |
| SPRINKLER SYSTEM INSTALLATIONS | MANUFACTURING:— | Bread and bakery products |
| | Fruit and vegetable packing and canning | Liquors, wines, beer |
| | Fish products | Meat products |
| | Saw and planing mill products | Fur products |
| | Boxes, baskets, barrels | Miscellaneous leather products |
| | Pulp and paper | Hats and caps |
| | Foundry products (New Brunswick) | Men's fine clothing |
| | Shipbuilding | Women's cloaks and suits |
| | CARTAGE AND TRUCKING | Women's dresses |
| | | Work clothing |
| | | Miscellaneous men's and women's furnishings |
| | | Furniture |
| | | Printing and publishing |
| | | Automobile repair |
| | | Foundry products |
| | | Sheet metal products |
| | | Shipbuilding |
| | | Jewellery, watchmaking and repair |
| | | CONSTRUCTION |
| | | STORAGE |
| | | TAXICABS |
| | | WATER TRANSPORTATION (longshoremen) |
| | | TRADE |
| | | SERVICE:— |
| | | Laundrying, dyeing and cleaning |
| | | Hotels and restaurants |

⁽¹⁾ Excluding those covered only by agreements extended under the Collective Agreement Act.

During the war various decisions of the National War Labour Board applied to several railways, and since 1946, there have been two agreements signed jointly by the CNR and the CPR and certain other railways with various unions. These concerned the granting of vacations with pay to certain classes in 1947 and the general wage increase in 1948. They did not replace any existing single agreements but served only to amend them in these two respects. For the purpose of this study then, only the employees affected by the two joint agreements mentioned in the previous paragraph have been considered as being affected by agreements with an association of employers.

Water Transportation

Group agreements in this industry are chiefly in the deep-sea shipping and stevedoring divisions of the industry. Co-operation in the signing of agreements amongst employers is not as highly developed in lake and coastal shipping, nor in freight handling.

East and West Coast Canadian ship-owners jointly sign agreements for deep-sea dry cargo freight vessels. Four agreements cover deck officers, engineer officers, radio officers and unlicensed personnel and affected about 7,300 men in 1946. The Shipping Federation of Canada and the Shipowners' Association (Deep-sea) of B.C. handle negotiations. Group coverage was complete except for one very large company whose ships have since been sold to other firms.

In the stevedoring division, the Shipping Federation of Canada, operating in Montreal, Halifax and Saint John, and the Shipping Federation of B.C., are the only important organizations of employers. Their collective agreements are with the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL-TLC) and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Association (CIO-CCL), respectively, and cover longshoremen, shipliners, checkers and coopers, etc. As in shipping, the group bargaining chiefly applies to deep-sea vessels, although a few coastal group agreements are signed in B.C., and in Montreal a group agreement for lake and coastal companies has been extended by Order in Council. The coverage of group agreements for longshore work connected with deep-sea vessels is complete.

Coal Mining

The great majority of coal mine operators in Western Canada belong to one or other of two employers' associations: the

Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators Association and the Domestic Coal Operators Association of Western Canada, operating in separate fields. Both of these associations have agreements with District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America which provide for final settlement of grievances through the Associations and the union. In the case of the Domestic Coal Operators Association, separate district agreements are signed. For both associations, there are some variations in contract rates and certain other conditions on a local or mine basis. If the Association and union representatives cannot agree, an independent chairman will be chosen, and the decision of the committee as thus constituted will be binding on both parties. In Saskatchewan several small operators sign a joint agreement, also with District 18 of the UMWA. In Eastern Canada, on the other hand, all agreements are between single companies and the union. The largest company, the Dominion Coal Company Ltd., has an agreement with District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, and several other companies have similar agreements. Consequently, these agreements in Eastern Canada have not been included in this study. The provisions of the agreements in this industry were summarized in a special article, one of this series, in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1946, p. 1692.

Logging and Wood Products

Almost all agreements in the logging industry are negotiated between the unions and groups of employers. In Northwestern Ontario, paper manufacturing companies and other pulpwood cutting operators have a "master agreement" with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The 1946 agreement was reached in settlement of a strike. However, in 1947 the agreement was reached at a joint conference between employers and the union. The 1947 agreement includes a minimum wage scale. In both years the master agreement was then signed as individual agreements between each of the employers and the local union concerned. Machinery for the settlement of disputes is on an individual company-local union basis.

In British Columbia, the greater part of the industry is located in the coastal area and employers are represented by a commercial research organization in negotiations with the International Woodworkers of America. A master agreement is drawn up each year which covers the logging, sawmill and other woodworking industries. It does

not include a minimum wage scale but a flat wage increase over existing rates is included. This agreement is then signed by individual companies and the local union and a minimum wage scale is negotiated on a single company basis. The provision for settlement of disputes as set forth in the master agreement is also worked out on a single company-local union basis. Similarly in the interior of British Columbia, two employers' associations represent the employers in the negotiation of regional agreements covering logging and woodworking industries.

Fishing and Fish Products

Collective agreements in the fishing industry exist only in British Columbia and practically all of these are negotiated by employers' associations or groups. Employers' associations include the Salmon Cannery Operating Committee and certain fishing vessel owners' associations, while in the case of halibut fishing a number of companies jointly sign the agreement. The great majority of the fishermen are represented by the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union and in the case of Indian fishermen by the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia. The latter is not a trade union but assumes the function of a union in signing collective agreements. The provisions of agreements in this industry were summarized in "Collective Agreements in the Fishing Industry in Canada, 1947" (L.G., Oct., 1947, p. 1426).

In the fish canning, packing and processing industry, almost all of the agreements in British Columbia are also negotiated by an employers' association, the Salmon Cannery Operating Committee and in the case of the fresh fish and cold storage industry in Prince Rupert by a group of companies jointly signing an agreement. As in the fishing industry, employees are represented by the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union and the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia.

Pulp and Paper Industry

In the pulp and paper industry, it is only in British Columbia that there is a collective agreement jointly negotiated by a group of pulp and paper manufacturers with the unions. In Eastern Canada where most of the industry is located, separate agreements are signed for each firm. In Ontario, each year, most of the major newsprint, kraft and paper board manufacturers negotiate as a group, with the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp,

Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers to agree on a common wage change for that year. The manufacturers of fine papers in Ontario follow a similar policy of separate agreements, with common negotiation on the amount of the wage change.

In the province of Quebec all agreements are signed by individual firms, and there is as yet no agreement on a scale comparable to Ontario on the amount of increase to be granted.

Printing and Publishing Industry

Some 63 per cent of all workers under collective agreements in the printing and publishing industry in Canada are covered by agreements signed with employers' associations or employers' groups. The formal association of employers is characteristic of the job printing section of the industry, while the informal group of employers signing collective agreements is more frequently found in the newspaper publishing section. Both Toronto and Montreal are very important centres of the job printing industry in Canada. In Montreal the workers in the industry are covered by a collective agreement extended by Order in Council under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act. Of those under group agreements in this industry in Canada, if all workers under agreements extended by this Act are excluded, some 42 per cent work in the Toronto area. In this city, approximately 84 per cent of all workers in the printing industry under collective agreements are under those signed by employers' associations or groups. Of the two types, that signed by the associations affects the most workers.

Toronto is a leading centre of the advertising, book and magazine publishing branches of the industry. In the job printing section of the industry in Toronto, there are two major associations of employers, the Master Printers and Bookbinders of Toronto, and the Toronto Graphic Arts Association. These associations together form a joint standing committee, which signs two agreements on their behalf, one with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, and one with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. The Master Printers and Bookbinders Association was formed about forty years ago, for the express purpose of collective bargaining. The Toronto Graphic Arts Association, on the other hand, is a regular trade association and collective bargaining is only one of its functions.

The agreements signed by these associations with the pressmen and bookbinders resemble each other very closely. This

similarity may possibly be accounted for by the fact that in 1938, the two associations and the two unions signed the same agreement; it is only in recent years that separate agreements were signed with each union. In 1946 both the pressmen and the bookbinders' agreements covered the same topics—minimum wage rates, hours, overtime, statutory holidays and apprenticeship, and both have identical provisions relating to grievance procedure and arbitration. In addition to these matters, the pressmen's agreement for 1947-1948 includes union security provisions, although in the case of the bookbinders, negotiations on this issue are still between the individual firm and the union.

It is through the arbitration procedure that the associations continue to share in union-management relations beyond the negotiation of the collective agreement. Although provision is made for the adjustment of grievances within the individual firm, if the case is not settled on this level it is taken before a permanent arbitration committee, composed of two members representing all the employers, and two representing the union. If the committee cannot reach an agreement, they must choose a chairman, whose decision is final and binding on both parties.

In the newspaper section of the printing and publishing industry, collaboration among employers for collective bargaining usually takes the form of joint signing of collective agreements negotiated with locals of the printing unions whose members are employed in the newspapers. It is usual for all the publishers who have signed an agreement to choose two members of a joint standing committee on which the union has equal representation. The function of this committee is to interpret the agreement and to settle disputes which may arise. There are no formal associations of employers for the purpose of collective bargaining, and although the newspaper publishers have their own trade association, it does not participate in the negotiation of a collective agreement. However, in some newspaper agreements, the publishers' association may be called upon to assist in the selection of a fifth member of the joint standing committee, if the committee is deadlocked on a dispute, and cannot itself decide on an additional member. If the committee of four cannot agree, they must choose a fifth member, to act as chairman: the majority decision of this committee of five is binding on all parties to the dispute.

Although most of the bargaining in the printing industry takes place within a local area, that between the Amalgamated Litho-

graphers of America and the Canadian Lithographers Association is usually on a broader regional basis. The local agreements between these two bodies in 1946 were an exception to their general practice of regional bargaining. More recently in the 1948 agreement the former custom was re-established. At the present time, a single agreement between the lithographers' union and the eastern division of the employers' association covers Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal.

In many of the smaller centres throughout Canada, where most of the printing is done in small establishments employing a very few workers, the printing trade unions, especially the typographical and pressmen's unions, make use of the standard form of agreement which allows for certain local variations especially in wage rates, and they are submitted for signature to the individual employers. In most cases, this standard form is one which has the approval of the international office of the union.

Men's and Women's Fine Clothing Industry

Collective agreements with formal employers' associations are the outstanding characteristic of the collective bargaining in the men's and women's fine clothing manufacturing industry. While there are some instances of agreements signed between the unions and the individual firm, the agreement with the formal association predominates. The Department has no examples of collective agreements signed by unions and informal groups of employers.

One of the most striking features of the agreements with the employers' associations in both men's and women's fine clothing is the system designed for peaceful settlement of disputes, through a grievance procedure and arbitration by an impartial chairman, whose decision is final and binding on all parties. In most cases, the association, through its representative, figures prominently in the adjustment of disputes; negotiation between the union representative and the association representative is usually the intermediate step between attempt at adjustment in the individual firm and arbitration. Arbitration may be either by an arbitration board, consisting of two representatives of the union, and two representatives of the association, and an impartial chairman, or by a single arbitrator. The arbitration board is more common in the men's fine clothing, while the individual arbitrator is more characteristic in the women's dresses and women's cloaks and suits industries.

The impartial chairman, as the arbitrator is usually called, is chosen jointly by the union and the employers' association, and except in special circumstances his tenure is continuous at least for the life of the agreement. There are some examples of arbitrators who have held office for a considerable number of years. This is in contrast to the printing trades, where a different arbitrator is chosen for each separate dispute which cannot be settled otherwise.

Although agreements with employers' associations predominate in both men's and women's fine clothing, they are most prominent in the women's section. Some 94 per cent of all workers on women's fine clothing under collective agreements are covered by agreements between various associations and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The women's fine clothing industry is divided into two distinct branches, the manufacture of cloaks and suits, and the manufacture of dresses, and in each city there are separate associations for each branch. In Toronto, for example, there is the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association and the Dress Manufacturers' Guild, each of which signs separate agreements with the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. In each city, the membership of this Union is divided into several locals, on either a craft or an ethnic basis. In the negotiations with the employer associations in each section of the trade, the locals of the union concerned are represented by a Joint Board, which signs the agreement on behalf of the union locals.

In the men's fine clothing section of the industry, the percentage of workers covered under agreements with employers' associations is somewhat less than that in the women's branch of the industry. The agreement signed with the individual firm which is not a member of the employers' association is still important, especially in the Montreal area. In that city, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union submits a standardized "market" agreement for the signature of the firms outside the association.

As in the case of the women's fine clothing industry, the negotiations of all local area agreements with employers' associations are undertaken by a Joint Board on behalf of the several locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in each city.

In the clothing trades in the Province of Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act has given considerable impetus to the formation of employers' associations. To

meet the requirements of the Collective Agreement Act, three associations, the Montreal Clothing Contractors' Association, the Quebec Association of Garment Manufacturers, Inc., and the Associated Clothing Manufacturers, signed a joint agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and La Fédération Nationale du Vêtement. This agreement, incorporated into an Order in Council, covers wages, occupations, holidays with pay, vacations with pay, and its provisions are extended to all workers in the industry throughout the province. Only the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec signs an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in addition to that forming the basis of the Order in Council: this separate agreement covers such subjects as union status, grievance procedure and arbitration.

In the women's fine clothing section of the industry, there are two Orders in Council, one for dress manufacture, and one for the cloaks and suits. The Order in Council for the dress section of the industry extends an agreement between the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild, the Association of Washable Cotton Service Apparel Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and L'Union nationale du Vêtement, section de la robe. Apart from the Order in Council, only the Dress Manufacturers' Guild signs an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Although there is no association of contractors in this section of the industry which is party to a collective agreement, the Order in Council specifically states that its provisions shall apply to contractors, subcontractors and manufacturing retailers. In the cloak and suit section of the industry, on the other hand, the only two parties to the agreement extended by Order in Council are the Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies Garments of the City of Montreal, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union—who are also party to a separate agreement outside the operation of the Act. However, the agreement extended by Order in Council is to apply to all manufacturers in the province, including contractors and subcontractors.

Construction

Group bargaining by employers has been practised in Construction for many years. Contractors are organized in most large centres under local Builders' Exchanges, and are often grouped in sections—General

Contractors Section, etc.—which deal with the business agents of the various local craft unions. The Builders' Exchanges have a stabilizing influence on the industry. They require certain standards of membership and therefore represent contractors of sound financial standing. The agreements negotiated under the Exchange set the pattern for the area generally, and are followed by the numerous small building contractors who often operate with only verbal agreements.

Although construction is organized on a local basis and bargaining is, therefore, local, most of the Builders' Exchanges are affiliated with a national organization, the Canadian Construction Association, which distributes information and seeks to co-ordinate the various units of the industry.

Specialized contractors in some fields have formed bargaining associations designed for their specific needs. The National Association of Master Plumbers and Heating Contractors maintains branches in each province, the Canadian Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors operates in Ontario. Electrical contractors are another technical sub-contracting group which bargains collectively but with less formal organization. On the local level, many larger members of the sub-contracting associations also belong to the Builders' Exchange, which contributes to co-ordination in the area.

There are many powerful trade unions organized in construction. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the International

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for example, were established in Canada before 1900, and are strongly organized throughout the country in big single locals. Also, Building Trades Councils have long been operating in most large centres, formed of the various craft locals; the Councils are not bargaining agencies, but work for unity amongst the different crafts.

Both employers and the unions in construction are therefore well organized on the local and national levels. Actual collective bargaining is on the local level, but national policies affect many matters such as apprenticeship, arbitration clauses, etc. Joint organization was a logical step and has functioned since 1920, the object being to co-operate to improve the industry and to unite in recommendations to the Government. A National Joint Conference Board was established in 1920, formed of representatives of employers and the building trades, with a government-appointed chairman. The Board met periodically to discuss common problems such as apprenticeship training, etc., and to draft recommendations concerning the industry to the government. The joint meetings lapsed during the depression but were renewed in 1941, with the addition of seventeen joint zone committees, and have continued since.

The coverage of group agreements in construction is very high as a result of its integrated organization on both sides.

Two of the few national agreements are found in construction—covering the elevator constructors and the sprinkler fitters across the country, although the number of workers involved is small.

ALLEGED COMBINE IN THE BREAD-BAKING INDUSTRY IN WESTERN CANADA

A special commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act reported recently that in his opinion certain western bakeries had been parties to the formation of a combine, and that their activities had resulted in the progressive elimination of price competition in the sale of bread in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Five bread-baking companies operating in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and two bakers' associations in the latter two provinces are named as parties to an alleged combine, in a report by H. Carl Goldenberg, Montreal barrister, made public by the Minister of Justice in

December.* Mr. Goldenberg, as special commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, has conducted an inquiry in recent months in Saskatchewan, Alberta

* *Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Western Canada.* King's Printer, Ottawa, 25 cents.

and British Columbia. His investigation followed a preliminary examination initiated by the Combines Investigation Commission in which considerable documentary evidence had been accumulated. "In my opinion," the report of the special commissioner concludes, "the evidence discloses that the acts in restraint of trade committed by the companies and associations named hereunder constitute violations of the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, and that the following have been parties to the formation of a combine within the meaning of Section 2 of the Combines Investigation Act:—

McGavin Bakers Limited;
 McGavin Limited (Alberta);
 McGavin Limited (British Columbia);
 Canadian Bakeries Limited;
 Weston's Bread and Cake (Canada) Limited;
 Alberta Master Bakers' Association Incorporated;
 Master Bakers' Association (Vancouver).

During the inquiry hearings were held in March and April, 1948, by Mr. Goldenberg at Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg at which witnesses were examined and representations heard from those concerned. Counsel for the Commission was Mr. E. H. Logan, barrister, of Edmonton.

The outstanding feature of the bread-baking industry in the three provinces was found to be the predominant position held by three groups referred to in the report as "the Western chain bakeries". These bakeries, originally built up under the financial control of flour milling companies, today produce roughly three-quarters of the quantity of bread made in the three provinces. By far the larger volume of their sales are made to retail stores, the balance by delivery. Owing to their strongly consolidated position in the industry, these chain bakeries have become "the moving spirits and the dominant factors in the bakers' associations."

In reviewing the activities of the members of the alleged combine Mr. Goldenberg states in his report:—

The activities as already described of the Western chain bakeries and the Associations which they have supported have resulted in the progressive elimination of price competition in the distribution and sale of bread in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Throughout the various areas in these provinces in which these bakeries hold the dominant position in the industry, the structure of the prices at each trade level has been established by agreement or common understanding and arrangements made to check and limit

possible deviation from the prices so established. Through agreements on wholesale prices and the level of prices to the consumer the element of price competition has been removed in large measure from the distribution of bread whether sold by the bakery on a house-to-house delivery basis or by independent merchants through retail stores. Such activities, if completely successful, would establish one price for bread in any particular area regardless of the efficiency of the bakery which produced it or of the means of distribution whereby it was supplied to the consumer. This would not be a market price reached under conditions of price competition but a price established and maintained by the joint action of suppliers.

The Alleged Bread-Baking Combine: Alberta

The Western chain bakeries, acting through the Alberta Master Bakers' Association Incorporated, appear to exercise their greatest degree of control of competition in the province of Alberta. Agreements governing the price structure in the province have been supplemented by subsidiary agreements and arrangements designed to regulate the allocation of territory, the maintenance of resale prices, the establishment of depots, the submission of uniform tenders to institutions and to the armed services, and to eliminate inter-provincial price competition along the Alberta-Saskatchewan border-line.

Evidence obtained from written agreements, correspondence, minutes of meetings of the Association and testimony at the hearings pointed to the fact that the policy of agreeing to and fixing uniform prices dated back to at least the year 1935.

After the outbreak of war the policy of the bakers and the Association to regulate prices continued in full force. This policy extended even to the submission of uniform tenders to military establishments. Mr. Goldenberg comments:—

The policy of price fixing and price maintenance by agreement was introduced in the years before the war and was continued throughout the war years during the period of wartime controls and subsidies. And, as the end of these controls and subsidies was approaching, the bakers prepared through the Association to continue and did continue their long-established policy with respect to prices.

With the removal of price controls on September 15, 1947, the large bakers and the Association immediately took steps to secure a uniform advance in prices. The results were that the prices of bread were increased uniformly on September 17 in Calgary and the southern territory, and, on September 18, in Edmonton and the northern territory.

The policy of the three chain bakeries to control the resale price of bread distributed by retail stores is brought out in several incidents reported by Mr. Goldenberg. The latest of these reported occurred after the removal of price control on bread in September, 1947, when one chain store company and some department stores attempted to sell bread below the levels established by the chain bakeries. It was indicated to the retailers that supplies of bread would be discontinued if retail prices were not maintained. In connection with these incidents the report states:—

The evidence in this Safeway incident establishes an agreement among the principal bakers fixing the wholesale and retail price of their product with a view to lessening competition. It further establishes the fact that, in order to enforce the agreed retail price resort was had to threats to discontinue supplies and to the actual discontinuation of supplies. . . .

The managers of the three chain bakeries in Edmonton thus admitted concerted action to maintain the retail price which had been agreed upon and established. This was designed to, and did, lessen competition. The effect was to prevent the consumer from purchasing bread at a lower price than that fixed by the three chain bakeries.

The Alleged Bread-Baking Combine: British-Columbia

In British Columbia as in Alberta the evidence indicated that the three chain bakeries, acting through the Master Bakers' Association in Vancouver and a local bakers' association in Victoria, were able from pre-war years to establish and maintain by concerted action uniform wholesale and retail prices, and that this was part of an over-all plan to control all bread prices in the three provinces. On this aspect Mr. Goldenberg comments:—

The evidence, therefore, tends to establish the fact that the agreements to lessen competition are not solely of a local or provincial nature but are wider and are intended to cover and do cover the activities of the Western chain bakeries in Alberta, British Columbia and, as will be shown, in Saskatchewan. In other words, the evidence establishes that concerted action to lessen competition on a local or regional basis is part of an over-all policy to this end agreed upon and enforced by the three chain bakeries in the three provinces.

Inter-company correspondence revealed that the Western chain bakeries were anxious in 1939 for all bread prices in the three western provinces "to move up together." Lack of co-operation with this plan was met with from Safeway Stores and from Robertson Bakeries Ltd., Vancouver (then a branch of Purity Baking Company, Toronto). However, in July, 1941, a price increase was arranged and put into effect

in Vancouver on the same day by the three chain bakeries. From then until 1944 there was considerable concern on the part of the chain bakeries over the fact that Robertson Bakeries Ltd. were not abiding by the agreed upon price structure. This was the occasion of frequent correspondence between the senior officials of the three chain bakeries, and finally culminated, by May, 1944, in a joint meeting at Vancouver of these officials and their local managers with the general manager of Purity Baking Co. Ltd., Toronto, in an attempt to bring Robertson Bakeries Ltd. into line. At this meeting it was agreed that all existing discounts would be maintained but that no new discounts would be given. In commenting on this meeting the Special Commissioner says:—

The evidence with respect to this meeting and the resulting agreement establish concerted action to "freeze" and to maintain the wholesale price of bread by exercising pressure on a competitor, that is, Robertson Bakeries. It was the same kind of pressure that was used in Alberta to force various bakers to enter into and observe the agreements promoted by the three chain bakeries. The purpose was to lessen competition.

At a meeting in Vancouver in November, 1945, the various agreements and understandings in the bread industry were consolidated. The following points were included to become effective with the next price increase:—

1. All rebates and discounts to be discontinued.
2. The price to the retailer and to restaurants to be the full resale price, less 20 per cent.
3. Unwrapped bread to be sold at the same price as wrapped bread and all bakeries to produce only one quality bread.
4. The "shipping price" of bread to be $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less than the prevailing city price.

With the removal of price controls on September 15, 1947, the prices, both wholesale and retail, of the Western chain bakeries were increased uniformly in Victoria on September 17 and in Vancouver and Nanaimo on September 18. All rebates and allowances were eliminated in Vancouver when the price increases went into effect. In commenting on the actions of the bakers Mr. Goldenberg states:—

The increase in bread prices in British Columbia, as in Alberta, had been preceded by Association meetings and discussions among the larger bakers on the new prices. . . .

The evidence establishes that the practices and policies of the principal bakers in Vancouver were also pursued by them in other British Columbia cities, more particularly in Victoria, which has its own local association.

The policy of resale price maintenance was found to be followed by the Western chain bakeries in British Columbia as well as in Alberta. That supplies would be refused if resale prices were not maintained by retailers was indicated to be their policy. The chain bakeries contended that no injury resulted to the consumer from this policy as it was "primarily concerned with the elimination of secret rebates and discounts which allegedly affected the wholesale price only and did not benefit the consumer, since the retailer did not pass on the discount to him." On this point, however, the Special Commissioner differed, and in the report states:—

Nevertheless, the evidence establishes that the bakers were concerned not only with the fixing and maintenance of a uniform wholesale price, but also with the fixing and maintenance of a uniform retail price. The policy of retail price maintenance in itself prevented retailers from passing on the benefits of rebates and discounts to consumers.

With respect to tenders to institutions, and to the armed services in wartime, the same policy applied in British Columbia as in Alberta and Saskatchewan, in that the bakers through the medium of the Association agreed to the submission of uniform tenders, thereby eliminating the element of competition entirely.

The Alleged Bread-Baking Combine: Saskatchewan

With some exceptions, conditions in the break-baking industry in Saskatchewan paralleled those in the other two provinces in that the three Western chain bakeries with the assistance of the Saskatchewan Bakers' Association fixed and maintained prices in different zones of the province. The evidence discloses that much of the price-fixing and many of the policies connected therewith were determined directly among the large bakeries themselves. There was direct agreement as to interprovincial shipments, the establishment of depots, the fixing of shipping prices and the submission of uniform tenders to military establishments. In 1946 the three chain bakeries agreed to the division of the province into price zones. Unlike the other two provinces there was more competition between areas, particularly in northern Saskatchewan.

When prices were decontrolled in September, 1947, "the bakers in Saskatchewan held meetings to discuss changes in the price of bread consequent upon the removal of the subsidy." Immediately after these meetings all the bakers in the province were informed by a circular letter from

the Association "that Saskatchewan bakers are increasing prices 3 cents per loaf as of September 18, 1947." Prices were increased uniformly in Saskatoon on September 16 and in the rest of the province generally on September 18. With the new increases all discounts and rebates were eliminated and uniformity was attained within certain zones in retail prices, city wholesale prices and country shipping prices.

Action to maintain resale prices was not at any time as aggressive as in the other two provinces. However, after the September, 1947, price increases, the Western chain bakeries were very active in keeping a watch on the small bakers in order, as correspondence cited in the report indicates, "to exercise some control over the smaller bakeries who may be inclined to go off the deep end and cut prices."

Bread prices in parts of northern Saskatchewan were kept below those in the southern part of the province by competition from a large independent bakery, namely Modern Bread Co., Prince Albert, which did not conform to any price agreements. This competition was regarded so seriously in 1947 that Canadian Bakeries Ltd. and McGavin Bakeries Ltd. together discussed methods whereby this situation could be dealt with—whether jointly to buy out Modern Bread, institute a bread war or meet the competitive prices. Finally, McGavin Bakeries Ltd., after discussing the matter with the vice-presidents of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd. (this milling company has a controlling financial interest in McGavin Bakeries Ltd.), bought out Modern Bread in December, 1947. Canadian Bakeries Ltd. agreed not to canvass Modern Bread customers until after McGavin Bakeries Ltd. would become established and would have done something about adjusting the price structure upwards. With respect to this merging of enterprises to lessen competition Mr. Goldenberg reports:—

The purchase of Modern Bread in Prince Albert by McGavin Bakeries Ltd. and the simultaneous and subsequent agreements and arrangements between McGavin's and Canadian Bakeries were thus designed to and in effect did eliminate competition on a price basis in northern Saskatchewan. The successful elimination of competition resulted in a levelling up of prices by arrangement which was designed to and did increase the price of bread to the consumer.

Copies of the report have been remitted to the Attorneys General of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for their consideration of the facts disclosed as a result of the investigation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Legislative Jurisdiction in Regard to Recent Conventions and Recommendations

The Minister of Justice has reported on the legislative competence of the Dominion and the Provinces with respect to the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the San Francisco Conference. These texts deal with freedom of Association, employment service organization, and the night work of women and young persons.

Under the constitution of the International Labour Organization, the Government of Canada is required to bring Conventions and Recommendations adopted at International Labour Conferences before the appropriate authority or authorities in Canada for the enactment of legislation or other action.

An Order in Council of November 23 sets forth the opinion of the Acting Minister of Justice as to the legislative competence of the Federal and Provincial governments with respect to the texts adopted at the 31st Session of the Conference, held at San Francisco last summer (L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 972).

The Order indicates that three of the Conventions (dealing with freedom of association and the night work of women and children) are largely within provincial competence; whereas one Convention and one Recommendation (both dealing with employment service organization) fall within federal jurisdiction.

The texts adopted at the San Francisco Conference are as follows:—

Convention (No. 87) concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize;

Convention (No. 88) concerning the organization of the employment service;

Recommendation (No. 83) concerning the organization of the employment service;

Convention (No. 89) concerning night work of women employed in industry (revised 1948);

Convention (No. 90) concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry (revised 1948);

Instrument for the amendment of the schedule to the Labour Standards (Non-metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947.

In regard to these texts the Order states as follows:—

That the Minister of Justice is of the opinion that with respect to Convention No. 87 concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and Conventions Nos. 89 and 90 concerning night work of women and young persons employed in industry, the Provincial Legislatures are the competent authorities, except in relation to the Northwest and Yukon Territories and except as incidental to certain matters exclusive legislative jurisdiction in respect of which is not assigned by the British North America Act to the Provincial Legislatures;

That Convention No. 88 and Recommendation No. 83 concerning the organization of the employment service can be given effect to by Parliament or pursuant to authority conferred by Parliament; and

That the Instrument for the amendment of the schedule to the Labour Standards (Non-metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947, applies only to non-metropolitan territories, and cannot fall within the legislative jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures.

The Order concludes by stating:—

The Committee (of the Privy Council), on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice, advise that a copy hereof, together with the authentic texts of Convention No. 87 concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and Conventions Nos. 89 and 90 concerning night work of women and young persons employed in industry be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the respective provinces with a view to the enactment of legislation or such action as each government may be advised to take with respect to such matters as fall within the competence of the Provincial Legislatures.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN RESTAURANTS

An almost general difficulty in recruiting women and girls for work in restaurants is reported by local offices of the National Employment Service. Better wages and working conditions, and improved facilities for training and up-grading workers, are suggested as among the possible means of improving the situation.

For the purpose of obtaining information with respect to specified aspects of the employment of women and girls in restaurants, particularly in relation to "the almost general difficulty of recruiting workers for these occupations," the National Employment Service sent out questionnaires to 180 of its local employment offices early in September. Returns received from 175 of the offices form the basis of a report prepared by the Employment Division of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The survey covered those occupations concerned with the preparation and serving of food in restaurants, in variety stores, as well as restaurants and cafeterias in industrial plants. The employments included mainly cooks, waitresses, dishwashers, kitchen helpers and "bus girls."

Replies to the questionnaire revealed that almost all local employment offices found difficulty in directing new entrants into the restaurant trades. The more common reasons given for this situation were: (1) hours of work (including long and irregular hours, shift work and Sunday work); (2) loss of social prestige; (3) unsatisfactory wage schedules; (4) poor working conditions; (5) heavy work; (6) lack of opportunity for advancement.

Of the 175 offices included in the survey, only 74 reported that applicants had any preference as to the size of the establishment. This preference was reported to be most marked in larger employment offices, fairly well balanced in the medium-size offices and of least account in the smaller offices. The fact that some 29 of the smaller offices had no large restaurants in their areas naturally affected their reports. However, in all three grades of employment offices, the preference of applicants was reported to be for establishments employing ten or more persons.

In most cases full table service restaurants were favoured by applicants, rather than lunch counters or cafeterias. Opportunities for obtaining tips had some bearing

on this preference, especially in larger centres. However, the replies received concerning this factor were too general to form a basis for more than very broad estimates.

In the larger local employment offices the occupation of cook was reported to be the most difficult to fill; the medium-sized offices placed dishwashers first, while the smaller offices indicated kitchen help. Waitresses were listed second in the larger offices and fourth by both medium and smaller offices.

The "loss of social prestige" was reported to have an important influence in making placements in restaurants in smaller communities. On the other hand, in the larger cities, with their large hotels and fashionable restaurants, employment in such establishments was looked upon with less disfavour.

The problem of obtaining workers for restaurant occupations, while not a new one, has been aggravated in recent years, as employment has been at a high level and a wider choice of jobs could be made. To a young person, the irregularity of hours of work is unattractive, as it precludes participation in social and recreational activities. The report indicates that "restaurant occupations for women are almost in the same category as domestic service in their general unattractiveness to Canadian women."

The report offers no single panacea to remedy the situation. However, it is pointed out that better wages and working conditions, more adequate facilities for training and up-grading workers, a wider use of labour-saving devices, regular rest periods, more equitable working shifts, adequate rest room facilities, "a greater and more understanding regard for employees as people" and thorough inspection of restaurants, not only for cleanliness and the hygienic handling of food, but also for working conditions, each and all of these would help to overcome the difficulties of obtaining and retaining employees.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF U.S. LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

During November the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations held their annual Conventions. Both organizations took a strong stand against Communism; for the AFL this was customary, but the CIO's vigorous attack against Communists constituted an important milestone in policy. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and re-enactment of the Wagner Act were demanded by both bodies; while both determined to remain active in politics. Both supported the European Recovery Program, called for anti-inflation measures, and urged a housing program. Both adopted resolutions favouring the principle of labour unity.

American Federation of Labour

Approximately 700 delegates representing 7,220,000 members attended the 67th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour held in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15 to 22, 1948. The delegates were drawn from 96 National and International Unions, 37 State Branches, 137 Central Bodies and 77 local Trade and Federal Labour Unions. Fraternal delegates were present from Great Britain, Western Germany, Austria, Palestine, Canada and South America.

Action was taken on a wide range of subjects of interest to members of the Federation, including a demand for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; a decision to continue political action; overtures for union with the CIO and the United Mine Workers of America; reaffirming full support of the European Recovery Program; calling for a comprehensive nationwide home-building program; asking for a joint commission of labour, management and industry to fight inflation; and appealing to labour to unite to stop the progress of Communism.

Among the many speakers who addressed the Convention were Maurice J. Tobin, United States Secretary of Labour, Cyrus S. Ching, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Co-operation Administration, Hon. Alben W. Barkley, Vice-President elect, W. Averell Harriman, Special Representative in Paris of the Economic Co-operation Administration, Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator from Minnesota, Dr. John R. Steelman, Labour Adviser to President Truman, Lyall T. Beggs, Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Herbert L. Bullock and

H. William Hutchinson, fraternal delegates from Great Britain, Hugh J. Sedgwick, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Bernado Ibanez, President of the Inter-American Confederation of Workers, Franz Olah of the Austrian Federation of Labour, Hon. James C. Stewart, Supreme Court Judge, Ohio, Perry Brown, National Commander, the American Legion, and Marcus Schleicher, Chairman of the Zonal Council of the Trade Unions of the American Zone in Germany.

Address of President William Green

In his keynote address to the Convention, President Green reviewed the activities of Labour's League for Political Education in the recent Presidential election and asserted that the slogan of labour in that campaign was to defeat at the polls "those who voted for the adoption of that notorious piece of legislation, the Taft-Hartley Act." He declared that the next slogan of labour would be to defeat at the next election those members of Congress who refuse to vote for the repeal of the Act. "It is our purpose," he said "to centre our efforts towards the repeal of this objectionable piece of legislation."

Turning to the problems created by inflation, the President stated that "high prices and the uninterrupted rise in the cost of living have more than wiped out the wage gains of the nation's workers," and cited statistics issued by the United States Department of Labour to support his statement. At the same time, he felt that labour was unwilling to support "absolute wide-

spread price control" as it would result in the development of black markets. "Price control," he said "runs in conflict to economic law." He urged that the Government ought to call in representatives of labour, management and industry, to give "consideration to a constructive plan having for its purpose the reduction of this inflation trouble that is affecting the homes of every family in America."

With respect to international affairs, President Green asserted that the AFL had given purposeful support to the European Recovery Plan and had "thoroughly exposed the hypocrisy and evil nature of the Communists." In his opinion, "one of the most encouraging developments of the past year has been the growing disillusionment of non-Communist labour organizations in Europe with the World Federation of Trade Unions. "We are hopeful now," he continued, "that led by the British Trades Union Congress, these non-Communist labour organizations will soon break away from the WFTU and join with us in the establishment of a new international labour federation. . . ." Mr. Green assured the representatives of foreign trade unions at the Convention that the interest of the AFL in European workers was more than superficial and that the AFL would continue "to the best of our ability in full co-operation with the free democratic trade union movements of Europe." He praised the "self-sacrificing fight" the Jews were making to establish a homeland in Palestine and pledged "every ounce of help and protection we can give them."

On the housing problem, the President stated that "to meet present shortages and future needs, we shall have to build homes at the rate of one and a half million a year for the next ten years." He declared that the AFL "must insist" that the next meeting of Congress adopt this program so that American workers "can get enough new homes at a price within the reach of the average worker."

Mr. Green criticized "that notorious minimum wage law—40 cents an hour," and drew attention to the refusal of "a reactionary Congress" to raise this minimum hourly rate to 75 cents or one dollar in order to meet the requirements of inflation. It would be a part of the Federation's labour program to take action in this matter when Congress convened in January, he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Green said: "The American Federation of Labour stands as a bulwark against the invasion of ideologies that would change our form of

government. . . . Eight million members standing as one, speaking as one, working as one in opposition to the infiltration of Communism into our American life. . . . We are not torn by dissension over that issue, but instead we stand united in our determination to go forward in the future as we have gone in the past."

Address by Canadian Fraternal Delegate

Mr. Hugh J. Sedgwick, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Federation of the TLC, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress, sketched the progress of the trade union movement in Canada in recent years. He pointed out that the membership of Canadian labour unions had increased three-fold since 1936. This expansion he attributed to the rise of the industrial type of union, the industrial expansion resulting from the second world war and legislative changes that rendered it less difficult for workers to join unions. He declared that the TLC had striven for unity of action with other labour bodies in Canada, but regretted that this attitude had not always been reciprocated. As a result the TLC was deferring further action with a view to unity "until a clear and concise policy of unity has been worked out between the Executive of the Congress and other trade union bodies. . . ."

Mr. Sedgwick described Canadian social security measures and labour's proposals for legislation to deal with housing, the cost of living and racial discrimination. He commended the work of the Joint Co-operative Committee composed of representatives of the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in ironing out difficulties that arose from time to time. He felt that the committee was a useful factor in securing unity of action by the international bodies and was of the opinion that the international trade union movement in America should be developed by the co-operation of the executive officers of both the AFL and the TLC.

The Housing Problem in the United States

The report of the Committee on building trades emphasized the interest of the American Federation of Labour in co-operative housing projects. Regret was implied in reference to the passage of housing legislation in 1948 "with none of the provisions requested by organized labour." However, it was felt that with

the majority of the next Congress committed to the enactment of a long-range housing program, the AFL should again take the initiative, "so that the goal of a decent home for every American family can be achieved." The report commended the building trades affiliates "for the manner in which they have helped develop an expanding apprenticeship program throughout the industry." In addition, it stressed the need for legislation to provide for "an adequate program of farm and rural housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, aids for financing large-scale co-operative and non-profit housing developments for middle-income families and direct Federal aid to local housing authorities for the construction of public housing projects." The report was adopted by the Convention.

Other Resolutions

Resolutions reflecting the wide and varied interests of organized labour were adopted. Among them were the following:—

Approving a continuance of the policy of opposition to the St. Lawrence waterway;

Urging that no additional taxes be placed on low income categories until other groups have been increased proportionately;

Proposing various voluntary measures for the conservation of food products, so as to increase amounts available for relief abroad;

Recommending a continuance of Labour's League for Political Education;

Suggesting an extension of the program designed to inform members of affiliated unions with the purposes of UNESCO;

Opposing universal military training;

Supporting in principle the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, but asking that American labour standards be safeguarded;

Urging a continuance of the program designed to bring about a general increase of minimum wages under the Fair Labour Standards Act;

Renewing allegiance to democratic principles and expressing disapproval of a policy of appeasement in dealing with certain foreign powers;

Adjusting the Federation's policy in the light "of the accelerated disintegration of the so-called WFTU;"

Promising all-out support to the ILO;

Endorsing a continuance of the Federation's support of the World Health Organization and toward a campaign to aid the world's needy children;

Asking the Federal Government to lift the arms embargo and "to extend the hand of warmest friendship and partnership to the new State of Israel;"

Recommending that the Federal Office of Education conduct a study of the whole field of vocational education, with a view to broadening and improving the system.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: William Green.

Vice-Presidents: William L. Hutcheson, Matthew Woll, Joseph Weber, George M. Harrison, Daniel J. Tobin, Harry C. Bates, William D. Mahon, William C. Birthright, William C. Doherty, David Dubinsky, Charles J. MacGowan, Herman Winter, Daniel W. Tracy.

Secretary-Treasurer: George Meany.

The next annual Convention of the Federation will be held at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

The tenth annual constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was held in Portland, Oregon, November 22 to 26, 1948. There were over 600 accredited delegates in attendance representing 40 National and International Unions; 37 State Industrial Unions; 148 city and county Industrial Union Councils; and 96 local Industrial Unions, reported to have a combined membership of over 6,000,000.

Among the speakers who addressed the Convention were: Justice William O. Douglas, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Maurice J. Tobin, United States Secretary of Labour; Mayor Dorothy Lee, Portland; Isaac Ben Zevie of the National Jewish Council; U.S. Senator

Wayne Morse of Oregon; Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People; Archbishop Edward D. Howard, Portland; Pat Conroy, Secretary, Canadian Congress of Labour and A. McDonald Gordon, Labour Attaché of the British Embassy, Washington. President Truman sent a message of greeting which was read at the opening session.

Among the many matters that were considered by the Convention were: the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the re-enactment of the Wagner Act; the organization of unorganized workers; civil rights and social security legislation; farmer-labour unity; commodity prices and legislation; enlargement of the functions of

the United States Federal Department of Labour; guaranteed minimum annual wages; equal pay for equal work done by male and female workers; slum clearance and an expansion of the Government's housing and rent control policy; unity with the AFL; and future political action by organized labour.

An important feature of the tenth Convention was the vigorous attack against Communism launched by President Philip Murray and others. In previous years Mr. Murray had sought to maintain harmony as between Communists and their opponents, but at this Convention he was outspoken in his stand.

Address by President Philip Murray

In his address following the opening ceremonies, President Philip Murray commended the work of the Political Action Committee of the CIO during the Presidential election campaign in the United States. He asserted, that as a result of that election the CIO "is more powerful, numerically speaking, more influential, and more potent than it has ever been at any time in its history." Consequently, it was "our bounden duty and our obligation" to promote the constructive program of the President of the United States. "And number one on the list is the repeal of the vicious Taft-Hartley Act." In the second place, he said, the CIO should demand "a restoration of the excess profits tax, to lighten the burdens of inflation. . . ." He also advocated that the Government place a floor under prices for farm produce.

Turning to the questions of wages and social security, Mr. Murray said: "We are advocating the institution of a basic one dollar per hour minimum wage for all workers in the United States," and "ample social security and pension legislation to protect the interests of all workers and all people throughout the United States." He urged that American industry "expand its facilities and improve its plants to a point where production can be increased," so that the people could obtain "all of the essential necessities of life. . . ."

It is essential too, the President said, that American industry "must protect to a greater degree than ever before the life, the limb and the health of its workers," including sickness, hospitalization and other types of social insurance benefits, as well as protection for aged workers.

Referring to the need of organizing unorganized workers he asserted that "in the field of Government (United States)

services, public workers, white collar workers and workers employed in the retail and other fields . . . there are millions of unorganized workers." In a reference to the leadership of some of the unions with jurisdiction in these fields, he said: "If a Communist is leading a labour organization in the CIO and, after years of existence he is unable to demonstrate his fitness to organize the unorganized, then, in justice to the people employed in that industry he should resign." He recommended that the Executive Board of the CIO be empowered to make "a complete review" of the situation and "direct our attention to a realistic, practical, constructive solution of these organizational problems."*

Attack on Communism

In subsequent debates Mr. Murray directed a forceful attack against Communist elements in the CIO. He said he was "sick and tired of subtle manoeuvrings on the part of certain persons whose apparent aim was to undermine the interests of the CIO. He scoffed at Communist accusations that in supporting the Marshall Plan the CIO was "ganging up with Wall Street. He quoted the recent anti-Communist declaration of the General Council of the British TUC (see p. 14). On another occasion he said: "Under no circumstances am I going to permit Communist infiltration into the national CIO movement," and referred to the "dangerous, devastating, degrading effects that special outside interests, especially the Communist Party, may have on the labour movement in the U.S.A."

Address of Fraternal Delegate, Pat Conroy

In extending fraternal greetings from the Canadian Congress of Labour, Mr. Conroy said that "we in the Canadian Congress of Labour believe that we are a part of the CIO movement. We are coming here not merely as neighbours, but as your brothers and as your sisters in a continental trade union movement." He commended the part played by the CIO in the election of President Truman and compared the action taken by labour in the United States in supporting one of the older political parties,

* Since the Convention the CIO Executive has carried out this policy in two instances by (a) directing the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers to merge with the United Automobile Workers; and (b) transferring jurisdiction over department store and allied workers to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers from the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

with that taken by the CCL in Canada in uniting for political action with a new third party. He explained that "we (Canadian labour) do not have the opportunity, nor yet the forum, nor yet the channels of influence to make mass penetration of the existing political institutions that you have in the United States. . . . In short, as we see it, the established political institutions in Canada are nothing but a closed shop for big business." Consequently, "we have chosen to endorse and support the Canadian equivalent of the British Labour Party which circumstances have brought into being."

Comparing current conditions in the two countries, Mr. Conroy said: "Our problems are basically the same as your own—high cost of living; trying to catch up on it by wage increases; our needs for greater social security, better old age pensions—all the many things you are asking for we are asking for as well."

Mr. Conroy referred to Communists as "trying to break up our trade union movement." Discussing the relationships between Canada and the United States in the light of present international tensions, he asserted: "You know, among a few in our trade union movement in Canada it is considered as something approaching treason to say a good word about the United States. . . . You are described as imperialists. We have made replies to those statements. . . . We stand with the United States and we make no apologies for it. In taking that stand we are standing with decency, with liberty, with the right of self expression, as against taking a stand asking to be driven underground where liberty is going to take a prolonged holiday. . . ."

World Federation of Trade Unions

The resolution on the World Federation of Trade Unions recalled that the WFTU had been established in 1945 "to organize and unite within its ranks all trade unions irrespective of race, nationality, religion or political opinion, with an agreement that the organization should not be used to advance the interests or point of view of any one national centre to the exclusion or detriment of any other."

It noted that "serious cleavages" had appeared during the past 18 months, in regard to the ERP and other issues, and that in consequence the CIO had found itself "aligned with the British TUC and other free trade union centres against the

Soviet trade unions and trade union centres allied with them."

It was therefore resolved:—

That the CIO delegates to the WFTU are commended for their persistent efforts to have the organization function along the lines agreed to when it was established;

That in view of these developments, the CIO officers and Executive Board are authorized, in consultation with the British TUC and other free trade union centres, to take whatever action in relation to the WFTU and the international labour movement as will best accomplish CIO policies and objectives.

CIO participation in an ERP Trade Union Conference in London in March, 1948, was approved by the Convention, and further collaboration with European unions along these lines was endorsed.

Hon. William O. Douglas

The new powers and responsibilities of labour were discussed by the Hon. William O. Douglas, United States Supreme Court Justice.

"The human welfare state is the great political invention of the twentieth century," he declared. "Labour was its prime promoter. It was the first group to feel most keenly the economic insecurity of the new industrial age. . . . But all groups in society—farmers, business and the professions—were its beneficiaries."

Stating that the European concept of the "class society" was "foreign to us in this country," he said:—

"To American labour this invitation to class warfare is obviously a call to travel a side-street which leads not to better living, but to destruction. American labour much prefers to operate directly on its problems such as wages, hours, and housing. It can do this at the bargaining table, at the polls, through organization, and through education and communication. These are the techniques that work; and they work immediately, directly, and fairly. They are not the complex brain-twisting, devious theories of Communism. They are not the elaborate spinings of class-warfare conception. They are clean, hard-hitting, practical American ways to a wholesome result.

"Violent swings in the business cycle are not as certain as death or taxes," he continued. "Nor are they as inexorable as the law of gravity. They are man made; and being made by man, they can be controlled by man.

"It is indeed cowardly to conclude that man is doomed to be the victim of his own business arrangements and that he is powerless to do anything about it. . . .

"The factors which bear on that problem are varied and complex; they touch all phases in the life of society. There is no easy or ready answer to the problem. Labour knows this. . . .

"The Communists miss the point of history when they make class warfare the challenge of this age. That is not the challenge. The challenge is more subtle and more demanding. The challenge is to make the modern industrial plant operate smoothly and productively for the benefit of all.

"This is not a job for one group alone. No one group has the technical competence, the know-how, the experience to go it all alone. It is, indeed, a joint responsibility of labour and management to see the modern industrial plant serves the needs of the public. The challenge is so fundamental that the survival of the democratic scheme of things may depend on the manner in which we respond.

"The power labour has today constitutes a great leverage on our economy. The power it holds in the council of nations will become increasingly great. Responsibility inevitably follows power. When the power is one over society and its welfare, the power is indeed a power in trust. So it is that labour, no less than management, has an obligation that transcends narrow, selfish interests. It is an obligation to turn its energies and resourcefulness not to protect vested interests, not to seek some temporary advantage, but to promote every known device which will lead to maximum production and full employment."

Other Resolutions

Among other important resolutions adopted by the Convention were the following:—

re-affirming the CIO's policy of support to the United Nations and the European Recovery Program and condemning the Soviet Union's abuse of the veto power in the Security Council, as well as the organized opposition to ERP by the Soviet Union and its satellites;

pledging unalterable support to a "good Neighbour Policy toward the peoples of the whole world;"

dedicating the CIO "and its entire membership" to obtaining a repudiation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act;

continuing and strengthening the CIO Political Action Committee;

demanding "full equal enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, regardless of race, colour, creed, or national origin;"

declaring that "it is the continual objective of the CIO to build a high consumption level economy wherein wage-earners' real income is continually increasing;"

advocating a minimum wage of at least \$1 an hour;

calling for a roll-back of commodity prices and the establishment of price control on all commodities which basically affect the cost of living;

urging that income tax exemptions be raised to \$3,000 for married couples, \$1,500 for single persons, and \$600 for each dependent;

embarking on a vigorous campaign to secure pension, health and welfare benefits through collective bargaining;

urging improvement of social security legislation;

approving the efforts of affiliated unions to have guaranteed minimum annual wages incorporated in collective bargaining agreements;

calling for closer co-operation among the organized labour movements of the western hemisphere;

demanding the revision of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, to provide for the admission of 100,000 displaced persons a year for four years;

supporting legislation that will eliminate harmful child labour in factories, fields and service industries;

urging legislation to provide for public housing, slum clearance, urban re-development, farm housing, and for a study of ways and means of reducing housing costs;

calling for legislation for the adequate control of rents and evictions and proper safeguards for both landlords and tenants;

favouring various measures for the welfare of farmers, including price supports and rural electrification;

the taking of steps immediately "to use all available production facilities to speed the attainment of the minimum goal of two million additional homes per year. . . ."

supporting the TVA and other river valley developments;

urging civil rights legislation, including passage of an anti-poll tax bill, a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill, an anti-lynching bill, and elimination of segregation in the Armed Forces.

Election of Officers

President: Philip Murray.

Vice-Presidents: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert J. Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, and O. A. Knight.

Secretary-Treasurer: James B. Carey.

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

A number of agreements covering officers on deepsea ships were reached in November but the dispute affecting unlicensed seamen remained critical. Events of interest also occurred in the longshore industry.

Introduction

Two closely associated industries, deepsea shipping and longshoring, shared the spotlight among the situations which received the attention of the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour during the month of November.

The Minister of Labour announced the settlement of two disputes involving ships' officers as a result of mediation by conciliation officers appointed by him under the provisions of Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. One of these disputes involved Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., and the deck and engineer officers employed on its *Lady* boats and smaller vessels, while the other affected radio officers aboard the ocean-going vessels of six West Coast shipping companies. Details of the settlements are summarized elsewhere in this article.

The renewal of a collective agreement as a result of direct negotiations between the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., and dry cargo shipping companies on both coasts was also reported to the Department. The agreement affects approximately 450 deck officers employed aboard ocean-going vessels and some twenty-one companies belonging to the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and the Shipowners' Association (Deep Sea) of British Columbia. The only substantial change embodied in the new agreement related to working conditions on security watches.

No settlement was reached in the highly contentious dispute between East and West coast associations of shipping operators and the Canadian Seamen's Union representing the unlicensed crew members of ocean-going dry cargo vessels. The Conciliation Board under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of Vancouver, held a number of hearings at Montreal during the month

and made some progress towards clarification of the conflicting points of view of the parties. The Board was compelled to adjourn on November 26 to permit the Chairman to carry out certain judicial duties, but is expected to reconvene in January.

The strike of longshoremen in the United States which tied up most of the foreign shipping of that country during November had repercussions in Canada when a number of vessels destined for Atlantic ports of the United States were diverted to Halifax. Largely as a result of the decision of the officers and members of the Halifax Longshoremen's Association, Local 269, International Longshoremen's Association, in honouring their agreement with the steamship and stevedoring companies pending a clarification of their position through arbitration, and the assistance of an Industrial Relations Officer of the Federal Department of Labour, no serious delays occurred in the loading or discharging of vessels. A report of the situation in greater detail is given in another part of this article.

In the inland shipping industry the Minister of Labour referred to the Canada Labour Relations Board complaints made to him under Section 43 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act by the Canadian Seamen's Union against each of the Sarnia Steamships, Limited, Colonial Steamships, Limited, Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and Northwest Steamships, Limited. In each case, the union alleged that the company had failed to bargain with the union in compliance with Section 15 (a) of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

The Board dismissed these complaints and issued Reasons for Judgment which are printed elsewhere in this section.

Another development of more than usual interest was the certification by the Canada Labour Relations Board of Local No. 1739 of the International Longshoremen's Association as bargaining agent on behalf of longshoremen employed by a number of shipping and stevedoring companies at the Port of Quebec. The action was expected to put an end to a lengthy period of uncertainty and confusion as to the representation of the longshore workers for collective bargaining purposes. The last

recognized bargaining agency of the men who "work" the deepsea ships plying into the historic port was the Quebec Ship-labourers' Benevolent Society, an organization whose founding in 1857 made it one of the oldest labour organizations on the continent. The last agreement between the employers and the Benevolent Society was cancelled in the fall of 1947.

The text of the new Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Regulations, and of the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board, is printed beginning on page 55.

The following statement concerns the scope and administration of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and under the Conciliation and Labour Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board under the former Act.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until succeeded by the wartime Regulations in 1944.

Proceedings begun under the wartime Regulations are continued in so far as the services involved in such proceedings are authorized under the new Act. Likewise, decisions, orders and certifications given by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the new Act.

The Act applies to industries within Dominion jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations, and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions, for the consideration of complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and of applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board to admin-

ister provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements, and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Conciliation services are also provided by the Industrial Relations Branch under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. This statute empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour. From time to time, as required, a third article under this section will cover Conciliation Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Fredericton. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta; an officer stationed in Winnipeg covers the province of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; two officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; two officers in Montreal are assigned to the Province of Quebec and the officer resident in Fredericton, represents the Department in the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during the month of November. During the month, the Board received seven applications, held two hearings, issued four certificates designating bargaining agents, ordered two representation votes, and issued Reasons for Judgment in four cases.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. Canadian Seamen's Union for a unit of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Great Lakes Steamship Service, comprising the unlicensed personnel employed in the deck and engine-room departments of the ss. *Assiniboia*, ss. *Keewatin* and ss. *Manitoba*.

2. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers for a unit of employees of the Canadian Pacific Transport Company, Limited, comprising the classifications of pick-up and delivery driver, warehouseman, helper, highway driver and mechanic employed in the operations of the Company in the Province of Manitoba and employed in the operations of the Company in the Province of Saskatchewan. Employees of Dench of Canada, Limited, a company carrying on auxiliary operations under contract, were excluded from the bargaining unit.

3. International Longshoremen's Association for a unit of employees of Albert G. Baker, Limited; Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc.; Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited; Canadian Import Company, Limited; Canadian National Steamships; Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited; County Line, Limited; Cunard White Star, Limited; Furness, Withy and Company, Limited; and William G. McCauley, all of the City of Quebec, Quebec, comprising longshoremen and hatchmen engaged in the loading and unloading of ocean-going ships.

4. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division No. 279, for a unit of employees of the Ottawa Transportation Commission, Ottawa, Ont., comprising employees engaged on an hourly or daily wage as street car operators, bus operators, car house employees, track department employees, line department employees, power plant employees, car service employees and bus garage employees. The managerial and clerical staffs, depart-

ment heads, foremen and uniformed car and bus service inspectors were excluded from the bargaining unit.

Representation Votes Ordered

1. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1239). Following an investigation of the application, the Board ordered a representation vote of officers employed on the D.E.V. *Beaverbrae*, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, Montreal, Quebec, classified as engineer officers, sanitary engineer, chief electrician and electricians, excluding the chief engineer. (Mr. R. Trepanier, Returning Officer.)

2. Canadian Seamen's Union and The Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company, Limited, Prescott, Ontario (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1239). Following an investigation of the application and a public hearing, the Board ordered a representation vote among the unlicensed personnel on board the ss. *Dubrule* and ss. *Levis* (Mr. J. L. MacDougall, Returning Officer.)

Applications for Certification Received During the Month of November, 1948

1. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Local 1005, on behalf of yardmasters of the National Harbours Board at the Port of Montreal, Quebec. (Mr. R. Trepanier, Investigating Officer.)

2. Sudbury General Workers' Union (CCL), on behalf of bus drivers, garage mechanics, helpers and labourers of Eastern Canadian Greyhound Lines, Limited (Sudbury Division), Sudbury, Ontario. (Mr. B. Wilson, Investigating Officer.)

3. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 106, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America on behalf of chauffeurs, chauffeurs' helpers and mechanics of Taggart's Service, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. (Mr. L. Pepin, Investigating Officer.)

4. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees on behalf of clerical employees in the General Office, Angus Shop Stores of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Quebec. (Mr. R. Trepanier, Investigating Officer.)

5. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees on behalf of news agents on trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, operating out of Saint John, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Calgary, Alberta; and Vancouver, British Columbia. (Mr. R. Trepanier, Investigating Officer.)

6. Federation of Telephone Workers of British Columbia on behalf of plant, traffic and clerical employees of the British Columbia Telephone Company, Vancouver, British Columbia. (Mr. G. R. Currie, Investigating Officer.)

7. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 106, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America on behalf of chauffeurs and chauffeurs' helpers employed by Desrosiers Cartage Company,

Inc., Ville St. Pierre, Quebec, at its terminals in Ottawa and Montreal. (Mr. L. Pepin, Investigating Officer.)

Reasons for Judgment Issued by the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Minister of Labour referred to the Board complaints made to him under Section 43 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act by the Canadian Seamen's Union against each of the Sarnia Steamships, Limited, Colonial Steamships, Limited, Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and Northwest Steamships, Limited. In each case, the union alleged that the company had failed to bargain with the union in compliance with Section 15 (a) of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

The Board dismissed these complaints and issued the following Reasons for Judgment:—

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

Canadian Seamen's Union, Complainant,
and

Canada Steamships Lines Limited, Respondent,
and

Northwest Steamships Limited, Respondent.

Under Section 43 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Minister of Labour has referred to this Board complaints made to him under the provisions of the said section by the Canadian Seamen's Union against each of Canada Steamship Lines Limited and Northwest Steamships Limited, alleging in each case the failure of the Company to bargain with the Union in compliance with paragraph (a) of Section 15 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

The complaint thus received by the Minister and referred to the Board for consideration, in the case of Canada Steamship Lines Limited, reads as follows:—

We write you on behalf and in the name of the Canadian Seamen's Union. The Canadian Seamen's Union has been for many years a contracting party to a collective agreement with the Canada Steamship Lines Limited, and in particular, entered into a collective agreement with this Company on September 3, 1946, which agreement had a term expiring on December 31, 1947.

This collective agreement made it obligatory upon the parties to enter into negotiations with a view to concluding a new collective agreement upon its expiration, if one of the parties thereto give notice to this effect to the other. This obligation was, of course, likewise incumbent upon the parties, in virtue of

The Board consisted of the Acting Chairman and Messrs. Best, Complin, Hills, Mosher and Picard.

provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1003 of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations.

On October 27, 1947, and again on November 24, 1947, the Union gave notice to the Company of its desire to enter into negotiations to conclude a new or amended collective agreement to replace the one expiring on December 31, 1947. The Company refused and neglected to comply with these notices. Upon the failure of the Company to so carry out its obligations imposed upon it both by contract and by law, the Union sought and obtained the conciliation services of your Department, as provided by the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, and in due course exercising your powers under the said Regulations, you appointed as Industrial Dispute Inquiry Commissioners, Messrs. Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., of Ottawa, and Douglas MacNish, K.C., of Toronto, to investigate the dispute and to report to you.

The Commissioners reported to you on 7th day of June, 1948, and their report characterizes in no uncertain terms the studied refusal and neglect of the Company to enter into negotiations with the Union and its consistent and flagrant violations of its legal and contractual duties.

The Company, to this day, persists in its refusal and neglect to enter into negotiations with the Union, with a view to concluding the collective agreement and has therefore failed to comply with paragraph (a) Section 15 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

This complaint is made to you in virtue of Section 43 of the said Act, and we request that in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, you refer this complaint to the Canada Labour Relations Board for inquiry and appropriate action.

We trust this matter will receive your immediate attention.

The terms of the complaint of the Union against Northwest Steamships Limited are identical in every respect.

Section 43 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act reads as follows:—

43. (1) Where the Minister receives a complaint in writing from a party to collective bargaining that any other party to such collective bargaining has failed to comply with paragraph (a) of section fourteen of this Act or with paragraph (a) of section fifteen of this Act, he may refer the same to the Board.

(2) Where a complaint from a party to collective bargaining is referred to the Board pursuant to subsection one of this section, the Board shall inquire into the complaint and may dismiss the complaint or may make an order requiring any party to such collective bargaining to do such things as in the opinion of the Board are necessary to secure compliance with paragraph (a) of section fourteen or paragraph (a) of section fifteen of this Act.

(3) Every employer, employers' organization, trade union or other person in respect of whom an order is made under this section, shall comply with such order.

Paragraph (a) of Section 15, which the Union alleges the Company has contravened, provides:—

15. Where a party to a collective agreement has given notice under section thirteen of this Act to the other party to the agreement

(a) the parties shall, without delay, but in any case within twenty clear days after the notice was given or such further time as the parties may agree upon, meet and commence or cause authorized representatives on their behalf to meet and commence to bargain collectively and make every reasonable effort to conclude a renewal or revision of the agreement or a new collective agreement.

Section 13 provides:—

13. Either party to a collective agreement, whether entered into before or after the commencement of this Act, may, within the period of two months next preceding the date of expiry of the term of, or preceding termination of the agreement, by notice, require this other party to the agreement to commence collective bargaining with a view to the renewal or revision of the agreement or conclusion of a new collective agreement.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948, and replaces the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, of February 17, 1944, which was revoked on the date the Act came into force. In its main features the Act represents a revision of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations. Provision for continuation of proceedings under the Act which were pending under the Regulations at the date of revocation, and for the recognition under the Act of certifications and other decisions made under the Regulations, is contained in Section 72 of the Act, which reads in part as follows:—

72. (1) The Canada Labour Relations Board established by this Act shall be the successor of the Wartime Labour Relations Board established by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the seventeenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, as amended from time to time, and the said order, as amended, shall be deemed to have been revoked on the coming into force of this Act, and all acts and things done and matters and proceedings commenced by the said Wartime Labour Relations Board under the said order, as amended, shall, in so far as the said matters and proceedings are within the authority of the Canada Labour Relations Board established by this Act, be continued by the Canada Labour Relations Board under this Act.

(2) Every regulation, order, decision or determination or any other act or thing, made, given or done by or on behalf of the Wartime Labour Relations Board or by the Minister or by any other person under the order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council mentioned in subsection one of this section, shall in so far as the said regulation, order, decision, determination, act or thing might be done under this Act, be deemed to have been made, given or done by the Canada Labour Relations Board or the Minister or such other person under this Act.

The Board is confronted initially with the fact that the actions and alleged defaults which form the basis of the complaints transpired several months prior to the date when the Act came into force and during a period while the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations were in force.

The notices given in October and November, 1947, by the Union, in each case, to require the Company to bargain collectively with it for the renewal or revision of the agreement expiring on December 31, 1947, were given pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of Section 16 of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, which provided:—

(1) Either party to a collective agreement may on ten days' notice require the other party to enter into negotiations for renewal of the agreement within the period of two months prior to the expiry

date, and both parties shall thereupon enter into such negotiations in good faith and make every reasonable effort to secure such a renewal.

Subsequently, the Union invoked the conciliation procedures provided by the Regulations. Following the unsuccessful result of these proceedings, the Union applied to and obtained the consent of the Wartime Labour Relations Board to the prosecution of the Company under the Regulations for its alleged failure to comply with subsection (1) of Section 16 of the Regulations.

Counsel for the Company advised this Board, in the course of the preliminary argument on this complaint, that these charges are still pending and undisposed of before the Court at Montreal, Quebec.

Subsequent to the laying of the charges, the Union declared a strike of employees of the Company whom it was representing for collective bargaining. Counsel for the Union in his written argument to the Board makes the following statement on this point:—

The Union, having exhausted all recourse of negotiation and conciliation given it by P.C. 1003 on June 5, 1948, it called a strike of the unlicensed personnel of each of the companies. These strikes are in force and continue to the present date.

After having taken all the foregoing measures while the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations were in force, the Union seeks, several months later and while the strike is in progress, to invoke the provisions of Section 43 of the Act. There was no corresponding provision in the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations. It will be observed that the complaints relate back to notices to bargain given by the Union to the Company, in each case, pursuant to and while the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations were in effect.

Counsel for the applicant submits that Section 43 merely provides a new method of procedure for enforcing a right or obligation created by the Regulations and which may be enforced under the Act replacing the Regulations in accordance with the procedure provided by that section.

It is a fundamental rule of English law that no statute shall be construed to have a retrospective operation unless such construction appears very clearly in the terms of the Act or arises by necessary and distinct implications but an exception to this general rule is recognized in that alterations in procedure are retrospective unless there be some good reason against it. (See Maxwell on *Interpretation of Statutes*, 9th Edition, pages 221, 233.)

In distinguishing what constitutes an alteration in procedure as distinguished from the granting of a new substantive or remedial right, in *Upper Canada College v. Smith*, 57 D.L.R. 655, Duff J. in referring to statutory provisions granting a right of appeal, said at pp. 655-656:—

A right of appeal is, of course, a remedial right here. . . . If such statutes are to be regarded as regulating procedure only within the meaning of this rule, then, *prima facie*, their application would not be restricted to proceedings subsequently instituted. Speaking broadly, the courts have persistently refused to take this view of such statutes: they have almost uniformly been held not to fall within the category of statutes relating to procedure only. . . .

In *Rex v. Sansoucey* (1948) Ex. C.R. p. 399, Thorson J. at page 406 said:—

When the Act of 33 Henry VIII, Chapter 39, authorized the issue of Writs of Extent for the recovery of the King's debts it conferred a right upon the Crown which did not previously exist. This was not a matter of practice and procedure but a substantive right. The right to issue the writ must be distinct from the practice and procedure regulating its issue.

In the opinion of the Board, Section 43 creates a new remedial right which, following the general rule, should not be construed to have retroactive operation. Apart from this, it will be observed that the terms of Section 43 limit its application explicitly to an alleged failure to comply with paragraph (a) of Section 14 or paragraph (a) of Section 15 of the Act, and that the provisions of paragraph (a) of Section 15 refer in turn to notice given under Section 13 of the Act. The Board cannot infer from the provisions of Section 43 and the other relevant sections any intent that the section should have retroactive application to notices given and defaults which occurred prior to the date of the Act.

In consequence, any order or direction which the Board might make against any party to this complaint would be invalid and incapable of enforcement.

The provisions of Section 72 of the Act do not appear to the Board to have any application to these complaints.

For the above reasons the complaints are dismissed.

A. H. BROWN,
Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman
for the Board.

Mr. A. MARCUS,
for the Complainant.

Mr. J. A. MATHEWSON, K.C.,
for the Respondent.

Dated at Ottawa, November 17, 1948.

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

**Canadian Seamen's Union, Complainant,
and
Sarnia Steamships Limited, Respondent,
and
Colonial Steamships Limited, Respondent.**

Under Section 43 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the Minister of Labour has referred to this Board complaints made to him under the provisions of the said section by the Canadian Seamen's Union against each of the Sarnia Steamships Limited and Colonial Steamships Limited, alleging in each case the failure of the Company to bargain with the Union in compliance with paragraph (a) of Section 15 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

The complaint thus received by the Minister and referred to the Board for consideration, in the case of the Sarnia Steamships Limited, reads as follows:—

We write you on behalf and in the name of the Canadian Seamen's Union. The Canadian Seamen's Union has been for many years a contracting party to a collective agreement with the Sarnia Steamships Limited, and in particular, entered into a collective agreement with this Company on September 3, 1946, which agreement had a term expiring on December 31, 1947.

This collective agreement made it obligatory upon the parties to enter into negotiations with a view to concluding a new collective agreement upon its expiration, if one of the parties thereto give notice to this effect to the other. This obligation was, of course, likewise incumbent upon the parties, in virtue of provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1003 of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations.

On October 27, 1947, and again on November 24, 1947, the Union gave notice to the Company of its desire to enter into negotiations to conclude a new or amended collective agreement to replace the one expiring on December 31, 1947. The Company refused and neglected to comply with these notices. Upon the failure of the Company to so carry out its obligations imposed upon it both by contract and by law, the Union sought and obtained the conciliation services of your Department, as provided by the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, and in due course exercising your powers under the said Regulations, you appointed as Industrial Dispute Inquiry Commissioners, Messrs. Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., of Ottawa, and Douglas MacNish, K.C., of Toronto, to investigate the dispute and to report to you.

The Commissioners reported to you on the 23rd day of April, 1948, and their report characterizes in no uncertain terms the studied refusal and neglect of the Company to enter into negotiations with

The Board consisted of the Acting Chairman and Messrs. Best, Complin, Hills, Mosher and Picard.

the Union and its consistent and flagrant violations of its legal and contractual duties.

The Company, to this day, persists in its refusal and neglect to enter into negotiations with the Union, with a view to concluding the collective agreement and has therefore failed to comply with paragraph (a) Section 15 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

This complaint is made to you in virtue of Section 43 of the said Act, and we request that in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, you refer this complaint to the Canada Labour Relations Board for inquiry and appropriate action.

We trust this matter will receive your immediate attention.

The terms of the complaint of the Union against Colonial Steamships Limited are identical in every respect.

Section 43 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act reads as follows:—

43. (1) Where the Minister receives a complaint in writing from a party to collective bargaining that any other party to such collective bargaining has failed to comply with paragraph (a) of section fourteen of this Act or with paragraph (a) of section fifteen of this Act, he may refer the same to the Board.

(2) Where a complaint from a party to collective bargaining is referred to the Board pursuant to subsection one of this section, the Board shall inquire into the complaint and may dismiss the complaint or may make an order requiring any party to such collective bargaining to do such things as in the opinion of the Board are necessary to secure compliance with paragraph (a) of section fourteen or paragraph (a) of section fifteen of this Act.

(3) Every employer, employers' organization, trade union or other person in respect of whom an order is made under this section, shall comply with such order.

Paragraph (a) of Section 15, which the Union alleges the Company has contravened, provides:—

15. Where a party to a collective agreement has given notice under section thirteen of this Act to the other party to the agreement

(a) the parties shall, without delay, but in any case within twenty clear days after the notice was given or such

further time as the parties may agree upon, meet and commence or cause authorized representatives on their behalf to meet and commence to bargain collectively and make every reasonable effort to conclude a renewal or revision of the agreement or a new collective agreement.

Section 13 provides:—

13. Either party to a collective agreement, whether entered into before or after the commencement of this Act, may, within the period of two months next preceding the date of expiry of the term of, or preceding termination of the agreement, by notice, require the other party to the agreement to commence collective bargaining with a view to the renewal or revision of the agreement or conclusion of a new collective agreement.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948, and replaces the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, of February 17, 1944, which was revoked on the date the Act came into force. In its main features the Act represents a revision of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations. Provision for continuation of proceedings under the Act which were pending under the Regulations at the date of revocation, and for the recognition under the Act of certifications and other decisions made under the Regulations, is contained in Section 72 of the Act, which reads in part as follows:—

72. (1) The Canada Labour Relations Board established by this Act shall be the successor of the Wartime Labour Relations Board established by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the seventeenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and forty-four, as amended from time to time, and the said order, as amended, shall be deemed to have been revoked on the coming into force of this Act, and all acts and things done and matters and proceedings commenced by the said Wartime Labour Relations Board under the said order, as amended, shall, in so far as the said matters and proceedings are within the authority of the Canada Labour Relations Board established by this Act, be continued by the Canada Labour Relations Board under this Act.

(2) Every regulation, order, decision or determination or any other act or thing, made, given or done by or on behalf of the Wartime Labour Relations Board or by the Minister or by any other person under the order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council mentioned in subsection one of this section, shall, in so far as the said regulation, order, decision, determination, act or thing might be done under this Act, be deemed to have been made, given or done by the Canada Labour Relations Board or the Minister or such other person under this Act.

The Board is confronted initially with the fact that the actions and alleged

defaults which form the basis of the complaints transpired several months prior to the date when the Act came into force and during a period while the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations were in force.

The notices given in October and November, 1947, by the Union, in each case, to require the Company to bargain collectively with it for the renewal or revision of the agreement expiring on December 31, 1947, were given pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of Section 16 of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, which provided:—

(1) Either party to a collective agreement may on ten days' notice require the other party to enter into negotiations for renewal of the agreement within the period of two months prior to the expiry date, and both parties shall thereupon enter into such negotiations in good faith and make every reasonable effort to secure such a renewal.

Subsequently, the Union invoked the conciliation procedures provided by the Regulations. Following the unsuccessful result of these proceedings, the Union applied to and obtained the consent of the Wartime Labour Relations Board to the prosecution of the Company under the Regulations for its alleged failure to comply with subsection (1) of Section 16 of the Regulations. Charges were laid by the Union against the Company but were subsequently withdrawn after a part of the evidence for the prosecution had been taken.

Subsequent to the laying of the charges, the Union declared a strike of employees of the Company whom it was representing for collective bargaining. Counsel for the Union in his written argument to the Board makes the following statement on this point:—

The Union, having exhausted all recourse of negotiation and conciliation given it by P.C. 1003 on June 5, 1948, it called a strike of the unlicensed personnel of each of the companies. These strikes are in force and continue to the present date.

After having taken all the foregoing measures while the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations were in force, the Union seeks, several months later and while the strike is in progress, to invoke the provisions of Section 43 of the Act. There was no corresponding provision in the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations.

It will be observed that the complaints relate back to notices to bargain given by the Union to the Company, in each case pursuant to and while the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations were in effect.

Counsel for the applicant contends that Section 43 merely provides a new method of procedure for enforcing a right or obligation created by the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations and which may be enforced under the Act replacing the Regulations in accordance with the procedure provided by Section 43.

It is a fundamental rule of English law that no statute shall be construed to have a retrospective operation unless such construction appears very clearly in the terms of the Act or arises by necessary and distinct implication but an exception to this general rule is recognized in that alterations in procedure are construed to have retrospective operation unless there be some good reason against it. (See Maxwell on *Interpretation of Statutes*, 9th Edition, pages 221, 233.)

In distinguishing what constitutes an alteration in procedure from the granting of a new substantive or remedial right, in *Upper Canada College v. Smith*, 57 D.L.R. 655, Duff J. in referring to statutory provisions granting a right of appeal, said at pp. 655-656:—

A right of appeal is, of course, a remedial right here.

If such statutes are to be regarded as regulating procedure only within the meaning of this rule, then, *prima facie*, their application would not be restricted to proceedings subsequently instituted. Speaking broadly, the courts have persistently refused to take this view of such statutes: they have almost uniformly been held not to fall within the category of statutes relating to procedures only . . .

In *Rex v. Sansoucey* (1948) Ex. C.R. p. 399, Thorson, J. at page 406 said:—

When the Act of 33 Henry VIII, Chapter 39, authorized the issue of Writs of Extent

for the recovery of the King's debts it conferred a right upon the Crown which did not previously exist. This was not a matter of practice and procedure but a substantive right. The right to issue the writ must be distinct from the practice and procedure regulating its issue.

In the opinion of the Board, Section 43 creates a new remedial right which, following the general rule, should not be construed to have retroactive operation. Apart from this, it will be observed that the terms of Section 43 limit its application explicitly to an alleged failure to comply with paragraph (a) of Section 14 or paragraph (a) of Section 15 of the Act, and that the provisions of paragraph (a) of Section 15 refer in turn to a notice given under Section 13 of the Act. The Board cannot infer from the provisions of Section 43 and the other relevant sections any intent that the section should have application to notices given and defaults which occurred prior to the date of the Act. In consequence, any order or direction which the Board might make against any party to this complaint would be invalid and incapable of enforcement.

The provisions of Section 72 of the Act do not appear to the Board to have any application to these complaints.

For the above reasons the complaints are dismissed.

A. H. BROWN,
Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman
for the Board.

Mr. A. MARCUS,
for the Complainant.

Mr. F. WILKINSON, K.C.,
for the Respondents.

Dated at Ottawa, November 17, 1948.

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Appointment of Conciliation Officers

During November, 1948, the Minister of Labour appointed Conciliation Officers under Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to confer with the parties involved in three industrial disputes. The parties affected by the disputes were:—

(1) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, applicant, and Northwest Airlines, Inc., Edmonton, Alta,

respondent. (R. H. Hooper, Conciliation Officer.)

(2) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, applicants, and Temiscouata Railway Company, Rivière du Loup, P.Q., respondent. (L. Pepin, Conciliation Officer.)

(3) National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., applicant, and National Harbours Board, Montreal, P.Q., respondent. (R. Trepanier, Conciliation Officer.)

Agreements Facilitated by Conciliation Officers

(1) On November 23, 1948, the Minister of Labour received a report from Mr. R. Trepanier, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited. The dispute affected deck and engineroom officers employed aboard the *Lady* vessels and smaller ships operated by the Company. Demands for a general increase in wages were dropped by the unions representing the employees, and a collective agreement was executed by the parties on November 22, 1948, providing for an increase in pay from \$6 to \$8 per night when officers are required to remain on duty all night in home ports after already having done a day's work; an increase from twenty-one to thirty days in annual leave; increases from \$3 to \$3.50 in subsistence and lodging allowances for men on "standby" wages, and adjustments in regard to sick leave and compensation for loss of personal effects through marine disaster.

2. On November 24, 1948, the Minister of Labour received a report from Mr. G. R. Currie, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Alberta Wheat Pool and the employees of its terminal elevators at Vancouver, B.C., as represented by the United Grain Elevator Workers' Union, Local 501 (CIO-CCL), affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union of America. The main feature of the settlement was a wage increase of 12½ cents per hour for hourly-rated employees and \$20 per month for monthly-rated employees.

3. On November 24, 1948, the Minister of Labour received a report from Mr. G. R. Currie, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between six deepsea dry cargo shipping companies operating from West Coast ports and the Marine Department of the Canadian Communications Association, Local No. 4, Pacific (ACA-CIO-CCL). The companies involved were the Canadian Union Line, Ltd., Canadian Transport Company, Ltd., Johnson-Walton Steamships, Ltd., Kerr-Silver Lines (Canada) Ltd., Vancouver-Oriental Line, Ltd., and Western Canada Steamship Co., Ltd. The settlement was based on the companies' offer to renew the former agreement with the addition of a clause providing that work on six specified

holidays at sea be confined to that usually performed on Sundays, and that when Radio Officers are required to work on such holidays in port they will receive compensatory time off. Demands for a general wage increase were dropped.

Conciliation Boards Appointed

1. On November 4, 1948, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Temiscouata Railway Company and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (CCL). The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of Liguori Pepin, Conciliation Officer (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1413). The Board was fully constituted on November 30 with the appointment of J. H. Stitt, Ottawa, as Chairman, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, George Hodge, Montreal, and A. A. Andras, Ottawa. Mr. Andras had previously been appointed to the Board on the nomination of the union and Mr. Hodge in the absence of a nomination from the company.

2. On November 15, 1948, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company, Limited, and the Canadian Navigators' Federation. The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of F. J. Ainsborough, Conciliation Officer (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1413). Constitution of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month.

Other Conciliation Boards Fully Constituted

1. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the United Towing and Salvage Company, Limited, and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC) (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1413) was fully constituted on November 16, 1948, with the appointment of Andre Montpetit, Montreal, as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Montpetit was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, J. E. Mullally and I. R. Prazoff, both of Montreal, who had previously been appointed on the nomination of the company and the union, respectively.

2. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between various east and west coast deep-

sea dry cargo shipping companies, represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and the Shipowners' Association (Deepsea) of British Columbia, and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC) (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1413) was fully constituted on November 16, 1948, with the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver, as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Justice Wilson was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Theodore Meighen, K.C., and John Kerry, K.C., both of Montreal, who had previously been appointed on the nomination of the companies and the union, respectively.

Settlement Following Board Procedure

During November, advice was received that matters in dispute between the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and its employees who are represented by Local B1440, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-TLC) had been settled as a result of further negotiations following receipt by the parties of the report

of the Conciliation Board which dealt with the dispute (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1413).

Complaint Under Section 44, Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

The Minister of Labour has received a complaint made to him under Section 44 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act by the Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 106, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, against Maislin Brothers, Montreal, Quebec (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1410).

Application for Consent to Prosecute

The Minister has received the following application for consent to prosecute under Section 46, of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act:—

Mr. Adam George Anderson, a member of Lodge 477, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, against Mr. Charles Day, a member of Division 66, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers.

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Under the Conciliation and Labour Act

When a prolonged strike by members of the International Longshoremen's Association in the United States resulted in a complete tie-up of ocean-going shipping in most of the Atlantic ports of that country during November, the diversion of a number of vessels from their American destinations to the Port of Halifax gave rise to a difficult and complex situation, in the solution of which an officer of the Department of Labour was called upon to play an active part.

Longshore work at the Port of Halifax is governed by a collective agreement between Local Union No. 269 of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Halifax Steamship Committee, which represents a group of fourteen shipping and stevedoring companies. Thus, the members of Local 269 were by reason of the diversion of ships from strike-bound ports in the United States placed in the awkward position of being torn between conflicting loyalties. As members of the same international union, they were sympathetic towards the striking longshoremen south of the border and unwilling to be regarded as strike breakers. On the

other hand, they were desirous of honouring the terms of their agreement with the Halifax Steamship Committee, a clause of which provides that "the Longshoremen's Association shall use all the power of its Organization to prevent irregularity of attendance at work, and to ensure that a sufficient supply of men shall hereafter be available."

Early reports on the situation reaching the Department of Labour indicated that on November 15 members of the local union decided to handle all ships whose regular destination was Halifax and to complete the unloading of partially discharged vessels which had been diverted from New York and other United States ports, but that they would not attend to any other ships so diverted. The following day a report was received that the union had altered its previous decision and would carry out its obligations to the shipping and stevedoring companies and handle cargoes on all ships going directly to Halifax from the port of loading.

On November 18 the Minister of Labour received a telegram from the heads of the

local union and the Halifax Steamship Committee stating that the executive officers of Halifax locals of the International Longshoremen's Association had been requested by the international president of the ILA to refuse to work on diverted ships or on vessels that customarily sail between Great Britain and American ports. The international president of the Longshoremen's Association had expressed the opinion that a refusal to work such ships on the part of the local union would not be a violation of its collective agreement, while the employers expressed a directly opposite opinion. In view of this, the parties jointly requested the appointment of a Conciliation Officer to investigate the situation and to advise the parties as to their obligations and responsibilities in the event that the union should refuse to make available a sufficient supply of men to work ships owned and operated by members of the Halifax Steamship Committee or for which its members are agents.

The Maritimes representative of the Industrial Relations Branch, who had already been closely in touch with the situation, conferred at once with the parties on direction of the Minister of Labour. He also furnished them with a written opinion that refusal by the union to supply men to work the ships owned and operated by, or for which members of the Halifax Shipping Committee are agents, would constitute a violation of the collective agreement as well as a violation of Section 22 (b) of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. He pointed out that the collective agreement also provided for the establishment of a committee to arbitrate any dispute as to the interpretation of any clause of the agreement, which could not otherwise be adjusted. Provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act requiring such disposition of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of an agreement were also brought to the attention of the parties.

The longshoremen continued to unload ships' cargoes, but controversy continued over the propriety of such action. On the afternoon of November 22 the executive committee of the local union decided that the men should not handle any ships diverted to Halifax from their regular routes pending a general meeting of the union's membership to determine the issue. A closed meeting of the longshoremen was held on November 24 at which it was agreed to unload all ships entering the port until the position of the union under the terms

of the collective agreement was clarified by a reference of the dispute to an Arbitration Committee.

The decision of the Arbitration Committee, couched in general terms, was made known on December 1. It confirmed the earlier opinion given by the Department's Industrial Relations Officer, but did not attempt to interpret the relevant provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. In the meantime, a settlement of the dispute affecting the Atlantic ports of the United States had been reached, thus removing the need for the Committee's decision except in relation to similar disputes which might arise in future.

The full text of the report of the Arbitration Committee is reproduced below:—

In the matter of the arbitration under paragraph 54 of the working agreement, dated December 1, 1947, between certain steamship and stevedoring companies therein designated as "The Steamship Committee," of the one part, and Halifax Longshoremen's Association, Local 269, ILA, of the other part.

The Arbitration Committee appointed under paragraph 54 of the said working agreement hereby reports as follows:—

The Steamship Committee having called for arbitration under the provisions of said paragraph 54, selected C. B. Smith of Halifax as its representative on the Arbitration Committee, and Local 269, ILA selected James H. Dwyer of Halifax as its representative on the said Committee.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Dwyer met and jointly selected Mr. B. A. O'Leary of Halifax as Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, and Mr. O'Leary agreed to act in that capacity.

The Arbitration Committee thereupon met to consider and decide the questions submitted to them for determination.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the terms of reference do not require them to determine the application of the provisions of the Working Agreement to any specific set of facts, but that the questions for determination are simply these:—

1. If any dispute arises between the parties as to the effect of the Agreement, which cannot be adjusted between them, does paragraph 54 of the Working Agreement require the men to remain at work, without change in the conditions governing the work, pending the arbitration of the dispute?

2. Is the decision of the Arbitration Committee when given, whatever that decision may be, binding on both parties during the continuance of the Working Agreement?

The Arbitration Committee having given the matter the best consideration possible, have come to the conclusion that the answer to both these questions should be in the affirmative, and consequently that:—

1. If any dispute arises between the parties as to the effect of the Agreement, which cannot be adjusted between them, paragraph 54 of the Working Agreement requires the men to remain at work without change in the conditions governing

the work, pending the arbitration of the dispute.

2. The decision of the Arbitration Committee when given, whatever that decision may be, is binding on both parties during the continuance of the Working Agreement.

And we so decide.

Dated at Halifax, N.S., this 1st day of December, A.D. 1948.

(Sgd.) B. A. O'LEARY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. B. SMITH,
Member.

(Sgd.) J. H. DWYER,
Member.

Regulations Under Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

Reference was made in last month's LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 1343) to the adoption by Order in Council of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Regulations and of the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Regulations lay down the procedure to be followed in dealing with the various matters which the Act places within the administrative jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour, including requests for the appointment of Conciliation Officers and Conciliation Boards, complaints that employers or trade unions or individuals have violated provisions of the Act, applications for the Minister's consent to prosecute parties alleged to have committed offences under the Act, and applications for the appointment of Industrial Inquiry Commissioners.

The Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board relate to those matters which fall within the administrative jurisdiction of the Board, including applications for the granting or revocation of certificates as bargaining agents, applications for the prescription of provisions for the final settlement of differences concerning the meaning or violation of collective agreements, and complaints alleging failure to bargain collectively which may be referred to the Board by the Ministers.

The text of the Regulations and of the Board Rules of Procedure follows:—

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Regulations

1. In these Regulations,

(a) "Act" means the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act;

(b) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour and includes the Deputy Minister of Labour;

(c) "party" includes a person, corporation, trade union, bargaining agent, employee, employers' organization or employer.

2. Any notice, request or complaint that may be given or made to the Minister by any party under the Act may be given or made to the Director of Industrial Relations, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario, for the Minister, and may be given or sent by mail or may be left with the Director for the Minister.

3. (1) Where, under the Act or these Regulations, any notice or report is required or authorized to be given or sent by the Minister or a Conciliation Board or an Industrial Inquiry Commission to any party, the notice or report may be given or sent by mail addressed to that party at his place of business or usual abode or may be personally served upon or given to that party or in his absence may be left for that party with any person at his place of business or at his usual place of abode.

(2) Any notice or request authorized or required to be given or sent by the Minister to any party pursuant to the Act giving effect to or giving notice of any direction or decision of the Minister may be given or sent for him by the Director of Industrial Relations, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

4. Service of any writ issued by the Canada Labour Relations Board or a Conciliation Board or an Industrial Inquiry Commission requiring any person to appear before the Canada Labour Relations Board, Conciliation Board or Industrial Inquiry Commission, as the case may be, to give evidence or to give evidence and to bring with him any documents in his possession or under his control, may be effected by personal service on the person to whom it is directed.

5. Any summons, warrant or writ to compel the attendance of a witness or other person before a court, judge or magistrate pursuant to the Act and any notice of appeal from any decision made under the Act by a court,

judge or magistrate may be served in the same manner as a like summons, warrant, writ or notice may be served under Part XV of the Criminal Code.

6. In addition to the method of service authorized by section five, service of any summons, warrant, writ or notice mentioned in section five upon a trade union or corporation may be effected by service of the same upon any officer in Canada of such trade union or corporation or by leaving it at the office of the trade union or corporation or at the last or most usual place of abode of any officer of the trade union or corporation with some inmate thereof apparently not under sixteen years of age.

Notice to Commence Collective Bargaining

7. A notice to commence collective bargaining given by an employer or employers' organization or a bargaining agent to any other party pursuant to section 12 or 13 of the Act, shall comply with the following provisions:—

- (a) the notice shall be signed by the party giving the notice or signed on his behalf in the manner prescribed by section 47 of the Act, and shall be addressed to the party to whom the notice is to be given;
- (b) the notice shall be dated and shall contain a request to the party to whom notice is given to commence collective bargaining with the party giving the notice with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement between them or to the renewal or revision of any existing collective agreement between them, as the case may be;
- (c) the notice shall designate a convenient time, within twenty days from the date of the giving of the notice, when, and a convenient place where, parties may meet and commence or cause authorized representatives on their behalf to meet and commence collective bargaining.

Request for the Appointment of a Conciliation Officer or Conciliation Board

8. Where a request is made to the Minister by a party to collective bargaining, pursuant to section 16 of the Act, to instruct a conciliation officer to assist the parties in collective bargaining or for the appointment of a Conciliation Board, the request shall be accompanied by a statement containing the following information:—

- (a) the name and address of the party making the request and of the other party to the collective bargaining;
- (b) the date upon which notice was given under section 12 or 13 of the Act, as the case may be, to the other party to commence collective bargaining, together with a copy of the notice;
- (c) a copy of any existing collective agreement between the parties;
- (d) a statement of the steps that have been taken and the progress that has been made in collective bargaining following the giving of the notice, and the difficulties that have been encountered in connection with the collective bargaining since the date of the giving of the notice.

Complaint Alleging Violation of a Provision of the Act

(Sections 43 and 44 of the Act)

9. (1) Where any complaint is made to the Minister under section 43 or 44 of the Act alleging a violation of a provision of the Act, the complaint may be signed in the manner authorized by section 47 of the Act for the signing of a notice under the Act and shall be duly verified by affidavit or statutory declaration.

(2) The complaint shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the party making the complaint and of the party against whom the complaint is made;
 - (b) a statement that the party making the complaint is aggrieved because of the alleged violation of the Act, with particulars setting out his interest in the complaint;
 - (c) the provision or provisions of the Act that, it is alleged, have been violated, including a reference to the sections in the Act containing those provisions; and a concise statement of the facts and actions upon which the complainant relies as constituting a violation of the Act, including all relevant dates and names and addresses of persons who are, in the opinion of the complainant, in a position to give evidence to substantiate the complaint, and the nature of such evidence;
 - (d) the steps, if any, that have been taken by or on behalf of the complainant for the adjustment of the matters giving rise to the complaint.
- (3) Upon receipt of a complaint, the Minister may request such further particulars of the complaint as he deems necessary from the party making the complaint and may as he deems advisable send forward a notice of the complaint and a copy of the complaint and of any particulars thereof made to and filed with him by the complainant to the party against whom the complaint is made, and may request that party to furnish to the Minister a reply to the complaint duly signed by that party and verified by affidavit or statutory declaration within seven days of receipt by that party of the notice or such further time as may be specified by the Minister.

Application to the Minister for Consent to Prosecute

(Section 46 of the Act)

10. (1) Where an application is made by any party to the Minister for consent to prosecute for an offence under the Act, the Minister may require the applicant to submit a written application in accordance with this section.

(2) The application may be signed on behalf of the party making the application in the same manner as is provided by section 47 for the signing of any notice under the Act by the applicant and shall be verified by affidavit or statutory declaration.

(3) The application shall contain the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the applicant and of the party whom it is desired to prosecute;

(b) the particulars and nature of the offence alleged to have been committed and the provisions of the Act that it is alleged have been violated, including a reference to the sections of the Act containing those provisions and including the date or dates upon which and the place or places where the offence or offences against the Act were committed, or, if a continuing offence, the date upon which the offence commenced and the period of time during which it continued;

(c) a concise statement of the facts and actions upon which the complainant relies as constituting the violation or violations of the Act in respect of which consent to prosecute is requested, including all relevant dates and names and addresses of persons who in the opinion of the applicant are in a position to give evidence to substantiate the complaint and the nature of such evidence.

(4) Upon receipt of an application for consent to prosecute, the Minister may request from the applicant any further particulars that he deems necessary to dispose of the application and may give notice of the application and a copy of the application and of any particulars furnished by the applicant in support thereof as he deems advisable, to the party whom the applicant desires to have prosecuted, and may request that party to file a reply to the application duly verified by affidavit or statutory declaration within seven days following the receipt of the request or such further period of time as the Minister may specify.

Rules of Procedure of The Canada Labour Relations Board

Interpretation

1. In these rules,

- (a) "Act" means the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act;
- (b) "Board" means the Canada Labour Relations Board;
- (c) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board and includes, during the absence of the Chairman for any reason, the Vice-Chairman of the Board;
- (d) "Chief Executive Officer" means the Chief Executive Officer of the Board;
- (e) "party" includes a person, corporation, trade union, employee, employer, or employers' organization.

2. These rules govern the procedure of the Board.

3. (1) The forms prescribed by the Board from time to time for use in proceedings before it shall be used in such proceedings; copies of these forms may be obtained for use by any party from the Chief Executive Officer of the Board, Ottawa, Canada.

(2) Where by these rules notices are required to be given by the Board to any party or by any party to any other party or to the Board, the notices shall, unless otherwise in these rules provided, be in writing and may be filed or given or served by being sent by prepaid registered mail or by personal service; notices to be served upon or filed with the Board may be

addressed to or served upon the Chief Executive Officer of the Board, Ottawa, Canada.

(3) Where by the Act or by these rules a notice is required to be given by the Board, it may be given by the Chief Executive Officer.

Quorum of the Board

4. (1) Three members of the Board including the Chairman and one member representative of employers and one member representative of employees constitute a quorum for the purpose of any hearing or decision of the Board or the transaction of other business of the Board.

(2) The decision of the majority of the members of the Board present and constituting a quorum of the Board is a decision of the Board and, in the event of a tie, the Chairman has a casting vote.

(3) The Chief Executive Officer, with the concurrence of the Chairman, may set down any application or other matter pending before the Board for hearing by the Board and fix the time and place of the hearing, and shall do so in any case upon the request of the Chairman.

(4) Meetings of the Board shall be held as determined by the Board or at the call of the Chairman.

Enlarging or Abridging Time

5. When the Board deems it advisable it may postpone or adjourn the hearing or consideration of any matter for such time and from time to time and upon such terms as it may deem fit; or in any matter or proceeding abridge or enlarge the time prescribed by these rules for doing any act, filing any document or instituting any proceedings before it.

Decisions of the Board

6. All decisions of the Board shall be evidenced in the form of an order signed by the Chief Executive Officer.

Amendment of Proceedings

7. Any application or other document filed with the Board in connection with any proceeding under the Act may be amended at any time by leave of the Board upon such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe.

Time for Filing Second Application

(Section 60 (1) of the Act)

8. Where an application for certification has been refused by the Board, the Board shall not entertain any further application by the applicant for certification in respect of the same or substantially the same unit of employees until a period of six months has elapsed following the date of the decision, except by special leave of the Board where the Board is of opinion that the prior application was rejected on account of a technical error or omission in connection therewith.

9. (1) Subject to these rules, in any proceedings before it, the Board shall afford an opportunity to all interested parties either to present oral or written evidence or make oral or written representations on the matters at issue as the Board deems advisable in the circumstances.

(2) Where any question arises in any proceedings before the Board as to whether a party is an interested party therein the Board shall decide the question and its decision thereon is final and conclusive.

Application for Certification of Bargaining Agent

(Section 7 of the Act)

10. (1) An application by a trade union for certification as bargaining agent under section 7 of the Act shall be in writing duly signed on behalf of a trade union as provided in section 47 of the Act and verified by statutory declaration or affidavit of the person or persons who signed the application.

(2) Upon the filing of the application the Board shall give notice thereof and send one or more copies of the application to the employer of the employees in the proposed bargaining unit and to any other interested party.

(3) In any particular case where the Board deems it advisable, the Board may require the employer to post one or more copies of the application and notice and to keep them posted for seven days in a conspicuous place or places in his establishment where they are most likely to come to the attention of the employees in the proposed bargaining unit, and in such case, forthwith upon the expiry of the period of posting, the employer shall file with the Board a statutory declaration proving compliance with the instructions of the Board for posting.

(4) Within seven days of receipt of the notice and copy of the application, the employer and any other party to whom the notice is sent shall notify the Board that he desires or does not desire, as the case may be, to intervene to contest the application and file reply thereto.

(5) Where notice of intervention is filed by the employer or other interested party, the party filing the notice shall file with the Board, within fourteen days of service upon him of the notice and copy of the application referred to in subsection 2, a reply to the application in writing signed on his behalf as provided in section 47 of the Act and verified by affidavit or sworn declaration of the persons who signed the reply.

(6) The reply shall contain a concise statement of the material facts upon which the intervener intends to rely and shall specifically admit or deny each of the statements made in the application.

(7) The reply shall also state whether or not a hearing before the Board is desired by the intervener in order to present evidence or make further representations in the matter, and where a hearing is requested, the reasons for such request, the nature of the further oral representations or evidence that it is proposed to make or present, shall be stated.

(8) Upon the filing of the reply, the Board shall send a copy thereof to the applicant who shall inform the Board forthwith upon receipt thereof whether or not he desires a hearing on the application for the purpose of making oral representations or presenting evidence and the nature of the representations and evidence it is proposed to make or present at the hearing.

(9) Where the Board is of opinion that a hearing on an application is advisable, notice fixing a time and place of the hearing shall be given to the applicant and to the employer and to all other interveners filing replies; the notice may be given by mail, telegraph or telephone.

Application to the Board to Prescribe a Provision for the Final Settlement of Differences Concerning the Meaning or Violation of a Collective Agreement

(Section 19 of the Act)

11. (1) An application to the Board to prescribe a provision for the final settlement of differences concerning the meaning or violation of a collective agreement may be made to the Board by either party thereto signed in the manner provided in section 47 of the Act and duly verified by affidavit or statutory declaration of the person or persons who signed the application.

(2) The application shall set forth the names and addresses of the parties to the collective agreement in respect of which it is desired to have the provision prescribed, the date of execution of the agreement and its duration, and the reasons for making the application; a true copy of the collective agreement shall be filed with the application.

(3) Upon filing of the application, the Board shall give notice and send a copy thereof to the other party to the collective agreement.

(4) Within fourteen days of receipt of notice and copy of the application, the other party to the collective agreement may file with the Board a written reply to the application signed as provided in section 47 of the Act and verified by affidavit or sworn declaration of the person or persons who signed the reply.

(5) The reply shall contain a concise statement of the facts and arguments upon which the party making a reply intends to rely and shall specifically admit or deny each of the statements made in the application.

(6) The reply shall also state whether or not a hearing before the Board is desired in order to make further oral representations or present evidence and where a hearing is requested, the reply shall state the reasons therefor and the nature of the representations or evidence that it is proposed to make or to present.

(7) Upon the filing of the reply, the Board shall send a copy thereof to the applicant who shall inform the Board forthwith whether or not he desires a hearing on the application and, if so, the nature of the oral representations or evidence that he proposes to make or present at the hearing.

(8) Where the Board is of opinion that a hearing on an application is advisable, notice fixing the time and place of the hearing shall be given to the interested parties; the notice may be given by mail, telegraph or telephone.

Complaints Alleging Failure to Negotiate

(Section 43 of the Act)

12. (1) Where the Minister of Labour pursuant to section 43 of the Act has referred to the Board a complaint from a

party to collective bargaining that any other party to the collective bargaining has failed to comply with paragraph (a) of section 14 of the Act or with paragraph (a) of section 15 of the Act, the Board shall send a copy of the complaint to the party alleged to be in default and shall by notice require that party to file and that party shall thereupon file with the Board within ten days of receipt of the notice, a reply to the complaint in writing signed in the manner provided by section 47 of the Act and verified by affidavit or statutory declaration of the persons who signed the reply.

(2) The reply shall state whether or not a hearing in the matter is desired and, if so, the nature of the representations or evidence that it is proposed to make or present.

(3) Before proceeding as provided in subsection one the Board may require the complainant to furnish further particulars in writing of the complaint and a full statement of the facts relied upon in support thereof duly verified by affidavit or sworn declaration.

(4) The reply to the complaint shall contain a concise statement of the facts upon which the party making the reply intends to rely and shall set out the facts and circumstances relating to the bargaining negotiations within the knowledge of that party and shall specifically admit or deny each of the statements made in the complaint.

(5) The respondent shall forward with the reply a copy of any notice or notices to commence collective bargaining given by or on behalf of the complainant to the respondent or by the respondent to the complainant and being or purporting to be given pursuant to section 12 or section 13 of the Act and received or given by the respondent, as the case may be.

(6) Where the Board is of opinion that a hearing on a complaint is advisable, notice fixing the time and place of hearing shall be given to the interested parties; the notice may be given by mail, telegraph or telephone.

(7) Upon the filing of a reply, the Board shall send a copy thereof to the complainant.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Board may at any time following receipt of a complaint referred to the Board by the Minister, if it deems it expedient to do so, set the matter down for hearing before the Board at such time and place as may be fixed by the Board therefor.

(9) In the disposition of the complaint, the Board may take into consideration the reports of any inquiries made by it or that the Minister of Labour has caused to be made in connection with the complaint prior to the transmission of the complaint to the Board and that the Minister has made available to the Board.

Failure to Make Reply

13. Where upon an application or other proceedings before the Board, a party fails to give notice or to make reply within the time prescribed by these rules for doing so, that party is not entitled, except by leave of the Board, to any further notice of proceedings in the matter or to make further representations or to give further evidence to the Board in connection therewith.

Time of Filing

(Section 52, subsection (2) of the Act)

14. (1) Where the Board has directed a trade union or employers' organization to file with it a statutory declaration stating the names and addresses of its officers or a copy of its constitution and by-laws, the trade union or employers' organization shall comply therewith within seven days of the receipt of notice.

(2) Every trade union and employers' organization making application to the Board under these rules shall file with the Board a copy of its constitution and by-laws and the names and addresses of its officers, if they are not at that time already on file with the Board.

Member in Good Standing

(Section 7 of the Act)

15. For the purposes of section 7 of the Act, a member in good standing of a trade union shall be deemed by the Board to be a person who, in the opinion of the Board, is at the date of the application for certification

- (a) a member of the union; and
- (b) has, on his own behalf, paid at least one month's union dues for or within the period commencing on the first day of the third month preceding the calendar month in which the application is made and ending upon the date of the application; or
- (c) where he has joined the union within the period mentioned in paragraph (b) has, on his own behalf, paid the union application or admission fee in an amount at least equal to one month's union dues.

Votes of Employees

(Section 9 of the Act)

16. (1) Where the Board has directed that a vote be taken of the employees in a bargaining unit, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the taking of the vote and reporting thereon to the Board, and, subject to the direction of the Board, he has authority on behalf of the Board to settle all matters pertaining to the taking of the vote and to issue directions deemed necessary by him for the taking of the vote, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, authority to—

- (a) settle the list of employees entitled to vote;
- (b) settle the form of the ballot;
- (c) fix the method of voting and the time and place or places for the taking of the vote;
- (d) settle the forms of notice of election and provide for the posting thereof;
- (e) appoint a returning officer, deputy returning officer and poll clerks as he may deem necessary;
- (f) direct, in any case, that certain ballots be segregated and referred to the Board for a ruling;
- (g) give any special directions he may deem necessary as to the proper conduct of the vote.

(2) Every interested party shall comply with every reasonable request made by the

Chief Executive Officer, or any person designated by him to assist in the taking of the vote, for information or assistance required by him in the preparation for or the taking of the vote.

17. (1) The Chief Executive Officer of the Board, subject to the direction of the Board, is responsible for the processing of applications made to the Board, the issue of notices on behalf of the Board, the conduct of investigations for the Board in connection with applications and other matters coming before the Board and may, subject to the direction of the Chairman, in his discretion, undertake or cause to be undertaken such

investigation on the Board's behalf as he deems necessary in the circumstances of the case, and is responsible for the preparation and submission of reports to the Board concerning the matters mentioned in this section, and, subject to the direction of the Chairman, the issue of orders giving effect to the decisions of the Board.

(2) The Secretary of the Board shall keep a record of the proceedings and decisions of the Board and orders made by it, and shall assist the Chief Executive Officer in the discharge of his duties; in the absence of the Chief Executive Officer for any reason the Secretary shall act in his place.

Recent Decisions of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 has released its findings in cases heard on September 14, 1948.

Case No. 572 concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Pacific Division) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The controversy concerned the handling of mail by baggagemen.

The joint statement of facts revealed that mailmen were taken off and baggagemen were required to handle mail between Ruby Creek and Midway on both the east and west runs, a distance of 305.3 miles, on trains No's 12 and 11 running between Vancouver and Medicine Hat.

In their argument before the Board the employees quoted the relevant article in the Trainmen's schedule which provided compensation to train baggagemen "who receive, help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or delivery, between or at terminals, any sacks of His Majesty's mail. . . ." They contended that the Clause quoted was agreed upon for the purpose of helping to load or unload mail on runs where no regular mail car was in service, such as a mixed train, or overflow mail that could not be put in the regular mail car, and further, that no such assurance of compensation was given where regular mail service was established on runs over a portion of the territory as in the case under review.

The Company reviewed in detail the procedure followed in such cases—"as far back as the Company's files and records in that respect go. . . ." B.C. District circular No. 36 dated August 17, 1944, addressed to agents, baggage masters and train baggagemen was quoted: . . . "it will be necessary for train baggagemen to handle mail as formerly between Midway and Ruby Creek in both directions". The Company held that the employees concerned were "being compensated for that work in accordance with the terms of the agreement."

Further written and oral evidence was presented by both parties in the controversy.

The Board ruled that the contention of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 573 concerning the Canadian Pacific Express Company (Prairie Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The dispute centred around the claim of an agent for remuneration at \$125 a day (\$132.50) for services rendered the Company by meeting trains No's 330 and 52 at Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, for 106 days during the summer of 1947, outside his assigned railway office hours of duty, for the purpose of handling express business. The agent's average monthly express commission at Saltcoats amounted to \$110.

In their brief presented to the Board, the employees set forth in considerable detail the negotiations between the Company's Superintendent and the Agent with respect to the extra duties to which the latter had been assigned. In addition extracts from the several relevant agreements between the Company and its joint Express and Railway agents were extensively quoted.

The Company held that due consideration had been given the spread of hours which the agent was obliged to work and that he had been receiving "substantial amounts" from the Company in express commissions averaging \$4.29 per working day. The Company maintained that if the agent did not wish personally to handle the traffic, he should have arranged the necessary assistance, and paid for such assistance out of the commissions received, which, it was asserted, were "ample for the purpose."

The parties to the controversy appeared before the Board and presented further written and oral evidence in support of their contentions.

The Board decided that the contention of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 574 between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, concerning the dismissal of a train conductor in connection with the derailment of a first-class passenger train running between Levis, Quebec, and Campbellton, N.B., in March, 1948.

The joint statement of facts indicated that the train left Campbellton at 4:40 a.m. on March 2, two hours and five minutes late. Prior to the departure of the train from Rivière du Loup (an intermediate station), at 10:37 a.m., the conductor received four train orders, one of which read, "Siding on St. Andre (15.6 miles distant) will be used as main track". Twenty minutes after the train left Rivière du Loup, it was derailed on entering the siding at St. Andre.

The conductor was taken out of service on arrival of the train at Levis at 8:45 p.m. of the same day. Following an investigation in the Assistant Superintendent's office in Levis four days later the conductor was informed that he had been discharged from the service on the ground of "failure to take necessary action to have speed of train restricted approaching east switch of siding at St. Andre, resulting in derailment of engine and all cars of train No. 1 . . . also for giving incorrect information at the investigation." The conductor was reinstated as a brakeman on June 1, 1948, and resumed duty as a baggageman on June 6.

The employees contended that the engineer (fatally injured in the accident) had a clear view of approximately two miles and it had been observed by the conductor that the engineer had made two applications of the automatic brake while approaching the scene of the accident, thus reducing speed to what the conductor estimated to be 25 miles an hour. They also claimed that there was nothing in the operating rules governing the speed of trains entering a passing track, nor was there any rule or special instructions requiring conductors of passenger trains to give any communicating signals in such instances. Consequently, they asserted, they were unable to find that the conductor had violated any of the Company rules. They contended, also that he had been wrongfully accused of giving incorrect information.

The Company, in its rebuttal presented a detailed and technical statement covering the train orders, the speed of the train and the condition of the track at the point of derailment both before and after the accident. Evidence was produced to show that the train was travelling at an excessive speed as it approached St. Andre and that

immediately following the derailment the engine overturned and travelled on its side a distance of 308 feet.

In summing up its case, the Company contended that the conductor's actions prior to this accident "indicate conclusively that in discharging him from the service, the Canadian National Railways took the only course of action open to them . . . (he) has indicated that he does not properly appreciate his responsibility as a conductor. . . ."

Additional oral and written evidence was presented in support of the respective contentions.

The Board decided that the contention of the employees was not sustained, but recommended that consideration be given to modifying the restrictions placed on this employee's services.

Case No. 575 concerning the Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in connection with the discharge of a yard foreman following the derailment of a passenger train at Niagara Falls, June, 1948.

The joint statement of facts revealed that a passenger train consisting of an engine and nine cars ran into an open main line switch of a stub track, resulting in the train running over the end of the track and causing personal injuries to 13 passengers, employees and other parties on the Company's property and extensive damage to equipment and property. Investigation showed that the yard foreman had used the switch about four hours prior to the accident and had been discharged for violating the rule that "switches must at all times be secured, and main track switches when not in use must be kept locked."

The employee's brief contained an assertion by the yard foreman that he had closed and locked the switch to the stub siding upon which the accident occurred. Corroborative evidence was presented by the engineer and fireman who had been placing cars on the stub track and also by a yard helper. It was also claimed that the siding in question was used by maintenance of way and bridge and building forces in securing supplies from the shed, as well as by yard crews in switching.

The Company in its statement described in detail the yard assignment which had been carried out on the morning of the accident under the supervision of the yard foreman. It was asserted that when the yard helper had opened the main line switch to the stub-track siding, he placed the lock on the switchstand, instead of locking the switch, and that lock and switch

were in that position when examined after the accident. The further claims were made that the main track at that location had not been used by any engine or crew in the interval between the completion of the yard assignment and the time of the accident, that the switch lock was in good condition, that there was no evidence to show that the yard foreman had closed and

locked the switch, but rather that he had engaged himself in other work some distance away.

Additional oral evidence was submitted in support of the respective contentions.

The Board decided that the contention of the employees had been sustained to the extent of reinstatement of the yard foreman without pay for time lost.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and from the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and schedules under Industrial Standards Acts, etc. are summarized in separate articles following this.

Logging

ONTARIO.—CERTAIN PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER PULPWOOD CUTTING OPERATORS IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO AND THE LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Agreement negotiated jointly but signed by individual companies, to be in effect from September 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The companies recognize the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Check-off*: the companies agree to deduct union dues from time to time from moneys due employees who so authorize and remit same to the union.

Hours of work for day workers shall be 8 per day, 6 days a week, a 48-hour week (except cooks, cookees, chore boys, watchmen, barn bosses, raftsmen). Walking distance up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way or riding time up to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour each way shall not be included in the above 8-hour day. Any time worked in excess of 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week shall be paid for at the regular rate of pay. However, men will work as many hours during the week as may be necessary to do the work in hand during the driving season and the ice and snow hauling season. *Vacations with pay*: every employee covered by the agreement shall receive vacation credits, in lieu of vacations with pay, equal to 2 per cent of his gross earnings during his employment providing he works a minimum of 75 days within a 4-month period with the same company.

Sick leave with pay is a provision of two of the agreements summarized this month, that between the Dryden Paper Company and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and that between the Ronson Art Metal Works (Canada) Ltd. and the United Steelworkers of America. Both agreements provide for one week's sick leave with pay per year under stated conditions and one of them for an additional two weeks at half pay.

Daily wage rates for certain classes: loaders and unloaders, hand drillers, sorters, sluicers, jackladder feeders \$7.35, skidders and rollers \$7.45, teamsters \$7.35 to \$7.70, tractor and truck drivers \$7.40 to \$9.40, river drivers \$7.75 and \$8.05, saw filers \$7.40 to \$8.45, blacksmiths \$7.70 to \$9.10, mechanics \$7.70 to \$9.40, cooks \$7.70 to \$9.10, cookees \$5.75 to \$6.30, general labourers \$7.15, apprentices \$5.50. A special rate may be established for aged and handicapped workers. The charge for board and lodging shall be \$1.65 per calendar day, and the companies agree to maintain a policy of good conditions in respect to cleanliness, sanitation and health.

Provision is made for *seniority rights*, *grievance procedure* and an *apprenticeship plan*.

Manufacturing

Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

MERRITTON, ONT.—ALLIANCE PAPER MILLS LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL 77.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1948, to April 30, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., March 1947, p. 367) with the following change—*Hourly wage rates* for certain classes (includes a 14 cents per hour increase in 1947 and a 10 per cent increase

on male rates 95 cents and over and on female rates, 11 per cent on all male rates under 95 cents effective May 1, 1948): paper mills—beater engineers \$1.12 to \$1.27, second hands (beaters) 95 cents to \$1.04, third hands (beaters) 93 cents to \$1.04; paper machine tenders \$1.23 to \$1.43, back tenders \$1.07 to \$1.21, third hands 97 cents to \$1.04, fourth hands 93 to 97 cents, packers 98 cents, cutter operator and embosser operator \$1, firemen \$1.12, labourers 90 cents; sulphite mill—digester operators \$1.24, bleach and acid operators \$1.16, shipping 93 to 98 cents, ash handlers \$1.03 to \$1.05, labourers 90 cents; bag mill—girls (inexperienced) 72 cents; (experienced) 74 cents; maintenance—electricians, machinists \$1.03 to \$1.22, millwrights \$1.02 to \$1.18, pipefitters \$1.04 to \$1.20, helpers 94 cents, painters 97 cents to \$1.07, oilers \$1.04.

DRYDEN, ONT.—THE DRYDEN PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 223) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 105).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1948, to June 1, 1949, and thereafter from year to year. *Union Security:* any employee who is now or later becomes a member of the signatory unions shall maintain such membership in good standing as a condition of employment. New employees, eligible for membership, shall join such unions after 30 days. When hiring new employees the company will give preference to union members, if such are available and are capable of doing the required work.

Hours of work: for day workers, 8 per day 6 days a week: four workers will be organized into shifts of 8 hours or less, shifts to rotate in sequence weekly. Woods department 10 hours per day. *Overtime:* time and one-half will be paid day workers if called at night for the time worked; four workers will be paid time and one-half for all time worked during the regular shut down periods on Sundays and on 5 specified holidays, 4 of which are paid holidays. In the woods department, time and one-half after 60 hours per week.

Vacation with pay: one week to all employees with one year's continuous service, 2 weeks to employees with 5 or more years' continuous service with the company.

Sick leave with pay: an employee with one year's seniority with the company may be paid his regular wages for 6 days in any calendar year if he is confined to his home or a hospital because of illness or non-industrial accident for 10 or more days upon furnishing satisfactory proof to the company.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: pulp mill, woodroom—chippermen, oilers \$1.05, slashers \$1.04, sawyers \$1.38; new recovery room—operators \$1.20, helpers \$1.08 and \$1.12, oilers \$1.03; digesters and diffusers—cooks \$1.20, helpers 99 cents and \$1.07, diffuser men \$1.11, helpers 99 cents and \$1.06; mechanical—electricians, machinists \$1.14 to \$1.25, welders, pipefitters, millwrights \$1.18 and \$1.26, helpers \$1.03 to \$1.09, painters \$1.09 and \$1.14; boiler room—engineers, mechanics (second and third class) \$1.31 and \$1.26, firemen (third and fourth class) \$1.16 and \$1.11, ash handlers 98 cents, yard labourers 95 cents; paper mill—machine tenders \$1.26 to \$1.60, back tenders \$1.13

to \$1.40, third hands \$1.04 to \$1.23, fourth hands \$1.01 to \$1.10, fifth hands 99 cents to \$1.05, broke hustlers, broke beatermen 95 cents, beatermen \$1.40, helpers 98 cents to \$1.18, grinder men, wet press operators 96 cents, oilers \$1.13; finishing room—shippers \$1.11 to \$1.26, checkers \$1.06 to \$1.08, loaders 98 cents; female workers—checkers 82 cents, counters, liner makers 77 cents, beginners 69 cents. Woods department—truck drivers \$1.03 and \$1.13, dragline drivers \$1.48, tractor drivers \$1.23 and \$1.48, mechanics \$1.24 and \$1.36, millwright \$1.26, blacksmith \$1.23, labourers 95 cents.

Provision is made for *seniority rights, grievance procedure* and an *apprenticeship plan*.

Manufacturing

Metal Products

ARVIDA, P.Q.—THE ALUMINIUM COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED AND LE SYNDICAT NATIONAL DES EMPLOYÉS DE L'ALUMINIUM D'ARVIDA, INC.

Agreement of September 18, 1945, amended in 1946, 1947, and June 22, 1948, and to be in effect to May 15, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice. Neither the company nor the union will discriminate against any employee by reason of race, colour, creed, nationality, religious or political beliefs, or union or non-union affiliation or activity. *Check-off:* company will deduct union dues monthly from the pay of members who so authorize and remit same to the union.

Hours of work: day workers—8 per day Monday through Saturday, a 48-hour week; shift workers—8 per shift, 6 days a week. Shift workers will be entitled to an average of at least one rest day per calendar week. They shall be allowed time off for meals (not to exceed 20 minutes) during the middle of the shift. *Overtime:* time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week providing a full week has been worked (any approved absence to be counted). Nine specified statutory holidays will be observed as holidays for day workers.

Vacation with pay: all hourly paid employees who have been continuously employed by the company during the preceding 12 months shall be entitled to one week and each succeeding year provided they have worked at least 1,800 hours since last vacation. After completing 5 years of continuous service, employees shall be entitled to 2 weeks providing they have worked at least 1,800 hours during preceding year.

Wage rates as set forth in an appendix to the agreement are made a part of the agreement. These rates will be reviewed once each year and adjustments within the ranges will be made. When an employee at the maximum rate for his class is promoted to a higher class in the same occupation, his pay shall be increased by at least 2 cents per hour.

The hourly wage ranges for certain classes for day workers (shift workers receive 2 cents per hour more in each class) follow: apprentices 65 cents to \$1, analysts 93 cents to \$1.11, armature winders \$1.05 to \$1.22, blacksmiths, millwrights \$1.01 to \$1.25, brakemen 92 cents to \$1.15, coremakers, fitters, moulders \$1.01 to \$1.24, crane-men 88 cents to \$1.01, electricians \$1.05 to \$1.28,

furnacemen 93 cents to \$1.13, groundmen 91 cents to \$1.03, labourers 87 to 90 cents, linemen \$1.06 to \$1.18, machinists \$1.06 to \$1.28, mechanics 98 cents to \$1.24, pipe-fitters \$1.01 to \$1.21, tinsmiths \$1.01 to \$1.23, truck drivers 88 cents to \$1.07, welders \$1.01 to \$1.28. A *cost-of-living bonus* effective June 22, 1948, of 1 cent an hour will be paid if the cost-of-living index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics goes up to 155, and an additional 1 cent an hour if the index goes up to 157. However the bonus shall be decreased by 1 cent an hour if the index after reaching 157 falls below 155 and an additional 1 cent an hour if the index falls below 153.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*.

ARVIDA, P.Q.—THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED AND LE SYNDICAT NATIONAL DES COMMIS DE BUREAU D'ARVIDA.

Agreement to be in effect from August 13, 1948, to August 12, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company and the union will not discriminate against any employee by reason of race, colour, creed, nationality, religious or political belief or of union affiliation or non-union affiliation or union activity and will not tolerate any such discrimination.

Hours of work: standard working hours for day clerks are 8 per day Monday through Saturday, a 48-hour week. This is the maximum; actually the working hours for plant clerks range from 39½ to 48 hours per week. Shift clerks work an 8-hour shift with time up to 20 minutes allowed off for meals. Shift workers will be entitled to an average of at least one rest day per calendar week. Any employee who works over 48 hours per week at the request of his departmental head, and has not had the equivalent time off for sick leave or other reasons during the current calendar year may by arrangement with his departmental head, when mutually agreeable, secure time off equal to the excess hours worked. Nine specified statutory holidays shall be observed as holidays for day clerks. Shift clerks are not allowed these statutory holidays due to the nature of continuous operations.

Vacation with pay: 2 weeks to employees engaged on or before October the first of the preceding year. One week to employees engaged after the first of October but before the first of April in the year during which the holidays are to be taken. Thereafter employees receive 2 weeks provided they have worked at least 1,800 hours during preceding year.

Weekly wage rates, minimum and maximum—junior clerks \$23 and \$32, intermediate clerks \$33 and \$49, senior clerks \$50 and \$70.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*.

KINGSTON, ONT.—ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED AND UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 343.

Agreement to be in effect from July 30, 1948, to June 1, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., July, 1946, p. 927) with the following changes—*Statutory holidays* are increased from 6 to 8. *Check-off* of union dues provided by the company for employees who

so authorize for the term of the agreement or until revoked. *Vacation with pay* regulations have been changed to provide for 2 weeks vacation with pay to employees with 5 years' continuous service with the company instead of 7 years' service. *Minimum hourly wage rates* have been increased by 7½ to 12½ cents per hour over the 1947 rates, and a night shift differential of 5 cents per hour is paid for work on off-shifts.

TORONTO, ONT.—RONSON ART METAL WORKS (CANADA) LIMITED AND THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (LOCAL 2450).

Agreement of September 13, 1946, modified and extended from September 13, 1948, to September 13, 1949. All present members of the union in good standing must as a condition of employment remain members of the union in good standing during the term of the agreement. All new employees eligible to the union, must after their probationary period join the union within 30 days and remain members in good standing.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. *Overtime* at time and one-half shall be paid for time worked in excess of the regular hours and double time for all work on Sundays and 8 specified holidays, which are paid holidays for employees with 60 days' service who work the days immediately preceding and following the holiday. *Vacation with pay:* one week shall be granted to employees with one year's continuous service with the company, an extra day for each additional year to a maximum of 2 weeks. Employees with 6 to 9 months' service with the company receive ½ a week, and employees with 9 months to a year ¾ of a week vacation.

Sick benefit: all employees with one year's service or more to receive one week's pay at their regular rate (40 hours straight pay), and 2 weeks at one-half their regular rate in the event of proven sickness. This benefit shall apply only once in any calendar year.

Hourly wage rates: effective September 13, 1948, hourly wage rates are increased 13 cents for all male employees of 18 years and over, and 8 cents for all female employees, so that a minimum of 83 cents per hour is established for males, and 68 cents per hour for females. The increase also brings the hourly maximum for males to the following by departments: foot press 83 cents, soldering \$1.06, enamelling \$1.08, polishing \$1.18, repair, assembling \$1.03, examining, finishing and parts room clerks 83 cents. All piece workers will receive an increase in their piece work rates proportional to the increases made to the time workers.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Non-Metallic Minerals and Chemicals

SARNIA, ONT.—DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED (PRIVATELY OWNED PLANTS), AND UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 13324, DISTRICT 50.

Agreement to be in effect from August 12, 1948, to October 12, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees in the processing and maintenance departments of the company's privately owned plants at Sarnia. There shall be no

discrimination, coercion, restraint or influence by the company or union because of membership or non-membership in any labour organization or activity or lack of activity therein. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues from the bi-weekly pay of employees who so authorize and an initiation fee up to \$3 during the life of the agreement.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday for day workers, for shift workers 8 per shift normally with schedule so arranged to give 2 days off every 8 days. *Overtime*: for day workers, time and one-half for work in excess of the regular hours and for all work on Saturdays; double time for all work on Sundays and on 8 specified holidays and for hours worked in excess of 16 in one stretch without relief or from midnight to 8 a.m. where a minimum of 7½ hours of regular days' work has been performed before midnight. For shift workers

time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day, for all time worked on the first day of an employee's scheduled "two consecutive days off"; double time for all work on the second day of an employee's scheduled "two consecutive days off", or on 8 specified holidays, time worked in excess of 16 hours in one stretch without relief or between midnight and 8 a.m. when employee has already completed regular shift by midnight. An employee will be paid for any of 8 specified holidays that fall on a regular working day provided he has worked his regular turn the day before and the day after the holiday. *Vacation with pay*: one week to employees with one year's service with the company, 2 weeks to employees with 3 or more years' service with the company.

Wage rates during the term of the agreement will conform to the existing scale.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec,* include the extension of one new agreement, the amendment of 6 other agreements and the correction of one agreement. These include the extension of a new agreement for retail stores at Granby in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of October 23, the amendment of the agreements for printing trades at Quebec, for the furniture industry for the province and for building trades at Hull in the issue of October 30, and the correction of the agreement for the wholesale fur industry at Montreal in the issue of November 13. The other amendments are summarized below.

A request for the amendment of the agreement for building trades at Hull was gazetted October 23. Requests for a new agreement for printing trades at Quebec

* In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employers or association of employers, either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of objections, after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties.

Summaries of this legislation and amendments to it were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, p. 417, June, 1935, p. 526, July, 1936, p. 607, December, p. 1127, July, 1937, p. 745, May, 1938, p. 503, June, 1939, p. 576, August, 1940, p. 812, June, 1941, p. 647, July, 1943, p. 1026, May, 1946, p. 681. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* monthly since June, 1934.

and for the amendment of the agreements for the building materials industry for the province, for the ornamental iron and bronze industry at Montreal and for building trades at Montreal and at Hull were all published October 30. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers at Joliette and at St. Johns and Iberville were gazetted November 6. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for retail food stores at Quebec, for the uncorrugated paper box industry for the province, for barbers and hairdressers at Quebec, for the building materials industry for the province and for a new agreement for retail stores at Rimouski were gazetted November 13. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for hardware and paint stores at Quebec, for building trades at Montreal and at Hull, for hospital and charitable institution employees at St. Hyacinthe, for barbers and hairdressers in Missisquoi County and for clockmakers in the Eastern Townships and for a new agreement for wholesale and retail commercial establishments at Roberval were all published November 20.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessment on the parties.

Manufacturing

Fur and Leather Products

SHOE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated October 21, and gazetted October 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Jan.-Feb., 1948, p. 51, April, p. 331, Nov., p. 1245, and previous issues). Agreement to remain in effect until September 1, 1949,

and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Present amendments to be retro-active to September 1, 1948.

Operations and classifications: the description of operations and classifications is amended by adding several new operations and by transferring a few operations to other classes.

Minimum wage rates: the new wage rates for hourly-paid and for piece-work employees are shown in the accompanying tables. The minimum wage rates for office employees are increased from 37 to 40.7 cents per hour in zone I, from 34 to 37.4 cents in zone II, and from 32 to 35.2 cents in zone III.

Minimum hourly wage rates for hourly-paid employees of the pattern making, cutting, sole leather, lasting, making and finishing departments

| | I | Zones II | III |
|----------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Class 1..... | \$0.95 | \$0.90 | \$0.83 |
| Apprentice: | | | |
| 1st, 1,200 hours..... | 0.70 | 0.665 | 0.61 |
| 2nd, 1,200 hours..... | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.70 |
| Class 2..... | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.70 |
| Apprentice: | | | |
| 1st, 600 hours..... | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.48 |
| 2nd, 600 hours..... | 0.70 | 0.665 | 0.61 |
| Class 3..... | 0.70 | 0.665 | 0.61 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.48 |
| Class 4..... | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.48 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.35 |
| Class 5..... | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.35 |
| Class 6..... | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.305 |

(The above rates are increases ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour over previous rates.)

Minimum hourly wage rates for piece-work employees of the pattern making, cutting, sole leather, lasting, making and finishing departments

| | I | Zones II | III |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Class 1..... | \$1.045 | \$0.99 | \$0.915 |
| Apprentice: | | | |
| 1st, 1,200 hours..... | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.67 |
| 2nd, 1,200 hours..... | 0.88 | 0.835 | 0.77 |
| Class 2..... | 0.88 | 0.835 | 0.77 |
| Apprentice: | | | |
| 1st, 600 hours..... | 0.605 | 0.57 | 0.53 |
| 2nd, 600 hours..... | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.67 |
| Class 3..... | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.67 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.605 | 0.57 | 0.53 |
| Class 4..... | 0.605 | 0.57 | 0.53 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.385 |
| Class 5..... | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.385 |
| Class 6..... | 0.385 | 0.365 | 0.335 |

(The above rates are increases ranging from 4 to 8 cents per hour over previous rates.)

Minimum hourly wage rates for hourly-paid employees of the sewing department

| | I | Zones II | III |
|----------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Class A..... | \$0.50 | \$0.475 | \$0.44 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.395 |
| Class B..... | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.395 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.305 |
| Class C..... | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.305 |

(The above rates are increases ranging from 4 to 9 cents per hour over previous rates.)

Minimum hourly wage rates for piece-work employees of the sewing department

| | I | Zones II | III |
|----------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| Class A..... | \$0.55 | \$0.52 | \$0.485 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.495 | 0.475 | 0.435 |
| Class B..... | 0.495 | 0.475 | 0.435 |
| Apprentice: 600 hours..... | 0.385 | 0.365 | 0.335 |
| Class C..... | 0.385 | 0.365 | 0.335 |

(The above rates are increases ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents per hour over previous rates.)

Vacation: in addition to the week's vacation already provided for, every employer shall grant between Christmas Day and January 6 of each year, under the same conditions, a second week's vacation with pay equivalent to 2 per cent of the wages earned from January 1 to December 25 preceding the vacation week.

Metal Products

MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR INDUSTRY, QUEBEC DISTRICT.

An Order in Council, dated October 21, and gazetted October 30, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1247).

Territorial jurisdiction comprises the City of Quebec and within a radius of 50 miles from its limits; however, this jurisdiction covers only the territory comprised in the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny.

Certain changes have been made in the classification of trades, and the new wage scale is as follows:—

Minimum wage rates in zone I: toolmaker \$1 per hour, tracer 80 cents, general machinist, pattern-maker 80 cents, lathe, shaper, etc., operator, marine mechanic, fitting mechanic, general boilermaker, tinsmith, pipe mechanic, welder 75 cents, joiner in a mechanical engineering shop, blacksmith, cutter (oxyacetylene, electricity) 70 cents, machine operator, first year 60 cents, second year 65 cents, third year 70 cents, assembler, first year 55 cents, second year 60 cents, third year 65 cents, fourth year 70 cents, storeman 65 cents, truck driver 62 cents, helper 60 cents, labourer 55 cents. (These rates are 5 cents per hour higher than those paid in zone II and 15 cents higher than in zone III, with the exception of joiner in a mechanical engineering shop whose rate is 5 cents per hour higher than in zone II and 10 cents higher than in zone III.) The rate for boiler-

maker, erector and welder is unchanged at \$1.15, and helpers of these trades, 85 cents.

Construction

MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR INDUSTRY, QUEBEC DISTRICT.

See above, under "Manufacturing: Metal Products".

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated October 21, and gazetted October 30, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 993, Nov., p. 1247) by increasing the minimum wage rates of certain trades as follows: marble setter from \$1.30 to \$1.40 per hour, tile setter, terrazzo layer from \$1.23 to \$1.40 per hour, terrazzo polishing machine operator (dry) from \$1.08 to \$1.23 per hour, terrazzo polishing machine operator (wet) from 90 cents to \$1.05 per hour; hand marble polisher is paid a minimum of \$1.10 per hour.

Minimum wage rates for apprentices in certain trades are increased as follows: for the trades of marble, tile and terrazzo setters by 11 cents per hour in the first and second year, 15 cents in third year and 18 cents in fourth year; for terrazzo polishing machine operator (dry) 7 cents per hour in first 3 months, 13 cents in second 3 months and 15 cents after 6 months; for terrazzo polishing machine operator (wet) 16 cents per hour in first 3 months and 15 cents after 3 months. The minimum hourly rates for apprentices in the marble, tile and terrazzo setters' trades now are 85 cents to \$1.25, apprentice terrazzo polishing machine operators (dry) 95 cents to \$1.23, apprentice terrazzo polishing machine operators (wet) 90 cents to \$1.05.

Overtime for employees in the trades of marble, tile and terrazzo layers and terrazzo dry or water polishing machine operators is payable at time and one-half with double time between midnight and 8 a.m.

Industrial Standards Acts, Etc.

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Recent proceedings under the Industrial Standards Acts, etc.* include new schedules for barbers at London, at Woodstock, at Pembroke and at Galt, Hespeler and

Preston, published in *The Ontario Gazette* of October 9. Other Orders in Council are summarized below.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Construction

PLUMBERS, SAINT JOHN.

An Order in Council, gazetted November 10, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for plumbers at Saint John and

of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zones designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and to amendments to them are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1948, page 1422.

*In six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers and employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours

within a radius of 15 miles, to be in effect until May 1, 1949.

Hours: 8 per day Monday to Friday, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half for the first 6 hours, double time thereafter and on Sundays and 9 specified holidays.

Minimum wage rate: \$1.20 per hour.

ONTARIO

Construction

CARPENTERS, WINDSOR.

An Order in Council, dated October 7, and gazetted October 23, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for carpenters at Windsor, to be in effect from November 2, 1948, during pleasure. This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1948, p. 336, with the following exception:—

Minimum wage rate is increased from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per hour.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, WINDSOR.

An Order in Council, dated October 7, and gazetted October 23, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for electrical workers at Windsor, to be in effect from November 2, 1948, during pleasure.

Hours: 8 per day Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week.

Overtime is payable at double time.

Minimum wage rate: \$1.65 per hour. The advisory committee may fix a lower minimum rate for handicapped workers.

SASKATCHEWAN

Construction

PLUMBERS, SASKATOON AND SUTHERLAND.

An Order in Council, dated September 28, and gazetted October 9, rescinds the Order in Council making this schedule binding and amendment (L.G., May, 1940, p. 502; Dec., 1941, p. 1575).

Transportation and Public Utilities

Local and Highway Transport

DRAYING, TRANSFERRING AND STORAGE INDUSTRY, REGINA.

An Order in Council, dated September 21, and gazetted October 2, rescinds the Order in Council making this schedule binding (L.G., July, 1939, p. 733).

Service

Business and Personal

BEAUTY CULTURE INDUSTRY, HUMBOLDT.

An Order in Council, dated September 28, and gazetted October 9, rescinds the Order in Council making this schedule binding (L.G., Oct., 1941, p. 1318).

BEAUTY CULTURE INDUSTRY, NORTH BATTLEFORD.

An Order in Council, dated September 28, and gazetted October 9, rescinds the Order in Council making this schedule binding (L.G., Aug., 1940, p. 871).

ALBERTA

Manufacturing

Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, CALGARY.

An Order in Council, dated October 12, and gazetted October 30, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., Dec., 1946, p. 1778).

Hours are reduced from 9 to 8 per day and from 48 to 45 per week for all employees.

Minimum wage rates for male employees are increased by \$6.50 per week.

Minimum wage rates for female employees are as follows: female help in bread shop—rackers and bread wrappers \$26.50 per week for first 3 months, \$29.50 thereafter; female help in cake shop on bench work—first 6 months \$24.50, second 6 months \$28.50, thereafter \$32.50; cake depositor operator—first 6 months \$27.50, second 6 months \$31.50, thereafter \$35.50; female help in cake shop—wrappers, finishers, packers, box makers and liners \$24.50 per week plus \$1 per week increase every 6 months up to \$31.50.

BAKERY SALESMEN, CALGARY.

An Order in Council, dated October 12, and gazetted October 30, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., Dec., 1946, p. 1778).

Hours for salesmen and servicemen are reduced to 48 per week.

Overtime is payable at \$1.30 per hour. (This is an increase of 30 cents per hour over the previous overtime rate.)

Minimum wage rates are increased by \$7 per week.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During October

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition.*

During the month of October the Department of Labour prepared 122 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 84 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour", and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum rates only*" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates".

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment.*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

| Department | No. of contracts | Aggregate amount |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation. | 5,863 | \$8,814,940.00 |
| Post Office. | 13 | 48,391.68 |
| R.C.M.P. | 8 | 126,661.60 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING OCTOBER

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|--|--|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION | | | | |
| Halifax, N.S. | Re-roofing of Buildings Nos. 8, 19, 26, 37 and 52 at Garrison Barracks. | Scotia Roofing & Sheet Metal Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 10, 827 00 | July 15, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Interior painting of R.C.N. Hospital and Annex, H.M.C.S. "Stadacona". | Cosgrove Bros., Halifax, N.S. | 13, 470 00 | Aug. 13, 1948 |
| Coverdale, N.B. | Maintenance Repairs to various buildings at W/T Station. | W. Ronald McLaughlin, Moncton, N.B. | 1 100 00 | Aug. 15, 1948 |
| McGivney, N.B. | Construction of five type "B" Buildings together with utilities and services for married quarters. | Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. | 162, 000 00 | Aug. 18, 1948 |
| Renous, N.B. | Construction of a water reservoir at R.C.N. Magazine Establishment. | J. M. Searle & Co., Newcastle, N.B. | 24, 748 00 | Nov. 6, 1948 |
| Montreal, P.Q. | Interior painting and plaster repairs at H.M.C.S. "Donnacoma". | R. M. Clark Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 5, 828 00 | Sept. 10, 1948 |
| St. Johns, P.Q. | Exterior painting of other ranks married quarters, St. Johns Barracks. | Plastic Painter & Decorators Co., Montreal, P.Q. | 2, 168 50 | Aug. 12, 1948 |
| St. Johns, P.Q. | Road repairs at St. Johns' Barracks. | Union Construction Ltd., St. Johns, P.Q. | 4 040 00 | Aug. 16, 1948 |
| Aylmer, Ont. | Repairs to the structure of Buildings 5, 6, 8 to 14, 17, 20, 21 and 37, R.C.A.F. Station. | W. C. Brennan Contracting Co., Hamilton, Ont. | 75, 000 00 | Oct. 27, 1948 |
| Barrie, Ont. | Installation of storm and sanitary sewers and water mains for permanent married quarters. | M. Barr Construction Ltd., Kingston, Ont. | 30, 934 84 | June 25, 1948 |
| Barrie, Ont. | Resurfacing of roads at the Royal Canadian School of Signals, Viceroy Barracks. | Roads Resurfacing Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont. | 2, 280 00 | Oct. 23, 1948 |
| Camp Borden, Ont. | Construction of 240 houses for permanent married quarters. | Hill-Clark-Francis Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont. | 1, 939, 602 00 | May 22, 1948 |
| Camp Borden, Ont. | Interior and exterior painting of Station Hospital. | National Painting & Decorating Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 7 052 00 | May 26, 1948 |
| Camp Borden, Ont. | Cutting and laying of 80 000 square yards of sod. | Thos. G. Wilcox, Midland, Ont. | 20, 000 00 | June 1, 1948 |
| Toronto, Ont. | Installation of an Automatic Sprinkler system at the Institute of Aviation Medicine, R.C.A.F. Station. | The "Automatic" Sprinkler Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 24, 489 00 | Oct. 27, 1948 |
| Trenton, Ont. | Installation of water and sewer services and the construction of roads for the permanent married quarters (125 houses), R.C.A.F. Station. | H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Picton, Ont. | 167, 231 90 | June 15, 1948 |
| Rivers, Man. | Grading, drainage and lawn development and clothes line services at the permanent married quarters project (200 houses), Joint Air School. | Claydon Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 70, 901 00 | Aug. 12, 1948 |
| Shilo, Man. | Installation of electrical power distribution system (underground and overhead) for permanent married quarters project. | The Manitoba Power Commission, Winnipeg, Man. | 125, 000 00 | April 14, 1948* |
| CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION | | | | |
| Shilo, Man. | Painting interior and exterior of 48 double housing units (96 quarters), Shilo Military Camp. | Taylor Painting & Decorating Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 56, 100 00 | June, 9, 1948 |
| Calgary, Alta. | Alterations and improvements to the school at Currie Barracks. | Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 23, 333 00 | Oct. 18, 1948 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Installation only of sewer and water utilities and provision of roads, walks and landscaping for married quarters project (50 houses), R.C.A.F. Station. | City of Edmonton, Edmonton, Alta. | 45, 400 00 | June 16, 1948 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Installation of electrical distribution system for married quarters project (30 houses), R.C.A.F. Station. | City of Edmonton, Edmonton, Alta. | 10, 000 00 | Sept. 1, 1948* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------|----------------|
| Vancouver, B.C. | Interior painting of Building No. 104, Jericho Beach. | Frank Clarkson Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 14,256 50 | Oct. 27, 1948 |
| Goose Bay, Labrador | Re-roofing of hangars 1 and 2 and Buildings 22, 28, 59 and 60; and repairs and replacements as required to Building 10 (Recreation Hall), R.C.A.F. Station. | Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 49,664 00 | Oct. 26, 1948* |
| Goose Bay, Labrador | Provision of a six-room permanent school at R.C.A.F. Station. | Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 95,000 00 | Oct. 26, 1948* |
| Renfrew, Ont. | Construction of houses (40 units) | E. R. Trembley, Aylmer, P.Q. | 146,690 00 | July 14, 1948 |
| CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES | | | | |
| Gordons' Indian Residential School, near Punichy, Sask. | Installation of water supply system. | R. B. McLeod & Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. | 16,655 65 | Aug. 11, 1948 |
| Kootenay National Park, B.C. | Road construction—Banff-Windermere Highway—Radium Hot Springs End. | Standard Gravel & Surfacing Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 100,000 00 | March 9, 1948 |
| NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD | | | | |
| Montreal Harbour, P.Q. | Paving sections 5W to 8W, Windmill Point Wharf. | Charles Duranseau Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 22,173 00 | Aug. 31, 1948 |
| Montreal Harbour, P.Q. | Renewing roof of shed 25. | E. G. Scrivens & Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 14,290 00 | Sept. 26, 1948 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS | | | | |
| Summeride, P.E.I. | Repairs to wharf and reconstruction of shed. | Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. | 105,799 70 | July 29, 1948 |
| Mill Cove, N.S. | Breakwater extension. | Mosher & Rawding, Liverpool N.S. | 51,435 42 | Aug. 4, 1948 |
| North Sydney, N.S. | Breakwater repairs. | Martelli's Trucking Service Ltd., North Sydney, N.S. | 48,312 00 | Aug. 4, 1948 |
| Mace's Bay, N.B. | Construction of a breakwater. | Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. | 178,453 00 | Aug. 12, 1948 |
| Blanc Sablon, P.Q. | Construction of a deep water wharf. | North Shore Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 283,455 00 | July 30, 1948 |
| Coaticook, P.Q. | Addition and alterations to Post Office and Customs building. | Normand Morin & Bernard Maurice, Coaticook, P.Q. | 24,260 00 | Sept. 22, 1948 |
| Cloridorme, P.Q. | Construction of a landing wharf. | Leandre Thibault, Engr., Matane, P.Q. | 255,145 00 | Aug. 13, 1948 |
| Maniwaki, P.Q. | Repairs and alterations at Public Building. | A. Amyot & Son, Hull, P.Q. | 10,400 00 | Sept. 27, 1948 |
| Maniwaki, P.Q. | Wharf reconstruction. | J. P. Albert Normand, L'Islet, P.Q. | 51,602 80 | July 26, 1948 |
| Montreal, P.Q. | Additions and alterations to Veterans' Land Act Offices, Old Examining Warehouse. | A. E. Hanley & Co., Montreal, P.Q. | 5,900 00 | Sept. 13, 1948 |
| Montreal, P.Q. | Alterations and improvements to offices of Department of National Health and Welfare, Old Examining warehouse, Wharf reconstruction and improvements. | Edouard Leger, Montreal, P.Q. | 6,710 00 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Natashquan, P.Q. | Wharf repairs (Inner Louise Basin). | North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 179,912 50 | Aug. 13, 1948 |
| Quebec, P.Q. | Alterations and extensions to Post Office Building. | Union des Carrieres & Pavages Limitees, Quebec, P.Q. | 24,400 00 | Aug. 4, 1948 |
| Rimouski, P.Q. | Wharf reconstruction (Pointe aux Originaux). | Alphonse Bellavance, Rimouski, P.Q. | 4,950 00 | Aug. 13, 1948 |
| Riviere Ouelle, P.Q. | Construction of a steel sheet pile retaining wall. | Lauremont Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 146,971 00 | Aug. 12, 1948 |
| Vercheres, P.Q. | Construction of a wharf. | Octave Campeau, Britt, Ont. | 20,958 16 | July 26, 1948 |
| Byng Inlet, Ont. | Construction of a wharf. | Octave Campeau, Britt, Ont. | 16,518 40 | Aug. 4, 1948 |
| Christian Island, Ont. | Wharf extension. | Berningham Construction, Hamilton, Ont. | 9,589 50 | July 5, 1948 |
| Hamilton, Ont. | Harbour improvements (Marine Garage). | Aiken & MacLachlan Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. | 14,285 00 | Aug. 11, 1948 |
| Oshawa, Ont. | Extension of revetment wall. | Stuart Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont. | 68,820 00 | July 9, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Installation of automatic sprinklers in Temporary Building No. 5. | W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 11,595 50 | July 20, 1948 |
| | | | 34,359 00 | Sept. 27, 1948 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING OCTOBER —Cont.

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS | | | | |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Improved lighting in certain areas in Hunter Building. | Lamo Electric Co., Ottawa, Ont. | 8,095 00 | Sept. 27, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Installation of an air conditioning system in the National Film Board Building. | Roy Soderlund & Co., Ottawa, Ont. | 7,952 00 | Sept. 22, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Improved lighting, Jackson Building. | W. O. Pickethorne & Son, Ottawa, Ont. | 11,350 00 | Oct. 5, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Alterations to work shop and stores building at Victoria Island. | Geo. A. Crain & Sons Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 50,000 00 | Sept. 28, 1948 |
| Penetanguishene, Ont. | Harbour improvements (approach and floats). | Stuart Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont. | 59,717 75 | Oct. 30, 1948 |
| Port Burwell, Ont. | Reconstruction of pier. | McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 107,611 00 | Aug. 3, 1948 |
| Toronto, Ont. | Construction of a lodge, entrance gates, etc., Sunnybrook Park Hospital. | Kedron Construction Co. Ltd., London, Ont. | 145,471 87 | March 10 1948 |
| Walpole Island, Ont. | Shore protection. | Mac Construction Co., Wallaceburg, Ont. | 5,953 00 | Aug. 23, 1948 |
| Wharley, Ont. | Construction of a fishing harbour. | Woollett Construction Ltd., Windsor, Ont. | 61,998 00 | Aug. 26, 1948 |
| St. Vital, Man. | Addition and alterations, Public Building. | G. A. Baert, St. Boniface, Man. | 18,994 00 | Oct. 12, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Repairs, painting, etc., Immigration Building. | Coates Painting Co., Winnipeg, Man. | 12,400 00 | Sept. 22, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Construction of a wharf and haul-out slip. | Wm. Newman Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 23,809 00 | Aug. 12, 1948 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Installation of a new boiler in the Charles Cammell Indian Hospital. | E. Leonard & Sons Ltd., London, Ont. | 46,618 00 | Aug. 20, 1948 |
| Campbell River, B.C. | Construction of a fishing harbour. | Northern Construction Co. & J.W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 264,451 00 | July 12, 1948 |
| Campbell River, B.C. | Wharf replacement. | James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 119,985 00 | July 22, 1948 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Alterations and improvements to R.C.M.P. Fairmont Barracks. | Allan & Viner Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 7,557 00 | Sept. 13, 1948 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Construction of detention cells, Immigration Building. | Allan & Viner Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 7,244 00 | Sept. 20, 1948 |
| Windsor, N.S. | Dredging. | Saint John Dry Dock Co., Ltd., East Saint John, N.B. | 8,000 00 | " |
| Barachois, N.B. | Wharf improvements and dredging. | Piase Construction Co., Shediac, N.B. | 5,820 52 | " |
| Durham, N.B. | Dredging. | Diana Construction Co., Fredon, N.B. | 29,328 73 | " |
| Gaspe Harbour and Anse du Cap, P.Q. | Dredging. | Lesfreres, Yarmouth, P.Q. | 3,425 00 | " |
| Ile Boncharde, P.Q. | Dredging. | Wilfred Robitoux, Yarmouth, P.Q. | 20,525 00 | " |
| Riviere des Milles Iles, P.Q. | Dredging. | Delormie Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 181,800 00 | " |
| Fraser River, B.C. | Dredging. | B. C. Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 480,045 00 | " |
| Nanaimo, Harbour B.C. | Pontoon discharge pipes for Dredge P.W.D. No. 305. | Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 7,988 00 | " |
| New Westminster, B.C. | Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing of Dredge P.W.D. No. 303. | Burrard Dry Dock Co. Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. | 22,692 00 | " |
| DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | | | | |
| Moncton, N.B. | Clearing additional land, Trans nitter Building. | Bav Construction Ltd., Dieppe, N.B. | 8,597 00 | April 9, 1948 |
| Pennfield, N.B. | Additional airport development (mill-pits, etc.) | Rayner Construction Co. Ltd., Leaside, Ont. | 13,950 00 | July 9, 1948 |
| Dorval, P.Q. | Additional development, Montreal Airport. | DiBlee Construction Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 62,343 70 | Aug. 24, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Improvements to Winnipeg and | John E. Chatman, Winnipeg, Man. | 11,202 80 | July 26, 1948 |
| Whitewater, Alta. | Conversion of airport and quarters. | Alberta Construction Co., Edmonton, Alta. | 19,987 00 | July 26, 1948 |

* The labour conditions of these contracts contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.

LABOUR LAW

Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation

In Saskatchewan every person engaged in a trade covered by the Apprenticeship Act in any city or town of over 3,000 population is now required to hold a certificate. The grant to school districts maintaining facilities for vocational education has been increased. Dependent and unemployable persons over 21 who are incapacitated may now be included in the maximum tax any one family is required to pay for hospitalization.

DOMINION

Canada Shipping Act

New regulations have been approved by an Order in Council of July 8 (P.C. 3055), gazetted November 10, governing qualifications for certificates of competency for first-second- third- and fourth-class engineers, and for first- and second-class engineers' certificates valid in the United Kingdom. The former regulations made under P.C. 2253 of December 23, 1904, are now rescinded.

Regulations approved by an Order in Council of November 5 (P.C. 5094), gazetted November 24, provide for quinquennial inspection of ships, other than passenger steamships carrying more than twelve passengers, provided such ships are surveyed by an approved classification society and the society's certificate endorsed by the steamship inspector appointed under the Act. Annual inspection by such an inspector is still required for life-saving and fire-fighting equipment.

PROVINCIAL

British Columbia Factories Act and Shops Regulation and Weekly Holiday Act

A proclamation declaring Monday, December 27, 1948, a public holiday for the purposes of the Factories Act and Shops Regulation and Weekly Holiday Act was issued on November 1, gazetted November 4.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts and Hours of Work Act

The annual permission for overtime in the mercantile industry during the Christmas season has been granted by Orders issued on November 17, gazetted November 18.

Under the Hours of Work Order, shop workers in Vancouver and district, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich may work two hours in excess of the statutory eight on both December 21 and December 23, and shop workers elsewhere in the Province, two hours overtime on December 23. Orders under the Minimum Wage Acts require time and one-half to be paid for the hours worked in excess of eight on December 21 and 23 in the places specified above, and on December 23 in all other places.

For temporary workers taken on between December 4 and December 31, inclusive, special rates are fixed. No male worker may be paid less than 45 cents an hour and no woman working 39 hours or more in a week may be paid less than \$17, or if she works less than 39 hours in a week, less than 45 cents an hour.

New Brunswick Health Act

A candidate for a journeyman plumber's licence must now satisfy the Examining Board that he has been engaged in the plumbing trade before January 1, 1949, and that he has had either five years' practical experience or has completed the period of training required of an apprentice in this trade under the Apprenticeship Act. This amendment in the regulations was made by an Order in Council of November 4, gazetted November 17.

Formerly, this section stated that a candidate was required to hold the certificate issued by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee granting him journeyman's status as an alternative to five years' practical experience (L.G., 1946, p. 1464).

Saskatchewan Apprenticeship Act

The General Regulations governing apprenticeship and tradesmen's qualifications

(L.G., 1946, p. 833) have been amended to permit only a person holding a valid certificate of qualification, an interim, provisional or apprentice's certificate, to engage in a designated trade under the Act in or within a radius of five miles of any town or city of more than 3,000 population.

The Act covers the building, electrical, sheet metal, motor vehicle repair, barbering and beauty culture trades, blacksmiths, custom welders, petroleum pipe line fitters and printers in the weekly newspaper trade.

The Department of Labour may now issue an interim certificate, upon payment of the prescribed fee, to a person who has failed in an examination but who shows sufficient skill and knowledge to justify the issuance of such certificate, and a provisional certificate to a person who is waiting for an opportunity to take an examination. The Department must grant to every indentured apprentice who has paid the prescribed fee a certificate valid for one year.

The Director of Apprenticeship, instead of the Board of Examiners as before, is empowered to conduct tests in any designated trade to determine the competency of an apprentice and may also conduct such tests for other persons engaged in the trade.

Non-resident employers are now required to pay a higher fee than resident employers for an annual certificate of registration. Formerly, one fee, depending on the number of persons employed, was fixed for all employers regardless of residence. A "non-resident employer" is defined as a "corporation whose head office is located outside of Saskatchewan and which has no registered office in Saskatchewan or an individual whose normal place of residence is outside of Saskatchewan."

All employers, employees or apprentices who fail to apply for renewals of certificates of registration or qualification within 30 days after their expiration, must now pay an additional amount.

These amendments were made by an Order in Council (1555/48) of September 15, gazetted November 29.

Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act

Persons over 21 years of age who are the dependent children of residents of Saskatchewan and unemployable because of permanent mental or physical incapacity may now be included in the maximum hospitalization tax of \$30 which any one family is required to pay under the Regulations (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1440). A medical certificate must be furnished as proof of incapacity.

Such persons are still required to pay the adult tax of \$10 fixed in the earlier Regulations. The change, which was effected by an Order in Council (1858/48) of November 5, gazetted November 13, merely includes them in the family maximum payment.

Saskatchewan Vocational Education Act

The grant to every district maintaining a school which is either totally or partially devoted to vocational or technical education has been increased to \$5.25 per teaching day for each teacher employed, provided that the organization of the school, the courses given and the number of teachers employed have the approval of the Minister of Education. This change was effected by an Order in Council (1117/48) of July 5, gazetted November 27. An earlier order of May 30, 1947 (O.C. 912), also gazetted on November 27, 1948, raised the grant from \$3.50 to \$4.50.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF LABOUR LEADERS

(Continued from page 4)

and improve production" when given the opportunity to do so.

Discussing labour's interest in political action, Mr. Mosher asserted that "labour realizes that it cannot achieve its objectives through action in the economic sphere alone." That is the reason, he said, why labour "is devoting attention to political issues" and will endeavour to elect its own representatives to Parliament and to the Provincial legislatures.

Mr. Gerard Picard, General President of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, after extending his good wishes to

the members of the Confederation and to "all working class people," asserted that during 1948 the CCCL had continued to make progress and that its social mission was becoming better understood by the workers. He held that "its future expansion is bound up with the convictions and the ability of all its officers and members, so that the fact may be more and more clearly demonstrated that Catholic social doctrines is not only of undeniable intrinsic value, but that it is, in practice, a real protector of the rights of other social classes." He declared that "its generalized application is the best guarantee of social peace."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant had lost her employment by reason of her own misconduct within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B. 332 (February 25, 1948).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a single woman, aged 22 years, registered for work as a business machine operator, was last employed as such by a manufacturing company from September 3, 1942, to August 23, 1947, at a salary of \$110 a month.

On August 26, 1947, she made claim for benefit, stating that she had been discharged for cause on August 23, 1947, because she had refused to work after the regular working hours. The employer stated that the claimant was dismissed because she refused to work one evening.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant, under Section 41 (1) of the Act, for a period of six weeks as from August 24, 1947, on the ground that she had lost her employment by reason of her own misconduct.

From this decision the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees. Further information from the employer was submitted by the local office, as follows:—

We draw to your attention that the claimant declared that one afternoon her foreman advised all the personnel to come back to work the same evening, she accepted, but she did not return to work. The next morning the claimant went to work as usual and was dismissed. She declared she had previously refused to work another evening. Concerning her personal discussions she declared that her foreman had no complaint to make concerning her work, but she added she hated her foreman and that as soon as this latter approached her to say anything to her she could not prevent herself from answering him in an abrupt manner. We communicated with the employer and were informed that there was no fault to find with the claimant's work and that if this latter had to have a discussion with her foreman she ought to have spoken to him privately and not in front of the other employees.

The Court, before which the claimant appeared, unanimously reversed the decision

of the Insurance Officer in a decision which reads in part as follows:—

We do not believe that the labour laws oblige a worker to work after the regular hours. There is nothing on the file to show that the orders were given to the claimant personally, they were of a general nature. There is nothing to show that the claimant had given any excuse to her employer refusing to come to work the evening in question, she simply neglected to report back. It is stated in the file that the applicant's dismissal followed her first and only refusal to come back to work one evening.

The Insurance Officer appealed to the Umpire from the decision of the Court of Referees.

DECISION:

The evidence indicates that the claimant received orders from her employer to report for overtime work in the evening. She stated before the court: "He (the employer) asked us to work that evening, he told everybody to work that evening."

The question resolves itself as to whether, under the circumstances, these orders were of a reasonable nature.

The decision given by the Court of Referees is based on the assumption that "they do not believe that the labour laws oblige a worker to work after the regular hours." This assumption is not founded.

Working overtime is a recognized practice in industry. The employees of the claimant's grade or class were asked to work on the evening in question from 7.30 to 10.00 for a remuneration of \$2. The claimant had worked overtime previously when required. She also had "missed other evenings before" but had "given her reasons." This time, she did not report for overtime work as requested and failed to offer any satisfactory explanation.

I consider that the orders issued to the claimant were not unreasonable and that she lost her employment by reasons of her own misconduct within the meaning of Section 41 (1) of the Act.

The appeal of the Insurance Officer is allowed but in view of the extenuating circumstances of the case, the claimant is disqualified for a period of one week as from the date that this decision is communicated to her.

Held that the claimant had not lost his employment by reason of his own misconduct within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B 340 (March 23, 1948).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a married man, aged 39 years, registered for work as a truck driver with secondary occupation of route salesman, was last employed as a street car operator from January, 1944, to September 11, 1947, at a wage of 80 cents an hour.

He made claim for benefit on September 13, 1947, stating that he had been laid off because he had had an accident. The employer stated that the claimant was dismissed for having too many accidents. The claimant stated at a later date:—

I had two accidents last year. One had \$200 worth of damage. This was a collision with an automobile. The second accident was also a collision with an automobile with a damage of \$10.

The employer stated later:—

The claimant was warned repeatedly for having too many accidents. He was finally dismissed when he backed the street car he was operating through the brick wall of our . . . street car barn, doing extensive and costly damage to the building and considerable damage to the street car when it was derailed. He is unsuited to street railway operation.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant for a period of six weeks, under Section 41 (1) of the Act, as from September 12, 1947, on the ground that he had lost his employment by reason of his own misconduct.

From this decision the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees, before which he appeared, as well as a representative of the Union to which he belonged, and a representative of the employer. The Court upheld the decision of the Insurance Officer in a majority decision which reads as follows:—

The claimant was taken on by the employer, who signed as a temporary employee because he did not possess the necessary qualifications as to height, language and appearance. He was kept on nevertheless by reason of pressure being exerted on the Company as (the employer's representative) put it, but on the 11th of September, 1947, on the occasion of an accident, the result of which the car barn wall had been backed into and demolished, this according to the evidence was the culminating point of

record against the employee, where some 30 accidents had been reported during the course of his employment, five of which accidents were of a more serious nature and in which the claimant was held to be totally responsible. The claimant appears to have been repeatedly warned against this conduct and the last time was in August, 1946, when he was told that on the next happening of that nature, he would be dismissed. The claimant claims that the last accident happened when he had to wipe something out of his eye at the same time that he was backing his car. The majority of the Court deems that it was negligence on his part to do those two things at the same time. We have no particulars of the nature of the other four or five important accidents and while we do not think that anyone would deliberately bring about an accident, yet if responsibility has been assigned to the claimant for the last five accidents, and the claimant does not deny that, and in view of the record, then it is unreasonable to believe that an employer can put up indefinitely with such a state of things, and therefore the employee must be taken as having been dismissed because of his conduct during and affecting his employment. For those reasons, the claimant's appeal will be dismissed.

The Union appealed to the Umpire from the decision of the Court of Referees. The Umpire granted an oral hearing at the request of the Union, and two Union officials attended at the hearing, as well as a representative of the Commission.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant lost his employment by reason of his own misconduct within the meaning of Section 41 (1) of the Act.

It is apparent that the claimant's work did not prove satisfactory to the Company during the whole period he was in their employ. According to the employer, he had too many accidents. When, finally, the claimant backed the street car he was operating through the brick wall of the street car barn, he was dismissed.

The employer, in his submissions, does not suggest that the claimant was guilty of wilful negligence; but to use his own words: "he (was) unsuited to street railway operation." Furthermore, it was admitted by the Commission representative, at the hearing, that in this case, it was more a question of inefficiency than one of wilful misconduct.

From the facts before me, I come to the conclusion that, whilst it is obvious that the claimant lacked that amount of ability which is essential in street car railway operation and, therefore, was to the knowledge of his employer unsuited for his employment, there is nothing in the evidence which shows that his carelessness

was so deliberate that it would amount to misconduct within the meaning of Section 41 (1) of the Act.

Under the circumstances, the majority decision of the Court of Referees is reversed and the appeal is allowed.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics* October, 1948

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during October totalled 43,620 in October compared with 33,036 in September and 34,743 during October, 1947. Included in these totals are revised claims numbering 5,516 in October, 4,893 in September and 5,374 in October last year. A revised claim is recorded when, for any reason, it is necessary to reconsider an existing claim. Thus, initial and renewal claims, representing almost exclusively new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons, amounted to 38,104 during October as against 28,143 in September and 29,369 in October, 1947.

At October 30 there were 55,384 (36,881 male and 18,503 female) ordinary claims on the live unemployment register compared with 44,761 (28,326 male and 16,435 female) on September 30 and 42,225 (27,195 male and 15,030 female) at October 31, 1947. Ordinary claims are those filed by insured persons who have been separated from their former employment either permanently or on the basis of a temporary layoff. In addition there were 4,460 (3,487 male and 973 female) other claims on the live unemployment register at October 30 as against 2,252 (1,688 male and 564 female) on September 30 and 3,102 (2,440 male and 662 female) at October 31 last year. "Other claims" are largely short-time claims filed by insured persons who have been put on short time at their places of employment.

The claimants on the live register at October 30 are classified, in Table E-6, according to the number of working days they have been continuously on the register since the last initial or renewal claim was filed and by sex and province. For this purpose neither casual work of a few days duration nor short spells of illness are counted. An initial claim that immediately follows the termination of a benefit year is ignored.

Claims disposed of during October numbered 39,660 including 181 special requests (that is requests for antedating,

extension of the two-year period and dependency rate of benefit) not granted and 983 claims referred to courts of referees. Of the balance, representing cases in which entitlement to benefit was the main question, 28,112 were considered entitled to benefit and 10,384 not entitled to benefit. Chief reasons as given by Insurance officers for considering claimants not entitled to benefit were: "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" 3,120 cases, "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 2,813 cases, "not unemployed" 1,483 cases and "refused an offer of work and neglected an opportunity to work" 1,274 cases.

A total of 50,454 beneficiaries received one or more benefit payments during October, amounting to \$1,763,559 as compensation for 878,430 compensated unemployed days. This can be compared with 49,372 beneficiaries who were paid \$1,694,139 for 871,967 compensated unemployed days in September and 41,033 beneficiaries paid \$1,544,185 for 814,218 compensated unemployed days during October, 1947. Thus, the average duration of the unemployment compensated was 17.4 days in October, 17.7 days in September and 19.8 days during October last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$34.95 during October, \$34.31 in September and \$37.63 in October, 1947. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$2.01 in October, \$1.94 in September and \$1.90 in October last year.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending October 30, 1948, showed 3,423,470 employees were issued with insurance books and had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1948, an increase of 81,469 since September 30, 1948.

As at October 30, 1948; 210,407 employers were registered representing an increase of 772 since September 30, 1948.

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE FUR, LEATHER AND THEIR PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1947*

Returns from 261 establishments, employing some 21,000 wage-earners and 2,000 office workers during the survey period, were used in this analysis. The majority of establishments in these industries reported having collective agreements in writing. Most common weekly hours reported were 40, but there were more workers on a 45-hour week; the five-day week was in effect in 163 of the establishments, which included 70 per cent of the wage-earners. Time and one-half was the most common overtime rate reported. The majority of establishments gave one week's paid vacation after less than a year's service and 100 of the establishments, employing 38 per cent of the workers, gave a maximum of two weeks.

THE FUR PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Although the main activities in this industry are the manufacturing, remodelling and repair of furs, a smaller branch is the dressing and dyeing of furs which will be covered briefly at the end of the section.

Manufacturing, Remodelling and Repair

This branch of the industry mainly includes establishments manufacturing coats, furs and fur garments, along with retail fur stores who do remodelling and repair work as well as selling the manufactured product.

The 1947 index of wage rates in this particular industry has not shown as great

an increase over comparable rates in 1939 as was shown by the index of average rates for all industry. Within the industry, the last three years showed relatively large increases with an unusually large advance in 1947.

| Year | Index | Annual Percentage Change |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1939..... | 100.0 | — |
| 1940..... | 105.3 | 5.3 |
| 1941..... | 113.7 | 8.0 |
| 1942..... | 121.7 | 7.0 |
| 1943..... | 127.3 | 4.6 |
| 1944..... | 130.5 | 2.5 |
| 1945..... | 140.5 | 7.7 |
| 1946..... | 150.7 | 7.3 |
| 1947..... | 170.5 | 13.1 |

* The information in this article was prepared from data obtained in the general annual survey of wage rates and hours of labour for 1947 made by the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. Employers were asked to report on certain conditions of work, as well as to give, by occupation, their straight-time wage or salary rates or the average straight-time earnings of employees on piecework during the last pay period preceding October 1, 1947.

For a summary of provincial legislation on working conditions, see *Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Annual Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation*, an annual publication of the Legislation Branch of the Department of Labour.

Information compiled by industry from the 1947 survey returns has been published monthly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since the June 1948 issue; comparable data for 1946 on a number of other industries have been published monthly from July 1947 in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Increases in Canada average rates by occupation in this industry in 1947 over 1946 varied from seven cents per hour in the case of finishers, female, to 19 cents per hour for machine operators, male. Detailed tabular data showing 1947 wage rates by occupations and region in this industry may be found on page 48 of Report No. 30—*Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1947*—issued as a supplement to the October *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

In making an analysis of working conditions in this industry, returns from 78 establishments employing some 1,800 workers during the survey period were used, as shown in Table I. Less than 25 workers were reported employed in each of 58 of the establishments and averaged 15. The

five largest establishments employed between 75 and 100 workers each, averaging 83.

Collective Agreements.—Of the 78 establishments, 53 reported having collective agreements in writing covering a total of some 1,300 workers.

One thousand of the workers in 43 of the establishments were under agreements with the International Fur and Leather Workers Union (CIO-CCL) and another 230 employees in eight establishments had agreements with the Fur Workers' Union, directly chartered by the American Federation of Labour. The other two establishments reported agreements with local branches of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

Standard Hours of Work, Table II.—Weekly hours ranged between 37½ and

48. Fifty-eight of the 78 establishments, employing 80 per cent of the workers were on a 40-hour week. The 12 establishments on a 44-hour week accounted for 11 per cent of the workers.

The five-day week was in effect in 53 establishments, employing 1,410 of the workers. All but one worked an 8-hour day, Monday to Friday; the exception, on a 7½-hour day, was closed all day Wednesday.

Of the 25 establishments on a 6-day week, only two worked six full days of eight hours each. Daily hours in the remaining 23 ranged between 7¼ and 9 hours with the half-day hours varying between 2½ and 4½ hours. Four of the establishments reported working their half-day on Wednesday and the others, Saturday.

TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE FUR MANUFACTURING, REMODELLING AND REPAIR INDUSTRY, 1947

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Mani- toba | Saskat- chewan | British Columbia |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Number of Establish- ments..... | 78 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Employees:— | | | | | | | |
| Total Office..... | 317 | 17 | 153 | 102 | 31 | 14 | ..... |
| Wage Earners: | | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 928 | 26 | 387 | 332 | 156 | 22 | 5 |
| Female..... | 874 | 28 | 405 | 230 | 155 | 22 | 34 |
| Total Employees | 2,119 | 71 | 945 | 664 | 342 | 58 | 39 |

TABLE II.—STANDARD HOURS OF WORK IN THE FUR MANUFACTURING, REMODELLING AND REPAIR INDUSTRY, 1947

| Weekly | By Establishments | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Mani- toba | Saskat- chewan | British Columbia |
| 37½..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 40..... | 58 | ..... | 25 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 41½..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 44..... | 12 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 46..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 48..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 78 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 10 | 4 ⁽¹⁾ | 2 |
| | By Number of Wage Earners | | | | | | |
| | Male | Female | | | | | |
| 37½..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 |
| 40..... | 795 | 649 | 646 | 469 | 301 | 17 | 11 |
| 41½..... | 26 | 28 | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 44..... | 85 | 117 | 146 | 19 | 10 | 27 | ..... |
| 46..... | 7 | 14 | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 48..... | 15 | 38 | ..... | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 928 | 874 | 54 | 792 | 562 | 311 | 44 ⁽¹⁾ |
| | | | | | | | 39 |

(1) Includes one establishment operating on a 43-hour week, employing 12 workers.

Overtime Rates of Pay, Table III.—

Most of the establishments reported paying rates providing for premium payment for overtime during the work week. More than fifty establishments, employing at least two-thirds of the workers, reported time and one-half for overtime after daily or weekly hours had been worked and six establishments paid time and one-quarter.

Little information was given for overtime on Sundays and holidays. Double time was reported for Sunday work in three instances and this same rate was reported by eight establishments for holiday work; another seven reported rates of either double time and one-quarter or double time and one-half.

Of the 53 establishments on a five-day week, 40 reported paying time and one-half for all Saturday work or for work done after weekly hours had been worked. Four

reported time and one-quarter for all Saturday work, another paying this rate after weekly hours. Three reported regular rates and the remainder gave no rates.

Vacations with Pay, Table IV.—All of the establishments reported a paid vacation of one week after a year or less of service, in most cases after six months or less.

The 55 establishments reporting a two-week vacation employed more than two-thirds of the workers. The length of service required for this vacation ranged from eight months to five years with most of the establishments and workers coming under the one-year requirement.

Statutory Holidays, Table V.—All of the establishments reported observing from three to 14 statutory holidays. Payment was made, in all but one case, for from one to 13 of the holidays observed.

TABLE III.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR WORKERS IN THE FUR MANUFACTURING, REMODELLING AND REPAIR INDUSTRY, 1947

NOTE:—One establishment with 31 workers paid a flat rate of 50 cents per hour for all overtime.

| Overtime Rates by Region | After Daily Hours | | | | Only After Weekly Hours | | Sunday | | Holidays | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Monday to Friday | | Saturday | | Estab-lish-ments | Wor-kers | Estab-lish-ments | Wor-kers | Estab-lish-ments | Wor-kers |
| | Estab-lish-ments | Wor-kers | Estab-lish-ments | Wor-kers | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | 58 | 1,309 | 58 | 1,309 | 19 | 462 | 77 | 1,771 | 77 | 1,771 |
| <i>Straight Time</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 7 | 143 | 5 | 111 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 49 |
| Quebec..... | 1 | 46 | 1 | 46 | | | 1 | 46 | 1 | 46 |
| Ontario..... | 3 | 56 | 2 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 2 | 29 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 | | | | | | |
| <i>Time and One-Quarter</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 5 | 258 | 5 | 258 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 107 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1 | 23 | 1 | 23 | | | 1 | 23 | 1 | 23 |
| Manitoba..... | 4 | 235 | 4 | 235 | 1 | 17 | | | 1 | 84 |
| <i>Time and One-Half</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 41 | 854 | 37 | 764 | 17 | 438 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 128 |
| Quebec..... | 18 | 461 | 15 | 382 | 12 | 277 | | | 2 | 27 |
| Ontario..... | 18 | 316 | 16 | 270 | 45 | 161 | | | 3 | 52 |
| Manitoba..... | 2 | 23 | 3 | 49 | | | | | 3 | 49 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 2 | 39 | 2 | 39 | | | 1 | 11 | | |
| <i>Double Time</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | | 3 | 52 | 8 | 199 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | 2 | 33 | 6 | 136 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | | 1 | 19 | 2 | 63 |
| <i>Double Time and One-Half</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | | | | 7 ⁽¹⁾ | 282 ⁽¹⁾ |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | | | 3 | 145 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | 22 |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 100 |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 15 |
| <i>No Information</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 5 | 54 | 11 | 176 | | | 70 | 1,636 | 50 | 1,006 |

(1) Includes one establishment with 100 workers paying 2½ times the regular rate.

About one-half of the establishments observed as well as paid for seven or eight holidays. Establishments paying for these holidays employed 50 per cent of the workers.

Fur Dressing and Dyeing

Returns from ten establishments have been used in the analysis of working conditions in this section of the fur industry. Five of these were located in the province of Quebec, four were in Toronto and one in Winnipeg. Total employment was 930, made up of 700 male and 170 female production workers and 60 office employees. Establishments varied in size from one employing 20 workers to another with slightly over 300 workers; seven of the establishments, employing between 50

and 100 workers each, averaged 73 per establishment.

Collective agreements in writing were reported by nine of the establishments, covering 650 workers. The majority had agreements with the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union (CIO-CCL). One establishment was under agreement with a directly chartered union of the American Federation of Labour and another reported an agreement with a union of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

There are no published wage rates of occupations in this branch of the fur industry.

All but one of the establishments were on a five-day week of 40 to 50 hours; the exception worked a 44-hour week with four hours on Saturday.

TABLE IV.—VACATIONS WITH PAY IN THE FUR MANUFACTURING, REMODELLING AND REPAIR INDUSTRY, 1947

| Length of Service Required | Initial Vacation of One Week | | Maximum Vacation | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Estab-lishments | Workers | One Week | | Two Weeks | |
| | | | Estab-lishments | Workers | Estab-lishments | Workers |
| <i>No Specified Service</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 22 | 415 | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 2 | 54 | | | | |
| Quebec..... | 4 | 59 | | | | |
| Ontario..... | 12 | 262 | | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3 | 29 | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | 11 | | | | |
| <i>Six Months</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 19 ⁽¹⁾ | 560 ⁽¹⁾ | 1 | 7 | 1 ⁽²⁾ | 31 ⁽²⁾ |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | | 1 | 31 |
| Quebec..... | 10 | 393 | 1 | 7 | | |
| Ontario..... | 8 | 152 | | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1 | 15 | | | | |
| <i>One Year</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 37 | 827 | 22 | 557 | 31 | 613 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | | 1 | 23 |
| Quebec..... | 18 | 340 | 8 | 167 | 5 | 121 |
| Ontario..... | 8 | 148 | 6 | 101 | 20 | 414 |
| Manitoba..... | 10 | 311 | 8 | 289 | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | 4 | 44 |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | 28 | | | 1 | 11 |
| <i>Two, Three and Five Years (3)</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | 23 | 594 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 18 | 497 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | 2 | 47 |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | 2 | 22 |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | 1 | 28 |
| Total..... | 78 | 1,802 | 23 | 564 | 55 | 1,238 |

(1) Includes two establishments with 60 employees requiring four months' service.

(2) This establishment reported an initial vacation of two weeks after eight months' service.

(3) Three establishments employing 52 workers required two years' service and three with 60 workers required five years' service.

For overtime during the week, time and one-half was reported in all but one instance, in which case time and one-quarter prevailed. Sunday overtime was reported at the rate of time and one-half in seven instances and time and one-quarter or double time by another two establishments. The same conditions obtained for holiday work except in one establishment where double time was reported for holiday work rather than time and one-half as in Sunday work.

An initial vacation with pay of one week was reported in three cases after a service of six months and the remainder gave this same vacation after one year. Three of the establishments, employing 145 workers, who gave one week after one year allowed two weeks after five years.

All establishments observed between five and eight statutory holidays. Four of the establishments, employing 500 of the workers, paid for only one of the holidays observed; another paid for two; four establishments, employing 200 workers, paid for three, and the remaining one paid for five days.

THE LEATHER AND ITS PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

The Leather and Its Products Industry is divided, for the purpose of the following analysis, into two main parts, namely Tanning and the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes which will be dealt with separately.

The index of average wage rates for these two groups combined showed an

TABLE V.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN THE FUR MANUFACTURING, REMODELLING AND REPAIR INDUSTRY, 1947

| — | Number of Holidays Observed by Establishments | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--|---|---|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|--------|-------------------------|
| | Days | | | | | | | | | | | | Plants | Number of Workers |
| | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Establishments Paying For— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Holiday..... | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 11 |
| 2 Holidays..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 19 |
| 3 “..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| 5 “..... | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | 368 |
| 6 “..... | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 6 | 103 |
| 7 “..... | | | | 21 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 25 | 612 |
| 8 “..... | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | | 17 | 298 |
| 9 “..... | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | 56 |
| 10 “..... | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | 8 | 181 |
| 11 “..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 60 |
| 12 “..... | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | 3 | 41 |
| 13 “..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 17 |
| Total Establishments paying for 1—13 holidays..... | 1 | 8 | 2 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 77 | 1,776 |
| Total Establishments not pay- ing for holidays..... | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 26 |
| Total Plants Observing Holi- days..... | 1 | 8 | 2 | 22 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 78 | 1,802 |

TABLE VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE LEATHER TANNING INDUSTRY, 1947

| | Canada | Quebec | Ontario | Western Canada |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------------|
| Total Establishments..... | 39 | 9 | 26 | 4 |
| Employees: | | | | |
| Total Office..... | 297 | 29 | 264 | 4 |
| Tannery—Male..... | 4,019 | 522 | 3,411 | 86 |
| Female..... | 420 | 20 | 388 | 12 |
| Total Employees..... | 4,736 | 571 | 4,063 | 102 |

increase of 98.5 per cent over comparable rates in 1939. The annual increase, on a percentage basis, was twice as large in 1947 as in the previous year and was the largest annual increase in the eight years covered.

| Year | Index | Annual Percentage Change |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1939..... | 100.0 | — |
| 1940..... | 105.9 | 5.9 |
| 1941..... | 122.5 | 15.7 |
| 1942..... | 134.8 | 10.0 |
| 1943..... | 142.9 | 6.0 |
| 1944..... | 145.4 | 1.7 |
| 1945..... | 153.5 | 5.6 |
| 1946..... | 167.5 | 9.1 |
| 1947..... | 198.5 | 18.5 |

The Leather Tanning Industry

By 1947, average wage rates in this industry had increased well over 100 per cent since 1939. Relatively large annual increases took place from 1941 to 1943 although the increase recorded in 1947 exceeded any of these.

| Year | Index | Annual Percentage Change |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1939..... | 100.0 | — |
| 1940..... | 104.5 | 4.5 |
| 1941..... | 119.5 | 14.4 |
| 1942..... | 133.9 | 12.1 |
| 1943..... | 148.9 | 11.2 |
| 1944..... | 156.8 | 5.3 |
| 1945..... | 167.0 | 6.5 |
| 1946..... | 181.1 | 8.4 |
| 1947..... | 215.7 | 19.1 |

Seven of the ten main occupations in the leather tanning industry showed increases of from 12 to 16 cents per hour in 1947 over 1946; for labourers, the increase averaged only eight cents, while the average of 94 cents per hour received by stokers and softeners in 1947 represented an increase of 21 cents. A table showing average rates for 1947 in this industry by occupation and by area may be found on page 49 of Report No. 30, *Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1947*, issued as a supplement to the October, 1948, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

As shown in Table VI, returns from 39 tanneries employing some 4,400 workers during the survey period were used in this analysis of the industry. Of the four establishments in Western Canada, two were in British Columbia, one was in Manitoba and the other, in Saskatchewan. Ten per cent of the tannery workers were females.

One-half of the tanneries, accounting for 49 per cent of the workers, employed

between 50 and 200 workers each, averaging 100 per establishment. Seven others employed between 200 and 500 with an average of 320 each.

Collective Agreements.—Twenty-nine of the 38 establishments reported having collective agreements in writing and these covered 83 per cent of the plant employees. Most of the Quebec tanneries were under agreements with local branches of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour. In other provinces the workers were covered by agreements with the National Union of Shoe and Leather Workers (CCL) or the United Leather Workers International Union (AFL).

Standard Hours of Work, Table VII.—Weekly hours ranged between 40 and 55, with 16 establishments and 52 per cent of the workers on the most common schedule of a 45-hour week. Another seven establishments and 23 per cent of the employees were working either 47½ or 48 hours per week. The nine establishments working shorter hours than 45 accounted for 14 per cent of the workers. Eleven per cent worked longer than 48 hours per week.

Twenty-six of the 39 tanneries were on a five-day week of eight to ten hours per day, these establishments including 72 per cent of the tannery workers.

Overtime Rates of Pay, Table VIII.—As indicated by the table, the great majority of the workers were in tanneries reporting time and one-half for overtime. This was the only overtime rate reported which provided premium payment, with the exception of a few establishments paying double time and in one case, double time and one-half.

Of the tanneries working a five-day week, 21 paid time and one-half for Saturday work, in 13 cases after daily hours had been worked and in the remaining eight, after weekly hours. Three reported straight time and two did not report the rates they would pay if overtime work were necessary.

Vacations with Pay, Table IX.—All of the establishments whose returns were used in this analysis reported at least one week's paid vacation after a year or less of service. In 20 cases, one week was the maximum length of vacation reported and 30 per cent of the total number of workers were employed in these establishments. The remaining employees were in 19 tanneries reporting a vacation of two weeks after a service period ranging between one and 15 years, mainly after five or ten years.

Statutory Holidays, Table X.—Thirty of the tanneries, accounting for 82 per cent of

**TABLE VII.—STANDARD HOURS OF WORK FOR TANNERY EMPLOYEES
IN THE LEATHER TANNING INDUSTRY, 1947**

| Standard Hours | Canada | | Quebec | | Ontario | | Western Canada | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Estab- lishments | Workers | Estab- lishments | Workers | Estab- lishments | Workers | Estab- lishments | Workers |
| WEEKLY | | | | | | | | |
| 40..... | 3 | 369 | | | 1 | 336 | 2 | 33 |
| 42½..... | 3 | 173 | 2 | 86 | 1 | 87 | | |
| 44..... | 3 | 100 | | | 2 | 93 | 1 | 7 |
| 45..... | 16 | 2,308 | | | 16 | 2,308 | | |
| 47½..... | 1 | 29 | | | 1 | 29 | | |
| 48..... | 6 | 1,004 | | | 5 | 946 | 1 | 58 |
| 50..... | 1 | 78 | | 78 | | | | |
| 54..... | 1 | 23 | 1 | 23 | | | | |
| 55..... | 5 | 355 | 5 | 355 | | | | |
| Totals..... | 39 | 4,439 | 9 | 542 | 26 | 3,799 | 4 | 98 |
| DAILY | | | | | | | | |
| Five-Day Week Monday to Friday | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | 3 | 369 | | | 1 | 336 | 2 | 33 |
| 8½..... | 3 | 173 | 2 | 86 | 1 | 87 | | |
| 9..... | 17 | 2,390 | | | 17 | 2,390 | | |
| 9½..... | 1 | 29 | | | 1 | 29 | | |
| 9-6..... | 1 | 152 | | | 1 | 152 | | |
| 10..... | 1 | 78 | 1 | 78 | | | | |
| Totals..... | 26 | 3,191 | 3 | 164 | 21 | 2,994 | 2 | 33 |
| SIX-DAY WEEK | | | | | | | | |
| Monday to Friday | Saturday | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | 4 | 18 | | | 1 | 11 | 1 | 7 |
| 8½..... | 1 | 70 | | | 1 | 70 | | |
| 8¾..... | 4½ | 492 | | | 2 | 492 | | |
| 8½..... | 1 | 232 | | | 1 | 232 | | |
| 9..... | 4 | 58 | | | | | 1 | 58 |
| 9½..... | 5½ | 23 | 1 | 23 | | | | |
| 10..... | 5 | 355 | 5 | 355 | | | | |
| Totals..... | 13 | 1,248 | 6 | 378 | 5 | 805 | 2 | 65 |

**TABLE VIII.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR TANNERY EMPLOYEES IN
THE LEATHER TANNING INDUSTRY, 1947**

| Overtime Rates by Region | After Daily Hours | | | | Only After Weekly Hours | | Sundays | | Holidays | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Monday to Friday | | Saturday | | | | | | | |
| | Estab- lishments | Work- ers | Estab- lishments | Work- ers | Estab- lishments | Work- ers | Estab- lishments | Work- ers | Estab- lishments | Work- ers |
| Totals | 27 | 3,052 | 27 | 3,052 | 12 | 1,387 | 39 | 4,439 | 39 | 4,439 |
| <i>Straight Time</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario only)..... | 4 | 186 | 4 | 186 | | | 4 | 504 | 4 | 186 |
| <i>Time and One-Half</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 20 | 2,814 | 18 | 2,502 | 12 | 1,387 | 20 | 2,942 | 20 | 3,070 |
| Quebec..... | 4 | 203 | 3 | 180 | 5 | 339 | 5 | 302 | 5 | 302 |
| Ontario..... | 13 | 2,525 | 12 | 2,236 | 7 | 1,048 | 14 | 2,582 | 13 | 2,703 |
| Western Canada .. | 3 | 86 | 3 | 86 | | | 1 | 58 | 2 | 65 |
| <i>Double Time</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | | 3 | 107 | 5 | 322(1) |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | 2 | 86 | 2 | 86 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | 215 |
| Western Canada.. | | | | | | | 1 | 21 | 1 | 21 |
| <i>No Overtime Information</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 3 | 52 | 5 | 364 | | | 12 | 886 | 10 | 861 |

(1) Includes one plant, employing 119 workers, reporting a rate of double time and one-half.

the workers, observed between one and 11 statutory holidays and paid for one to ten of them. The remaining nine tanneries reported observing between six and nine

holidays although payment was not made for any. Nearly three-quarters of the total number of workers received pay for two to seven of the observed holidays.

TABLE IX.—VACATIONS WITH PAY FOR TANNERY EMPLOYEES IN THE LEATHER TANNING INDUSTRY, 1947

| Length of Service Required | Initial Vacation | | Maximum Vacation | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | One Week | | One Week | | Two Weeks | |
| | No. of Tan-neries | No. of Workers | No. of Tan-neries | No. of Workers | No. of Tan-neries | No. of Workers |
| <i>Six Months</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario only)..... | 2 | 450 | | | | |
| <i>Eleven Months</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario only)..... | 3 | 267 | 2 | 171 | | |
| <i>One Year</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 34(1) | 3,722 | 18 | 1,158 | 2(2) | 343 |
| Quebec..... | 9 | 542 | 8 | 420 | | |
| Ontario..... | 21 | 3,082 | 10 | 738 | 1 | 336 |
| Western Canada..... | 4 | 98 | | | 1 | 7 |
| <i>Five Years (3)</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | 9 | 1,135 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 1 | 122 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | 6 | 980 |
| Western Canada..... | | | | | 2 | 33 |
| <i>Ten Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario only)..... | | | | | 5 | 925 |
| <i>Eleven to Fifteen Years (4)</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | 3 | 707 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | 2 | 649 |
| Western Canada..... | | | | | 1 | 58 |
| Total Plants and Workers..... | 39 | 4,439 | 20 | 1,329 | 19 | 3,110 |

(1) Includes one tannery employing 7 workers reporting an initial vacation of two weeks.

(2) One tannery also reported giving three weeks after 15 years.

(3) Includes one tannery with a service requirement of three years.

(4) One tannery required 11 years of service; another, 14 years; and the other, 15 years.

TABLE X.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN THE LEATHER TANNING INDUSTRY, 1947

| | Number of Holidays Observed by Tanneries | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Days | | | | | | | | | | Estab-lishments | Number of Workers |
| | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | |
| Tanneries Paying For— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Holiday | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | 148 |
| 2 Holidays | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 487 |
| 3 " | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 337 |
| 4 " | | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | 511 |
| 5 " | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1,161 |
| 6 " | | | | 3 | | 2 | | | | | 5 | 460 |
| 7 " | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 336 |
| 8 " | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | 120 |
| 9 " | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 66 |
| 10 " | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 11 |
| Total Establishments Paying For 1 or More Holidays | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 30 | 3,637 |
| Total Establishments Not Paying for Holidays..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | 9 | 802 |
| Total Establishments Observing Holidays..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 1 | | 39 | 4,439 |

The Boot and Shoe Industry

Wage rates for this industry, as indicated by the index, had increased 94.2 per cent by 1947 over comparable rates in 1939. The largest annual increase was recorded in 1947.

| Year | Index | Annual Percentage Change |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1939..... | 100.0 | — |
| 1940..... | 106.2 | 6.2 |
| 1941..... | 123.2 | 16.0 |
| 1942..... | 135.0 | 9.6 |
| 1943..... | 141.7 | 5.0 |
| 1944..... | 142.6 | .6 |
| 1945..... | 150.1 | 5.3 |
| 1946..... | 164.0 | 9.3 |
| 1947..... | 194.2 | 18.4 |

Wage rates in 1947 for the principal occupations in the Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada were 11 to 16 cents higher than in 1946. Increases for stitchers, male and female, averaged 11 cents per hour; machine operators and treers showed an increase of 13 cents over 1946, with a rise of 16 cents in the average rate for sole layers. For details of 1947 average rates by occupation and by area, see page 50 of Report No. 30, *Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1947*, issued as a supplement to the October, 1948, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

In making this analysis of working conditions, returns from 134 boot and shoe factories, employing some 13,800 factory workers at the time of the survey, were used (Table XI). More than one-half of the factories and workers were located in the province of Quebec.

Of the returns used, the size of the establishments ranged between seven factory workers in one plant to another employing over 500 workers. Eighty-seven of the 133 factories employed less than 100 workers each and averaged 51. Fifteen factories employed more than 200 workers each and these averaged 320 per factory.

Collective Agreements.—Generally speaking, Quebec factories came directly under the Joint Committee of the Boot and Shoe Industry which was established under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act. Workers of several Quebec factories were under agreements with local branches of the National Federation of Leather and Shoe Workers of Canada, affiliated with Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union (AFL-TLC) or an independent union, "L'Association des Travailleurs en Chaussures Inc."

The two main unions represented in this industry in Ontario and Western Canada (18 establishments and 1,800 workers) were the National Union of Shoe and Leather Workers (CCL) and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union (AFL-TLC). Other than these two unions, there were a few employees' associations, a directly chartered union of the AFL, and two factories under the Shoe Workers Union of the International Union of Fur and Leather Workers (CIO-CCL).

Standard Hours of Work, Table XII.—Weekly hours ranged between 40 and 50; the most common hours reported were 45 and 48 with 82 factories and 8,600 workers on either of these schedules.

Fifty-seven per cent of the factories and nearly two-thirds of the workers were on a five-day week of eight to ten hours. One-half of the factories and 57 per cent of the workers on this weekly schedule worked nine hours per day.

All but four of the factories working on six days of the week were in operation between three and five hours on Saturday; the four exceptions reported an eight-hour Saturday.

Overtime Rates of Pay.—Since reports from the great majority of factories indicated that no overtime was worked, no tabular data has been shown. The most common rate, reported by 45 factories, was time and one-half after weekly hours had been worked; this rate was usually after 48 hours in the week although several of these factories reported working a standard week of from 40 to 49 hours. One factory, employing 130 workers, reported double time for overtime on Sundays and holidays.

Vacations with Pay, Table XIII.—All of the companies reporting paid vacations gave at least one week after a year or less of service.

Although the majority of plants gave a maximum vacation of one week, 23 factories employing 3,400 workers reported giving two weeks, after one month to five years of service, mainly after one year.

Statutory Holidays, Table XIV.—All but one factory reported observing from three to 15 statutory holidays. Three-quarters of these factories, employing 70 per cent of the workers, did not pay for the holidays observed and those who did, observed between four and 11 and paid for one to 11. One-quarter of the total number of workers were paid for four to eight of the observed holidays.

**TABLE XI.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN
THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, 1947**

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Western Canada* |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|
| Total Establishments..... | 134 | 4 | 77 | 49 | 4 |
| Employees: | | | | | |
| Total Office..... | 1,337 | 24 | 704 | 540 | 69 |
| Plant: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 7,751 | 229 | 4,845 | 2,495 | 182 |
| Female..... | 6,063 | 102 | 3,495 | 2,353 | 113 |
| Total Employees..... | 15,151 | 355 | 9,044 | 5,388 | 364 |

* Includes three British Columbia and one Manitoba factory.

**TABLE XII.—STANDARD HOURS OF WORK FOR FACTORY EMPLOYEES
IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, 1947**

| Standard Hours | Canada | | Maritime Provinces | | Quebec | | Ontario | | Western Canada | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Estab- lish- ments | Work- ers | Estab- lish- ments | Work- ers | Estab- lish- ments | Work- ers | Estab- lish- ments | Work- ers | Estab- lish- ments | Work- ers |
| WEEKLY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40..... | 13 | 1,409 | | | 3 | 523 | 8 | 687 | 2 | 199 |
| 42½..... | 7 | 736 | | | | | 7 | 736 | | |
| 44(1)..... | 12 | 1,069 | 3 | 295 | 5 | 601 | 3 | 150 | 1 | 23 |
| 45..... | 38 | 5,090 | | | 20 | 2,836 | 18 | 2,254 | | |
| Over 45 and under 48..... | 13 | 1,743 | | | 5 | 890 | 7 | 780 | 1 | 73 |
| 48..... | 44 | 3,534 | 1 | 36 | 37 | 3,257 | 6 | 241 | | |
| 49(2)..... | 7 | 233 | | | 7 | 233 | | | | |
| Total..... | 134 | 13,814 | 4 | 331 | 77 | 8,340 | 49 | 4,848 | 4 | 295 |
| DAILY⁽³⁾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments on a Five-Day Week | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | 12 | 1,244 | | | 2 | 358 | 8 | 687 | 2 | 199 |
| 8½..... | 7 | 736 | | | | | 7 | 736 | | |
| 8½ and 8¾..... | 2 | 134 | | | | | 2 | 134 | | |
| 9..... | 39 | 5,119 | | | 19 | 2,748 | 20 | 2,371 | | |
| 9½..... | 10 | 1,535 | | | 6 | 1,009 | 4 | 520 | | |
| 9¾..... | 2 | 99 | | | | | 2 | 99 | | |
| 10..... | 5 | 177 | | | 4 | 143 | 1 | 34 | | |
| Total..... | 77 | 9,044 | | | 31 | 4,258 | 44 | 4,587 | 2 | 199 |
| Establishments on a Six-Day Week | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monday to Friday..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | 10 | 1,084 | 3 | 295 | 6 | 766 | | | 1 | 23 |
| 8..... | 4 | 334 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 298 | | | | |
| 8½..... | 4 | 346 | | | 1 | 120 | 2 | 153 | 1 | 73 |
| 8½ and 4..... | 5 | 2 | | | 1 | 12 | 1 | 37 | | |
| 8¾..... | 1 | 150 | | | 1 | 150 | | | | |
| 9..... | 3 | 2,060 | | | 18 | 1,989 | 2 | 71 | | |
| 9..... | 16 | 747 | | | 16 | 747 | | | | |
| Total..... | 57 | 4,770 | 4 | 331 | 46 | 4,082 | 5 | 281 | 2 | 96 |

(1) Includes one factory, employing 70 workers, on a 43½ hour week.

(2) Includes one factory, employing 25 workers, on a 50-hour week.

(3) In 16 cases, employees worked a half or full hour less on one or two days during the week to make up their standard weekly hours.

**TABLE XIII.—VACATIONS WITH PAY FOR FACTORY WORKERS IN THE
BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, 1947**

NOTE.—Of the 134 establishments covered in the survey, two, employing 73 workers, gave no information on vacations with pay.

| Length of Service Required | Initial Vacation of One Week | | Maximum Vacation | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | One Week | | Two Weeks | |
| | Estab- lishments | Workers | Estab- lishments | Workers | Estab- lishments | Workers |
| <i>No Specified Service</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 22 ⁽¹⁾ | 3,050 | 6 | 540 | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1 | 98 | 1 | 98 | | |
| Quebec..... | 5 | 1,009 | 2 | 74 | | |
| Ontario..... | 15 | 1,872 | 3 | 368 | | |
| Western Canada..... | 1 | 71 | | | | |
| <i>One to Five Months</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 11 | 1,104 | 9 | 870 | 2 | 558 |
| Quebec..... | 8 | 808 | 8 | 808 | 1 | 434 |
| Ontario..... | 3 | 296 | 1 | 62 | 1 | 124 |
| <i>Six Months</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 31 | 3,314 | 30 | 3,084 | 2 | 427 |
| Quebec..... | 29 | 3,056 | 29 | 3,056 | 1 | 356 |
| Ontario..... | 2 | 258 | 1 | 28 | | |
| Western Canada..... | | | | | 1 | 71 |
| <i>Eight and Eleven Months</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 2 | 123 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 113 |
| Quebec..... | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | | |
| Ontario..... | 1 | 116 | | | 1 | 113 |
| <i>One Year</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 66 | 6,150 | 63 | 5,756 | 13 | 1,755 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 2 | 197 | 2 | 197 | | |
| Quebec..... | 34 | 3,460 | 34 | 3,460 | 1 | 145 |
| Ontario..... | 27 | 2,269 | 26 | 2,076 | 12 | 1,610 |
| Western Canada..... | 3 | 224 | 1 | 23 | | |
| <i>Five Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | 5 | 631 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | 3 | 430 |
| Western Canada..... | | | | | 2 | 201 |
| Totals..... | 132 | 13,741 | 109 | 10,257 | 23 | 3,484 |

(1) Fifteen of these establishments, employing 2,313 workers, reported only one provision of two weeks, after one year of service in 13 cases, and after three months in two; another establishment, employing 280 workers gave three weeks after one year.

**TABLE XIV.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN THE
BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, 1947**

NOTE.—Of the 134 plants covered by this survey, one employing 76 workers did not observe statutory holidays.

| | Number of Holidays Observed by Plants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--------|-------------------------|
| | Days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Plants | Number of Workers |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | | | | | |
| Plants Paying For— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Holiday..... | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 80 |
| 2 Holidays..... | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 340 |
| 3 "..... | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 86 |
| 4 "..... | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 491 |
| 5 "..... | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,035 |
| 6 "..... | | | | 3 | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 581 |
| 8 "..... | | | | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1,156 |
| 9 "..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 280 |
| 11 "..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 23 |
| Total Plants Paying For 1--11 Holidays... | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | 18 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | 33 | 4,072 |
| Total Plants Not Paying For Holidays.... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 100 | 9,666 |
| Total Plants Observing Holidays..... | 2 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 46 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 133 | 13,738 |

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and other official information.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Basically sound employment conditions continued throughout November, although the seasonal segment of industry was now slackening and forcing hundreds of workers into the employment market. Some of these workers were experiencing difficulty in finding jobs and the number registered with the National Employment Service had risen to 140,000 by the end of November. Reduced logging activity had prevented many from obtaining their usual employment in the woods this year. Apart from the seasonal aspect, however, employment forecasts recently prepared by the Department of Labour indicated that Canada may look forward to sustained economic activity with attendant high employment at least until the end of the first quarter of 1949.

The over-all employment situation continued favourable during November, although a temporary surplus of workers had begun to develop with the decline in seasonal activity. The number of applicants registered at employment offices mounted rapidly with 140,000 on file at the end of the month. This represented an increase of 38,000 during the November five-week period. Farm workers, and numerous unskilled labourers from railway, highway, and other construction work were now looking for winter work. Many had already found jobs in logging, mining, and various types of heavy industry but opportunities in these industries were now very scarce. The log cut was substantially lower than last year because of heavy pulpwood inventories and uncertain foreign markets, and the consequent decline in job opportunities made the seasonal outlook somewhat cloudy for the next few months.

Apart from seasonal influences, however, the trend in employment is still upwards in most industrial groups, according to forecasts made by the Department of Labour on the basis of opinions of leading businessmen. Nevertheless, the expansion of employment during the six months ending April 1, 1949, will be on a much smaller scale than that which prevailed since early 1946. In part, the slower expansion rate will be caused by a softening of the domestic market, as in the case of radios and household furniture, and by declines in the export market, which will affect ship-

building and sawmills. In certain other industries, increased production resulting from expanded capacity and new machinery has intensified competition, and employers are laying off workers in some instances.

The industrial relations record for 1948 has been very satisfactory. By the end of November, new agreements had been successfully negotiated in nearly all leading industries with a minimum of strike action. Time lost through strikes to date in 1948 had amounted to only one-third of the loss sustained in the same period last year. Only 37,000 workers had been involved in strike action as against 94,000 in the same period last year and 137,000 in 1946. Wage increases were granted in many industries, with labour income showing a gain of 14 per cent over the comparable 1947 total.

Agriculture

Demand for farm workers was negligible during November and many hands had left to find jobs in the city and the bush. Others, having completed their fall ploughing, had turned to fuel cutting on their own land. The two-year contract to engage in agriculture expired for approximately 3,000 Polish veterans during November. From a questionnaire sent to these men to ascertain their intention concerning employment, it was found that, of the 1,700 who answered, 57 per cent intended to remain in agriculture although 14 per cent of these will withdraw from farm work during the coming winter.

An interesting study was recently made by the Department of Agriculture on the trend toward mechanization in agriculture, and its resultant effects on labour requirements. It was pointed out that higher cash and net income accruing to Canadian farms in recent years has led to increased purchase of farm machinery. Sales of such items as combines, hay balers, tractors, corn pickers, forage crop harvesters, have increased sharply in the past few years. This has had a marked effect on reducing the labour required for certain operations. For instance, the man-hours required per ton for handling hay by a new type of hay baler are estimated at 2.4, as compared with 3.5 for hand loading and 2.5 hours where a hay loader was used; corn picking machines reduced the man-hours required by over 50 per cent as compared with hand labour.

Non-Agricultural Industry

The index of industrial production during the month of September had already increased to 183.3 (base 1935-39=100) and if the seasonal pattern of 1947 is followed industrial production will continue upward, to reach its peak in October. Employment in general usually traces a similar pattern. At October 1, the index of reported industrial employment, as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reached 202.6, based on the year 1926 as equalling 100. This index compared with 201.8 at the beginning of September.

Wage boosts and longer hours of work during September noticeably augmented the weekly earnings of hourly paid workers in manufacturing. During the same month, the cost of living remained stationary; as a result, real wages of manufacturing employees increased appreciably over the period. The preliminary index of real wages (av. 1946=100) stood at 104.3 at the beginning of October.

Logging employment was reaching its seasonal peak during November. Current operations, however, were considerably below the record levels attained during the 1947-8 season. The drop was chiefly attributed to three factors: the large inventories of pulpwood accumulated by heavy cutting in the winter of 1947-48; reduced orders for timber from the United Kingdom, resulting in a smaller cut in the Maritimes and the Gaspé; the break in prices for lower grade lumber, which was especially felt in British Columbia.

Little difficulty was experienced in recruiting sufficient woods labour in Eastern Canada this season. Suitable workers

appeared to be in good supply in almost all areas with some camps reporting a surplus of help. Labour turnover had dropped markedly. Excellent cutting weather had enabled work to proceed rapidly and some operators were already completing their cutting schedules. A ten per cent wage increase was granted to 30,000 pulpwood workers in Northern Ontario at the beginning of the season, but in some parts of Quebec wage cuts had taken place.

Slackening in general activity in British Columbia during October and November had increased the supply of workers available for woods work and few openings were now available. The logging work force was also more stable with fewer persons shifting from job to job within the industry. The latter development was partly accredited to the recent wage increases, although the growing scarcity of jobs elsewhere also was a factor.

Labour demand in the **mining** industry during the fall of 1948 was lower than at any time for several years. Although the industry as a whole was working at capacity, most mines reported that they were now adequately staffed. This condition was general in all regions and applied to all three types of mining, coal, metallic, and non-metallic. Displaced Persons had done much towards easing the situation with 278 entering during November, bringing the number absorbed by the industry to 2,532.

Indications were that mines were becoming more selective in their labour requirements, both in regard to labourers and to qualified miners. Only a light demand existed during November for beginners and labourers. Labour turnover was much lower and this kept replacement vacancies numerically small. In addition, hydro-electric power shortages had caused some interruptions in production in northern Quebec and Ontario mines, and hiring activity had shown a greater than seasonal decline.

Average weekly wages in the mining industry topped all other industrial groups with the exception of the transportation industry. Average weekly wages totalled \$50.91 in mining at the beginning of October as against an average of \$41.67 for the nine leading industries in Canada. Within the mining industry itself, the weekly pay ranged from the high of \$53.41 in metallic ores to \$45.83 in the non-metallic group.

In the **manufacturing** industries, the shortage of hydro-electric power in Ontario and Quebec spotlighted the industrial picture during November. While actual lay-offs were few in number and of short

duration, many firms were forced to revise working schedules to include week-end work and night shifts. Some firms installed generating plants to meet the emergency. By the end of the month, however, and owing to heavy rainfalls, the situation had greatly improved, and in most areas it was expected that power restrictions would be eliminated for the remainder of the year.

Employment in manufacturing was running about four per cent above 1947 levels. Among the various sub-groups indicating the most extensive increases in employment over the year were primary iron and steel, agricultural implements, artificial silk and silk goods, and beverages. Slight decreases were reported in leather, furniture, rubber, automobiles, and steel shipbuilding and repairing.

On the average, weekly earnings had increased by more than \$4 during the past year. In several industries, earnings at the beginning of October were at or near the \$50 mark. Included in the higher-paying industry groups were employees in non-metallic mineral plants (\$52.31); automobiles (\$53.65); primary iron and steel (\$51.17); and pulp and paper (\$57.04).

The 1948 **construction** season was drawing to a close during November, setting another record year both in volume of work completed and in the number of workers employed. At the seasonal peak, nearly 325,000 persons were reported as working in the industry. The value of contracts awarded in the first eleven months of the year totalled \$898 million, an increase of \$215 million over the same period in 1947.

Reports received from all regions during November indicated that contractors throughout the country were rushing their jobs to completion and finishing off outside work before freeze-up. Many projects were being roughed in so that interior work could be carried on during the winter months. Exceptionally fine weather in all regions but the Pacific during November allowed work to be carried on at a very high level. Highway construction was generally completed before the end of the month. The demand for unskilled labour slackened during November but skilled workers were still being hired.

Although the general average of earnings reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for highway, railway and building construction and maintenance at October 1 stood at only \$40.41, this was appreciably lower than that received by persons in the specialized construction trades. The following are estimates of hourly wage rate ranges in the more important construction trades

in the larger cities during the fall months of 1948: bricklayers, \$1.40-\$1.75; carpenters, \$1.25-\$1.55; electricians, \$1.35-\$1.75; painters, \$1.15-\$1.45; plasterers, \$1.40-\$1.80; plumbers, \$1.11-\$1.60; labourers, common, \$0.70-\$0.90; labourers (skilled) \$0.85-\$1.

Trade establishments were entering their busy season as Christmas shopping was getting under way. Orders for temporary help were coming into employment offices although the reporting was not heavy. The general expansion of staff which had taken place since the end of the war was expected to enable many stores to handle the Christmas rush without a large increase in the working force. The heaviest labour requirements for the coming season appeared to be in the larger department stores.

The mild weather this fall was reflected in slow movement of goods in some lines. Fuel and clothing stocks were particularly affected with few of the usual fall and winter purchases taking place. Fruit and vegetable sales, however, had improved as United States produce again entered the market; at the beginning of November, the embargo which had been in effect for almost a year was removed on many of the restricted items.

Service industries were benefiting from the increased flow of workers and as a result labour requirements in many restaurants and hotels had fallen off appreciably. Hospital sub-staffs also had relatively few labour needs, although the chief factor causing the improvement here had been the absorption of Displaced Persons. The entrance of immigrants into domestic service, however, had not as yet materially reduced labour needs. The shortage of permanent domestic help is still great with many of the successful placements tending to strengthen the number of requests for such help. Almost 6,000 domestic workers, including all classes of service workers, had been brought to Canada from European camps by the end of November.

Demand for temporary Post Office clerks and carriers increased during November in anticipation of the Christmas rush. Preference was being given to veterans wherever possible.

Employment Service Activities

In line with the seasonal trend, registrations at employment offices were rapidly increasing in number. The majority of those registering in October and early November had passed through the offices to jobs in logging, mining, construction, and heavy industry. By mid-November,

however, most industries had obtained their complement of workers, and applications on file were speedily mounting. At December 2, the number unplaced totalled 140,000, indicating a 38,000 increase for the November five-week period.

Persons applying for work during November were largely in the unskilled categories. Mild weather had sustained outdoor activity remarkably well and as a result skilled tradesmen in construction, and water and highway transportation were still on the job. Construction labourers, however, were being released since few projects were begun during the month; the earlier stages of construction provide the bulk of work for unskilled help. Many farm workers were still on file; the dearth of logging openings this year had decidedly slowed down the absorption of these workers. Extra gang labourers from railways now being released were also seeking manual work.

Scattered lay-offs occurred in the seasonal segment of some manufacturing industries, particularly food, pulp and paper, and sawmills. Softening market conditions in sawmill operations accentuated the seasonal decline with lay-offs tending to be larger and of longer duration than in 1947. Hydro-electric power shortages caused some lay-offs in Central Canada, although workers were being re-hired by early December. Inefficient staff was being weeded out in some establishments and this added to the stream of those entering employment offices.

Jobs suitable for the class of applicant available at employment offices had fallen off markedly. Logging, which usually offers a strong support for winter employment, was operating at a much lower level. During the three heaviest recruiting months for woods work—August, September and October—22,000 openings were received at employment offices as against 43,000 in the same period in 1947. This had particularly affected the Province of Quebec where logging is a very important source of winter employment. Hiring of construction workmen had been falling off since early in November. The mining industry had satisfied its demands earlier in the season and hiring was now negligible. Manufacturing firms in general were adequately staffed in the unskilled and semi-skilled classifications.

Full employment continued for practically all tradesmen, however. Trained workers who did enter the labour market were usually readily placed. If jobs could not be found locally, the workers were usually quickly paced through clearance. Neverthe-

less, the easier labour situation had brought about a tightening in employers' specifications for help, and some workers, who previously would have fallen into the classification of skilled men, will now be grouped among semi-skilled workers.

Indicative of the easier situation, not only did placements drop off but fewer hirings were of a permanent nature. Placements of more than seven days duration had dropped to 85 per cent of all hirings during October. In August, they had accounted for 82 per cent.

The current situation showed a marked deterioration over that of 1947. Unplaced applicants were already 17,000 higher than in the previous year, with the level reported at the November month-end comparable to that at the end of December, 1947. Unfilled vacancies had fallen to the lowest level in the history of National Employment Service. This statistical picture, however, gave only a limited view of the complete employment situation. Although the seasonal outlook was somewhat cloudy, nevertheless employment was running at higher levels than ever before for the season. A survey of leading business men undertaken by the Department of Labour indicated that aside from the seasonal aspect, employment would continue to push cyclically upward during the first quarter of 1949.

Because of the current need for job-orders, the work of the **Employer Relations Section** of the Employment Service is of special importance at this time. Having developed since the end of the war, the Employer Relations Section was created specifically to be the liaison between the Service and employers. All employers' orders (excepting Special Placements) are received through this section. A field staff, which visits employers regularly, supplements the contacts by telephone and mail. Visits are timed both to check regularly on employers' needs and to take account of seasonal requirements and emergency demands.

In order to obtain the greatest number of orders, soliciting of jobs is concentrated mainly on the largest employers of labour. As the winter season approaches, seasonally active industries such as transportation companies and municipal offices are visited regularly in order to obtain orders for snow shovelling and street cleaning work. The progress of industrial projects is carefully watched in order to uncover potential jobs. This aspect of the work is particularly important at this time when many new plants are reaching the completion stage.

Demand for workers in itself is still relatively elastic. If a promising worker is available, many employers are willing to hire him although no particular vacancy may exist in the industry. Employer relations officers consequently endeavour to create vacancies by working back from the applicants registering at the office. Applicants on file and in clearance are carefully scrutinized by the officers and outstanding applications are brought to the notice of interested employers.

Employment offices during the fall and winter months are faced with the fact that, with the competition for jobs increasing, more workers will supplement their application at employment offices with a direct approach to employers. To counteract this tendency, employer relations officials recognize that it is increasingly important at this time to "sell" the Service to employers.

A large proportion of the applicants registering at employment offices were claiming unemployment insurance, although during October, the latest month for which statistics are available, benefit payments were still at a low level. During the month, 50,000 persons received benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act. At the end of the month there were 55,000 (before qualification for benefit had been determined) claims for payment on file.

Placements were falling off at **Executive and Professional** offices but since fewer persons were registering for work the number unplaced remained at approximately the same level throughout November. At November 25, the latest date available, 2,128 men and 437 women were unplaced at the five regional offices.

Offices reported that in general industry was fairly well staffed in regard to administrative and executive personnel. Orders being reported stipulated high qualifications and employers were willing to wait for suitable help rather than accept a poorly qualified worker. Uncertainties surrounding the hydro-electric power situation had deterred the reporting of jobs in some firms in Ontario. Requirements in the administrative field were relatively small with staff changes now being postponed to some extent until the New Year. At the end of November, unfilled vacancies at Executive and Professional offices totalled 1,077.

The campaign to find jobs for university students for the summer of 1949 was now well under way. Students were already being registered in most universities and, except in a few instances, registrations were expected to be completed before Christmas. Early in December, some 12,000 employers

were being canvassed by mail to report openings which would be available for graduates and under-graduates when the university year ends. It was estimated that in the 1947-8 season 5,000 permanent and 18,000 summer jobs were obtained for university students through the efforts of the Executive and Professional and local employment offices.

Regional Analysis

The labour surplus in the **Maritime** region was seasonally increasing during November. Construction work had begun to taper off, although mild weather had extended the season well on into November. Agriculture was very slack and many workers had moved to the cities to find work. Nevertheless, employment conditions were more favourable than at the same time last year, despite the fact that opportunities for seasonal workers in logging were considerably fewer.

Logging activity was being carried on at a much reduced scale this year and employment had dropped accordingly. The uncertain market for soft lumber and the general expectation of falling prices were largely responsible for the slack. Seasonal lay-offs in the industry were expected to begin by the end of December as some operators anticipated completing their schedules by that time.

In the transportation industry, however, the outlook was bright. Port activity particularly showed an advance during November. The difficult situation caused by the diversion of ships to Halifax from strike-bound United States ports cleared up by the end of the month, after giving rise to decisions and counter-decisions concerning their unloading (see p. 53). Winter activity was expected to be carried on at a high level. As usual, all wheat shipments would be passing through the ports of Halifax and Saint John after ice closed the port of Montreal early in December. This year the outlook was further brightened with the announcement of several new sailings being planned for the Maritime ports.

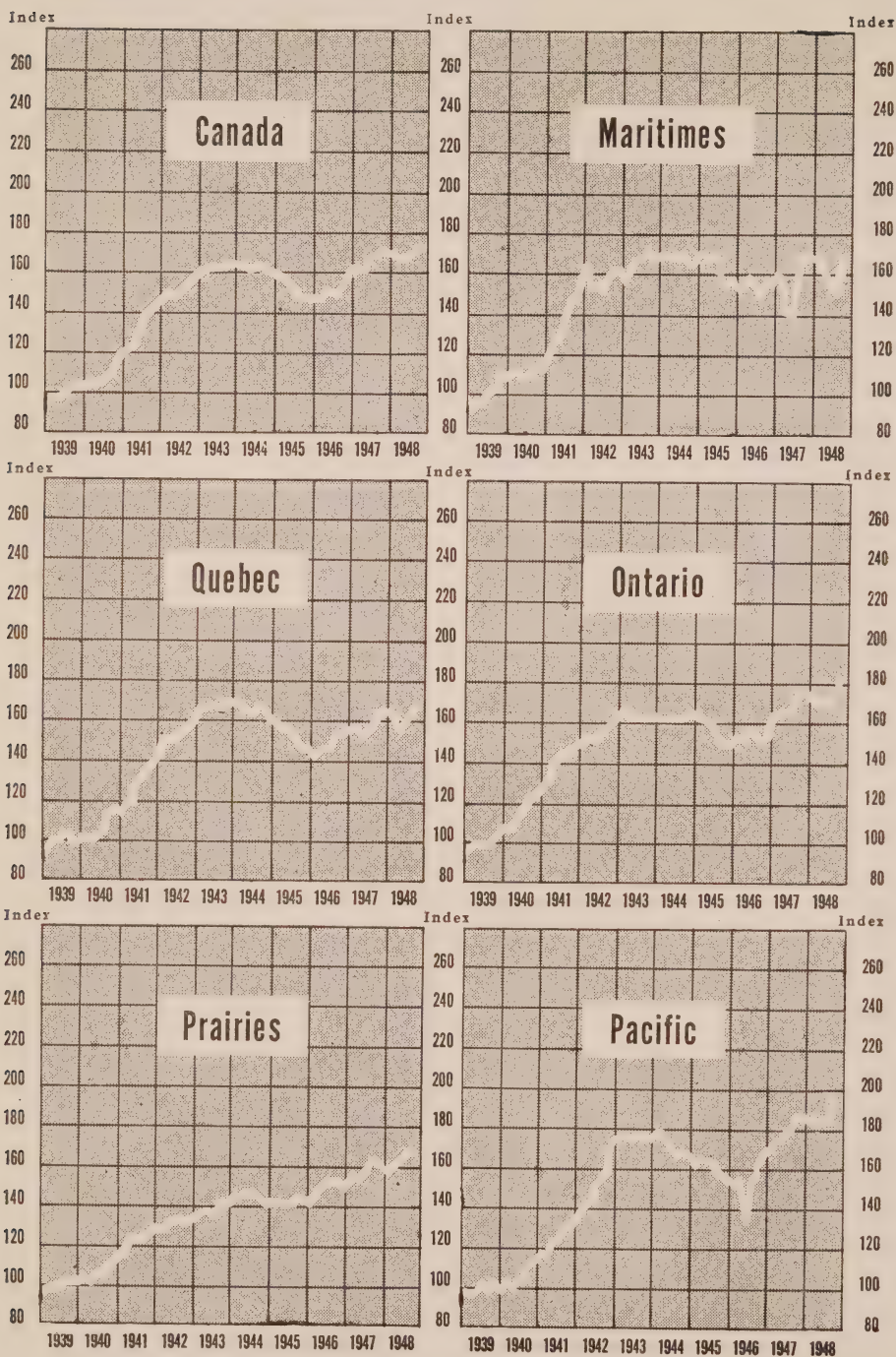
Coal mines were operating steadily but no expansion in employment was expected until the collective agreement at present under negotiation has been signed.

Employment in the **Quebec** region was well sustained for the time of year in all industrial groups except logging. The decline in woods work had materially affected the number registering for work at employment offices and unplaced applicants at the beginning of December were

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Average: 1939=100

Seasonally Adjusted



8,000 higher than at the same time last year. However, apart from the current difficulty of finding jobs for the seasonal workers who normally turned to woods work, employment conditions were basically sound. The labour force had increased to a greater extent in Quebec than in all other regions during the past year. This was attributed to the addition of Maritime workers and immigrants, as well as the normal growth in population. Most of these workers filled specific industrial needs and enabled the expansion of industries where suitable labour had previously been unobtainable.

The hydro situation improved somewhat toward the end of November as rainfalls raised the water level and eased the shortage of power. Mining areas substituted diesel power and thus maintained production. The aluminum industry at Chicoutimi however, was more seriously affected and lay-offs occurred.

Employment in manufacturing was generally steady. Textile plants showed increased employment with labour turnover at its lowest level in several years. Heavy industry was very active; locomotive contracts for one large Montreal firm guaranteed full employment of its present staff until the end of 1949. Shipbuilding in Sorel continued at full strength but winter lay-offs were scheduled for December. Meat-packing plants were past their seasonal peak and plants were not hiring replacements.

In the *Ontario* region, mild weather had sustained construction activity at a high level but had adversely affected many industries by prolonging the hydro power shortage. The downward seasonal movement in employment increased during November although employment conditions in general were still good. All industries but logging had expanded employment over the past year.

The shortage of hydro-electric power had brought about comparatively few lay-offs, although there was some loss of production and hours worked. By the end of the month, most firms had adjusted working hours or working days to meet the emergency. Labour demand was affected as few firms were hiring more workers while the shortage continued. Heavy rainfalls at the end of the month and greater use of diesel-operated generators had greatly eased the situation, and most power cut-offs were relaxed early in December.

Manufacturing firms were working at capacity where power and material supplies would permit. Steel shortages prevented

further expansion in some plants. The automobile industry at Windsor was re-tooling machinery for the 1949 models and the usual lay-offs were in progress; at Oshawa, similar large lay-offs were scheduled for December but re-hiring would begin progressively within a month.

The navigation season on the Great Lakes was due to close on December 15, and demand for seamen was light by the end of November. Activity was greatly accelerated during November as insurance rates on grain shipments would rise on December 1, and shippers were endeavouring to get shipments through to avoid the extra cost.

Normal employment conditions were reported for the *Prairie* region during November. Workers were moving into cities from rural areas and general labour requirements in most industries were now easily filled. Meat-packing plants were well staffed for peak operations. Flour mills were working at capacity and no further shutdowns were anticipated despite the weakness in export markets.

Farm labour demand was slight. The Polish veterans, with specialized skills, who had completed their two-year contract in agriculture were gradually being filled into their own trades. A fair number were remaining with their present employer while others were leaving farm work for the winter with the intention of returning in the spring.

Construction activity held up remarkably well, owing to unusually mild weather. Projects already closed in will maintain a good volume of employment for skilled tradesmen during the winter. In view of the predicted power shortage, the Manitoba Government will undertake the construction of a \$20,000,000 power project at Pine Falls on the Winnipeg River. This project will be completed in 1952 and will provide employment for about 600 men.

The usual seasonal decline in employment was well under way in the *Pacific* region during November and the labour surplus rose sharply. Construction, fishing, and logging were slowing down for the winter months. In addition to these normal trends, weak market conditions forced small logging operations to close at an earlier date, and caused cut-backs in sawmill and shingle mill employment during November. In addition, the influx of transient workers from the Prairies was still heavy, despite newspaper publicity as to employment conditions during the winter season.

The labour surplus was concentrated primarily in the urban areas. Vancouver and New Westminster accounted for 72 per cent of all unplaced applicants in the region at the end of November. The British Columbia Government was concerned with the possibility of decentralizing business and industry. Approximately 80 per cent of the population of the Province is centred in the lower mainland near Vancouver and the

southern part of Vancouver Island; the trend in this direction has been intensified during recent years, especially toward greater concentration of industry and population near Vancouver. Governmental plans were aimed at developing the industrial wealth of the hinterland and encouraging settlement to ease the congestion in the southwest section of the Province.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

There was no change in Canada's official cost-of-living index between October 1 and November 1. This interruption came after a series of 21 consecutive increases dating from January, 1947.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the November 1 index at 159·6, unchanged from October 1, but 16·0 points above November 1 last year. From August, 1939, to November this year the increase was 58·3 per cent.

The food index fell from 205·4 on October 1 to 204·7 on November 1 as declines in meats and vegetables overbalanced further increases in egg prices; other food groups showed no appreciable changes. The decline in foods exactly balanced small advances in four other budget groups.

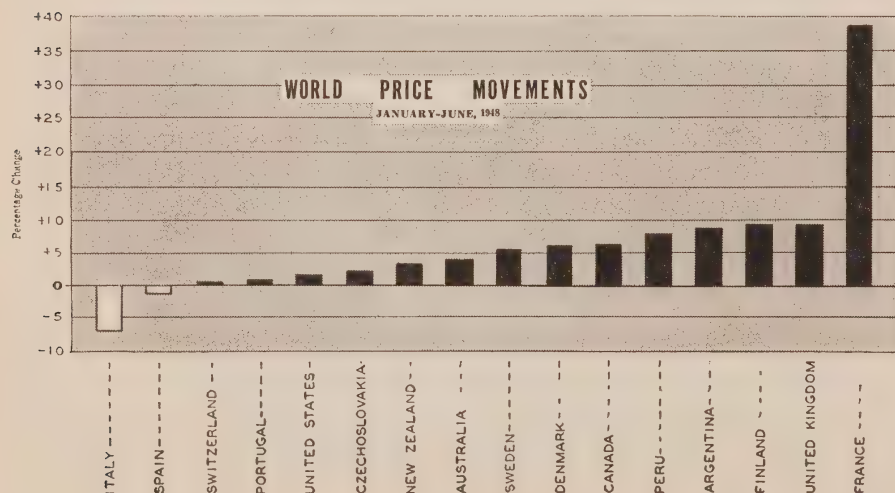
Home furnishings and services moved up from 165·1 to 166·0, clothing from 181·0 to 181·5, fuel and light from 128·8 to 129·0,

and miscellaneous items from 124·4 to 124·6. The rent series is computed at approximately quarterly intervals and the next reckoning will be for December 1; the latest figure is 121·0.

Cost of Living in Eight Cities

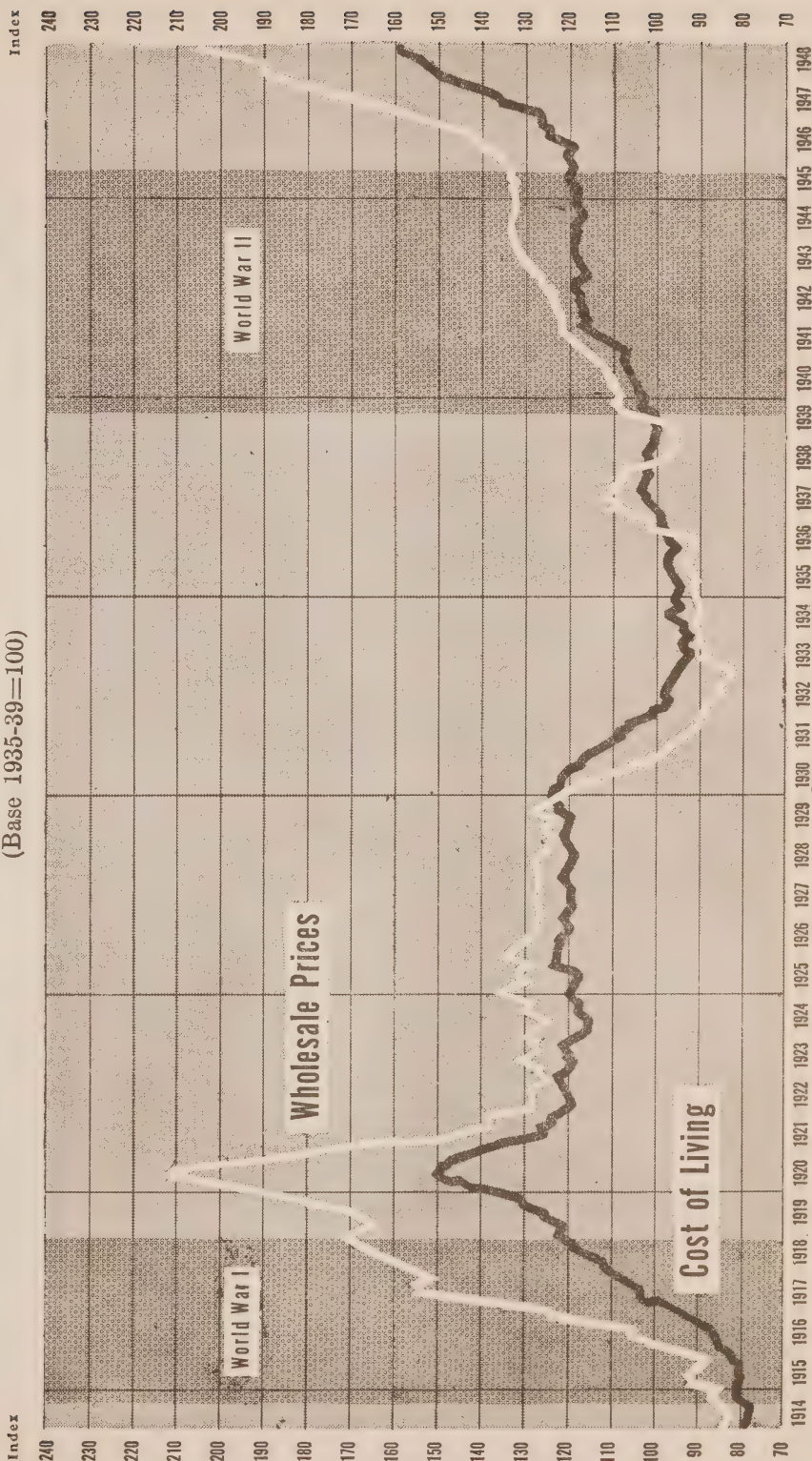
Cost-of-living index movements for eight regional cities were mixed between October 1 and November 1, 1948. Higher food indexes were recorded for the Prairie cities while at other centres losses occurred. Among other groups, higher index levels predominated for clothing and home furnishings and services and at a few centres several sub-sections of the miscellaneous index were higher also. Composite city index changes between October 1 and November 1 were as follows: Halifax -0·2 points to 152·0; Saint John -0·2 to 156·2; Montreal -0·6 to 162·5; Toronto -0·2 to 155·2; Winnipeg +0·2 to 153·0; Saskatoon +0·5 to 162·3; Edmonton +0·3 to 154·2 and Vancouver -0·2 to 161·1.

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.



COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 1914 TO DATE

(Base 1935-39=100)



Wholesale Prices, October, 1948

The general index of wholesale prices rose 1.0 to 159.2 (base 1926=100) between September and October, 1948. Six of the eight major groups were firmer. Wood, wood products and paper rose 4.5 points to 193.8 reflecting sharp increases in fir and cedar lumber and cedar shingles. In the non-ferrous metals group strength in silver and zinc was responsible for a gain of 4.1 points to 159.9. Higher prices for cotton yarn, burlap bags and carpets advanced fibres, textiles and textile products 0.9 to 160.7, while vegetable products rose 0.5 to 139.0 when higher quotations for oats, barley, rye, oranges, lemons and hay outweighed lower prices for millfeeds and cornmeal. A gain of 0.3 to 165.3 in the iron and steel group reflected strength in hardware items, while higher sulphur prices

moved the non-metallic minerals group up 0.2 to 137.3. Two groups worked lower. The animal products series declined 0.9 to 177.5 when recessions in livestock and fresh meats outweighed seasonal strength in eggs, and a drop of 0.6 to 126.2 in the chemical group reflected lower prices for soap and tartaric acid. Shellac and direct black prices were firmer.

An index for Canadian farm products prices at wholesale weakened 0.5 to 142.9 between September and October due mainly to lower animal product prices. The index for animal products dropped 1.7 points to 186.7 as decreases occurred for livestock, hides and skins and raw wool. These outweighed an upturn in eggs. Over the same period field product prices rose 0.3 to 116.8, reflecting increases for rye, oats, barley, potatoes, onions and hay.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, November, 1948

The time loss due to strike activity in Canada during November, 1948, was the lowest recorded for any month since February, 1946. There was a slight decline in the number of strikes and lockouts in existence during the current month, as compared with the previous month and with November, 1947, but in both comparisons sharp decreases were recorded in the number of workers involved and in the resulting time loss. For the first eleven months of this year the figures are substantially below those for the same period last year, the number of strikes being about three-fifths of last year's total, while the number of workers involved and the time loss are both about one-third of last year's totals.

Preliminary figures for November, 1948, show 20 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 3,307 workers, with a time loss of 16,000 man-working days, as compared with 23 strikes in October, 1948, with 7,310 workers involved and a time loss of 87,223 days. In November, 1947, there were 29 strikes, involving 14,775 workers, with a time loss of 119,701 days.

For the first eleven months of this year, preliminary figures show 144 strikes and lockouts, involving 39,439 workers, with a time loss of 879,466 days. For the similar period last year there were 228 strikes,

involving 102,670 workers, with a time loss of 2,375,081 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in November, 1948, was .02 per cent of the estimated working time, as compared with .11 per cent in October, 1948; .15 per cent in November, 1947; .10 per cent for the first eleven months of 1948; and .28 per cent for the first eleven months of 1947.

Of the 20 strikes recorded for November, 1948, two were settled in favour of the workers, six in favour of the employers, two were compromise settlements and three were indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month seven strikes were recorded as unterminated.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., on May 30, 1946; soft drink factory workers at Edmonton, Alta., December 1, 1947; print-

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

ing pressmen at Toronto, Ont., December 15, 1947; costume jewellery factory workers at Toronto, Ont., April 29, 1948; coal

miners, Edmonton District, Alta., January 13, 1948; and seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, June 6, 1948.

Great Britain and Other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review, issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1948, and in this article are taken from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of work stoppages beginning in September, 1948, was 103 and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 116 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 14,500 workers involved and a time loss of 42,000 working days was caused.

Of the 103 stoppages which began during September, six arose out of demands for advances in wages; 29 over other wage questions; three on questions as to working

hours; 21 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 42 on other questions respecting working arrangements; and two were on questions of trade union principle.

United States

Preliminary figures for October, 1948, show 240 strikes and lockouts beginning in the month, in which 110,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 2,000,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for September, 1948, are 250 strikes and lockouts, involving 160,000 workers, with a time loss of 2,400,000 days.

New Zealand

Figures for the 1st quarter of 1948 show 25 strikes involving, directly and indirectly, 8,749 workers and causing a time loss of 11,913 man-days. For the 2nd quarter of the year these figures are 22 strikes with 4,363 workers directly and indirectly involved and a time loss of 25,008 man-days.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA

Third Quarter of 1948

There were 376 industrial fatalities in the third quarter of 1948 according to the latest reports received by the Department of Labour. In the previous three months there were 322 including 32 in a supplementary list. The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed, during the course of or arising out of their employment and include deaths which resulted from industrial diseases as reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

During the quarter under review there were five industrial accidents which resulted in the death of three or more persons in each case. On July 22 five riggers were drowned in the Ottawa River, Ontario, when a section of a bridge fell into the river. Three seamen shipping out from Quebec were drowned in France on July 24 when their boat was swamped.* On July 30 five

men were drowned at Cap aux Oies, Quebec, when their lifeboat sank. The capsizings of boats were responsible for the drowning of four fire fighters on August 8 in the Wanapitei River, Ontario, and the drowning of five woodsmen in Gibson's Lake, New Brunswick, on September 16.

Statistics on industrial fatalities are compiled from reports received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources. Newspaper reports are also used to supplement these data.

Grouped by industries the largest number of fatalities, 73, was recorded in manufacturing of which 21 occurred in saw and planing mills, and 20 in iron, steel and

* Accidents to seamen occurring outside of Canada are listed under the province from which craft were operated.

products. During the previous quarter 60 fatalities occurred in manufacturing including 19 in the iron and steel products group and 15 in saw and planing mills.

There were 69 fatalities recorded in transportation and public utilities as compared with 50 in the previous quarter. Fatalities in water transportation numbered 30 while there were 18 in steam railways. In the previous quarter there were 29 in steam railways and 7 in water transportation.

Of the 37 fatalities in the mining group, 23 were in metalliferous mining. In the previous quarter there were 47 in the mining group of which 31 were in metalliferous mining.

The number of fatalities in logging decreased from 50 to 31. Fatalities in the construction industry increased from 46 in the second quarter to 62 in the third quarter of 1948. Increases in the number

of recorded fatalities occurred also in agriculture from 20 to 41 and in service from 29 to 30.

The most important cause of fatalities was moving trains, water-craft and other vehicles which caused 126 industrial fatalities during the quarter as compared with 79 in the previous quarter.

Falling objects caused 43 deaths, and falls of persons 70. Industrial diseases, infection and other causes resulted in 38 deaths while dangerous substances caused 42 deaths.

The largest number of industrial fatalities was in Ontario where there were 122. In Quebec there were 89 and in British Columbia 68.

During the quarter under review there were 127 fatalities in July, 137 in August and 112 in September.

* See Tables H-1 and H-2.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED IN LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA

The Publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the Publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed, free of charge, by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

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LABOUR STATISTICS

| Summary | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Table 1—Statistics Reflecting Industrial Conditions in Canada..... | 104 |
| A—Labour Force | |
| Table A-1—Immigration of Adult Males, Adult Females and Children to Canada..... | 105 |
| Table A-2—Distribution of All Immigrants by Province..... | 105 |
| Table A-3—Distribution of Male Immigrants by Occupation..... | 106 |
| B—Labour Income | |
| Table B-1—Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income..... | 106 |
| C—Employment, Hours and Earnings | |
| Table C-1—Employment and Earnings by Province, City and Industry..... | 107 |
| Table C-2—Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings since 1941..... | 108 |
| Table C-3—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces since 1932..... | 108 |
| Table C-4—Employment and Earnings by Industry..... | 109 |
| Table C-5—Sex Distribution of Employed Persons..... | 110 |
| Table C-6—Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 111 |
| Table C-7—Weekly Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing..... | 111 |
| Table C-8—Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces and Cities..... | 111 |
| Table C-9—Hours and Earnings by Industry..... | 112 |
| Table C-10—Real Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 113 |
| D—Employment Service Statistics | |
| Table D-1—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants as at First of Month..... | 114 |
| Table D-2—Unfilled Vacancies by Industry and by Sex..... | 114 |
| Table D-3—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants by Occupation and by Sex..... | 115 |
| Table D-4—Vacancies, Referrals and Placements (Weekly Average)..... | 115 |
| Table D-5—Activities of National Employment Service Offices..... | 116 |
| Table D-6—Applications and Placements Since 1938..... | 118 |
| E—Unemployment Insurance | |
| Table E-1—Registration of Employers and Employees..... | 119 |
| Table E-2—Claims for Benefit Since 1942..... | 119 |
| Table E-3—Claims for Benefit by Provinces and Disposal of Claims..... | 119 |
| Table E-4—Claimants not Entitled to Benefit with Reason for Non-entitlement..... | 120 |
| Table E-5—Number Receiving Benefit with Amount Paid..... | 120 |
| Table E-6—Persons Signing the Live Unemployment Register by Number of Days Continuously on the Register..... | 120 |
| Table E-7—Unemployment Insurance Fund..... | 121 |
| F—Prices | |
| Table F-1—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada..... | 122 |
| Table F-2—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living for Eight Cities of Canada..... | 123 |
| Table F-3—Index Numbers of Staple Food Items..... | 123 |
| Table F-4—Retail Prices of Staple Foods, Coal and Rentals by Cities..... | 124 |
| Table F-5—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada..... | 132 |
| Table F-6—Index Numbers for Canada and Other Countries..... | 133 |
| G—Strikes and Lockouts | |
| Table G-1—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Month..... | 134 |
| Table G-2—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During November..... | 135 |
| H—Industrial Accidents | |
| Table H-1—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Industries and Causes..... | 137 |
| Table H-2—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Provinces and Industries..... | 137 |

**TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS
IN CANADA**

| | 1948 | | 1947 | 1946 | 1943 | 1939 |
|---|-------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Nov. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. | Oct. |
| Labour Force— | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force ⁽¹⁾000 | | 5,109 | 4,934 | 4,848 | † | † |
| Employed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 5,042 | 4,847 | 4,738 | † | † |
| Male ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3,932 | 3,791 | 3,700 | † | † |
| Female ⁽¹⁾000 | | 1,110 | 1,056 | 1,033 | † | † |
| Paid workers ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3,439 | 3,334 | 3,278 | † | † |
| Unemployed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 87 | 87 | 115 | † | † |
| Index of employment ⁽²⁾000 | | 202.6 | 194.3 | 178.1 | 187.5 | 121.7 |
| Unemployment in trade unions ⁽³⁾% | | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 9.1 |
| Immigration.....000 | | 13,083 | 8,941 | 4,760 | 889 | 1,036 |
| Adult males.....000 | | 4,920 | 4,264 | 869 | 196 | 318 |
| Earnings and Hours— | | | | | | |
| Total labour income.....\$000,000 | | | 547 | 461 | † | † |
| Per capita weekly earnings.....\$ | | 41.80 | 38.04 | 33.15 | 31.48 | † |
| Average hourly earnings.....cents. | | 94.6 | 83.4 | 71.4 | † | † |
| Average hours worked per week.....000 | | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.9 | † | † |
| Average real weekly earnings, index ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 104.3 | 103.5 | 98.8 | † | † |
| National Employment Service— | | | | | | |
| Unplaced applicants ⁽⁵⁾000 | 101.8 | 87.3 | 87.2 | 142.2 | † | † |
| Unfilled vacancies ⁽⁵⁾000 | 51.2 | 64.3 | 110.0 | 139.7 | † | † |
| Placements, weekly average.....000 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 18.6 | † | † |
| Unemployment Insurance— | | | | | | |
| Unemployment insurance claims.....000 | 55.4 | 44.8 | 36.7 | 57.7 | 1.0 | † |
| Balance in fund.....\$000,000 | | 499.8 | 413.0 | 343.9 | 157.1 | † |
| Prices— | | | | | | |
| Wholesale index ⁽²⁾000 | | 159.2 | 139.3 | 111.0 | 101.9 | 79.6 |
| Cost of living index ⁽⁶⁾000 | 159.6 | 159.6 | 141.1 | 125.8 | 118.4 | 102.7 |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Industrial production index ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 187.5 | 179.2 | 157.6 | 197.1 | 117.8 |
| Mineral production index ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 132.7 | 116.4 | 100.9 | 109.6 | 120.8 |
| Manufacturing index ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 199.3 | 191.3 | 167.8 | 217.4 | 117.7 |
| Electric power.....000,000 k.w.h. | | 3,781 | 3,863 | 3,550 | 3,459 | 2,590 |
| Construction | | | | | | |
| Contracts awarded.....\$000,000 | | 70.8 | 75.0 | 73.3 | 19.2 | 14.2 |
| Dwelling Units Started.....000 | | 7.4 | † | † | † | † |
| Completed.....000 | | 8.2 | 79.4 ⁽⁷⁾ | 67.3 ⁽⁸⁾ | † | † |
| Under Construction.....000 | | 62.9 | † | † | † | † |
| Pig iron.....000 tons | | 186.4 | 163.3 | 75.0 | 146.8 | 85.8 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....000 tons | | 281.9 | 256.5 | 123.8 | 272.0 | 149.9 |
| Inspected slaughterings, cattle.....000 | | 165.3 | 91.7 | 208.6 | 97.7 | 98.4 |
| Hogs.....000 | | 321.2 | 337.2 | 379.3 | 644.7 | 425.9 |
| Flour production.....000,000 bbl. | | 1.96 | 2.49 | 2.43 | 2.12 | 2.09 |
| Newsprint.....000 tons | 405.9 | 392.6 | 396.3 | 376.4 | 259.3 | 281.0 |
| Cement, producers' shipments.....000,000 bbl. | | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Automobiles and trucks.....000 | | 25.1 | 25.5 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 11.3 |
| Gold.....000 fine oz. | | 276.1 | 258.8 | 241.0 | 280.0 | 433.1 |
| Copper.....000 tons | | 20.4 | 22.5 | 15.0 | 24.4 | 25.5 |
| Lead.....000 tons | | 15.8 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 17.6 | 17.8 |
| Nickel.....000 tons | | 10.3 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 9.4 |
| Zinc.....000 tons | | 22.3 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 23.4 | 14.9 |
| Coal.....000 tons | | 1,810 | 1,735 | 1,627 | 1,547 | 1,748 |
| Distribution— | | | | | | |
| Retail sales index, adjusted ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 264.7 | 233.8 | 210.6 | 158.6 | 111.1 |
| Wholesale sales, index, unadjusted ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 322.6 | 325.5 | 276.8 | 176.5 | 132.0 |
| Imports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | 243.4 | 254.5 | 186.4 | 162.9 | 79.1 |
| Exports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | 307.0 | 250.8 | 204.2 | 259.8 | 90.4 |
| Railways | | | | | | |
| Revenue freight.....000,000 ton miles | | | 5,741 | 5,467 | 5,815 | 3,753 |
| Car loadings, revenue freight ⁽⁷⁾000 cars | | 342.8 | 341.3 | 331.3 | 290.5 | 250.5 |
| Banking and Finance— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks, index ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 116.4 | 105.5 | 101.8 | 86.4 | 96.6 |
| Preferred stocks, index ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 143.7 | 152.0 | 153.6 | 118.2 | 107.4 |
| Bond yields, Dominion, index ⁽⁴⁾000 | | 96.3 | 84.2 | 85.0 | 97.3 | 111.9 |
| Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....\$000,000 | | 7,654 | 7,209 | 6,313 | 4,654 | 2,599 |
| Bank loans, current, public.....\$000,000 | | 2,011 | 1,859 | 1,302 | 985 | 952 |
| Money supply.....\$000,000 | | 4,208 | 3,927 | 4,041 | 3,153 ⁽⁹⁾ | 1,378 ⁽⁹⁾ |
| Circulating media in hands of public.....\$000,000 | | 1,201 | 1,121 | 1,093 | 990 ⁽⁹⁾ | 281 ⁽⁹⁾ |
| Deposits.....\$000,000 | | 3,007 | 2,806 | 2,948 | 1,877 ⁽⁹⁾ | 1,089 ⁽⁹⁾ |

NOTE.—Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the *Canadian Statistical Review* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Comparable statistics are not available. ⁽¹⁾Labour Force survey figures given are as of September 4, 1948, November 8, 1947 and November 9, 1946. ⁽²⁾Base 1926=100. ⁽³⁾Figures are as at end of quarter ending Sept. 30, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1943 and 1939 respectively. ⁽⁴⁾Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100. ⁽⁵⁾First of month. ⁽⁶⁾Base 1935-1939=100. ⁽⁷⁾Figures are for four week periods. ⁽⁸⁾Year-end figures. ⁽⁹⁾Annual figures; monthly not available.

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES AND CHILDREN TO CANADA

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Date | Adult Males | Adult Females | Children Under 18 | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| Annual Average, 1920-24..... | 55,416 | 34,803 | 20,315 | 110,534 |
| Annual Average, 1925-29..... | 74,447 | 37,345 | 30,517 | 142,309 |
| Annual Average, 1930-34..... | 12,695 | 12,145 | 11,117 | 35,957 |
| Annual Average, 1935-39..... | 3,564 | 5,834 | 5,054 | 14,452 |
| Annual Average, 1940-44..... | 3,767 | 6,674 | 4,010 | 14,451 |
| 1945—Total..... | 4,259 | 11,620 | 6,843 | 22,722 |
| 1946—Total..... | 9,934 | 40,818 | 20,967 | 71,719 |
| 1947— | | | | |
| January..... | 809 | 1,443 | 508 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 831 | 1,257 | 489 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 947 | 1,212 | 513 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 1,112 | 1,295 | 509 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 1,626 | 2,073 | 889 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 1,989 | 2,456 | 1,455 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 2,291 | 1,876 | 942 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 3,014 | 2,220 | 1,052 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 3,739 | 2,151 | 1,339 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 4,264 | 3,200 | 1,477 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 3,635 | 2,734 | 1,241 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 3,024 | 2,870 | 1,645 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 27,281 | 24,787 | 12,059 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,986 | 2,794 | 1,468 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 2,234 | 1,904 | 1,071 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 4,184 | 3,963 | 2,472 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 4,630 | 3,008 | 1,778 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 4,141 | 3,076 | 2,243 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 7,382 | 4,747 | 3,194 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 4,770 | 4,004 | 2,329 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 4,995 | 3,616 | 2,347 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 4,383 | 4,755 | 2,733 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 4,920 | 5,405 | 2,758 | 13,083 |
| Total (10 months 1948)..... | 44,625 | 37,272 | 22,393 | 104,290 |
| Total (10 months 1947)..... | 20,622 | 19,183 | 9,173 | 48,978 |

TABLE A-2.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY PROVINCE

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Month | Maritimes | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | B.C. Yukon N.W.T. | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 280 | 399 | 1,184 | 429 | 468 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 225 | 367 | 1,166 | 385 | 434 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 189 | 387 | 1,194 | 434 | 468 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 247 | 468 | 1,244 | 472 | 485 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 337 | 724 | 2,084 | 645 | 798 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 367 | 658 | 3,196 | 882 | 797 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 317 | 637 | 2,916 | 599 | 640 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 384 | 767 | 3,541 | 713 | 881 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 443 | 700 | 4,585 | 676 | 825 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 401 | 978 | 5,540 | 1,087 | 935 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 280 | 902 | 4,795 | 735 | 898 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 295 | 1,285 | 4,098 | 852 | 1,009 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 3,765 | 8,272 | 35,543 | 7,909 | 8,638 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 279 | 1,819 | 3,666 | 726 | 758 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 166 | 1,214 | 2,566 | 591 | 672 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 333 | 2,093 | 5,272 | 1,655 | 1,266 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 310 | 1,361 | 5,259 | 1,471 | 1,015 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 371 | 1,326 | 4,969 | 1,725 | 1,069 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 433 | 2,643 | 7,366 | 3,610 | 1,271 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 394 | 2,194 | 5,612 | 1,983 | 920 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 419 | 1,784 | 5,868 | 1,888 | 999 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 453 | 2,878 | 4,953 | 2,580 | 1,007 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 663 | 2,840 | 5,915 | 2,516 | 1,149 | 13,083 |
| Total (10 months 1948)..... | 3,821 | 20,152 | 51,446 | 18,745 | 10,126 | 104,290 |
| Total (10 months 1947)..... | 3,190 | 6,085 | 26,650 | 6,322 | 6,731 | 48,978 |

TABLE A-3. DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch.)

| Month | Agri- culture | Unskilled and Semi- skilled | Skilled | Trading | Others Inclu- ding Mining | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 85 | 105 | 282 | 186 | 151 | 809 |
| February..... | 124 | 96 | 292 | 191 | 128 | 831 |
| March..... | 147 | 125 | 320 | 218 | 137 | 947 |
| April..... | 161 | 141 | 384 | 254 | 172 | 1,112 |
| May..... | 331 | 173 | 579 | 296 | 247 | 1,626 |
| June..... | 648 | 184 | 544 | 359 | 254 | 1,989 |
| July..... | 268 | 976 | 492 | 314 | 241 | 2,291 |
| August..... | 413 | 994 | 926 | 388 | 293 | 3,014 |
| September..... | 528 | 1,316 | 1,096 | 503 | 296 | 3,739 |
| October..... | 545 | 1,456 | 1,394 | 551 | 318 | 4,264 |
| November..... | 427 | 1,088 | 1,277 | 540 | 303 | 3,635 |
| December..... | 497 | 709 | 960 | 411 | 447 | 3,024 |
| Total..... | 4,174 | 7,363 | 8,546 | 4,211 | 2,987 | 27,281 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 468 | 529 | 1,195 | 342 | 452 | 2,986 |
| February..... | 356 | 462 | 763 | 270 | 383 | 2,234 |
| March..... | 1,241 | 685 | 1,248 | 446 | 564 | 4,184 |
| April..... | 959 | 1,728 | 1,058 | 379 | 506 | 4,630 |
| May..... | 1,151 | 1,306 | 925 | 357 | 402 | 4,141 |
| June..... | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,568 | 395 | 719 | 7,382 |
| July..... | 2,346 | 556 | 1,030 | 368 | 470 | 4,770 |
| August..... | 1,936 | 1,193 | 1,039 | 356 | 471 | 4,995 |
| September..... | 1,568 | 627 | 1,433 | 358 | 397 | 4,383 |
| October..... | 2,077 | 645 | 1,463 | 405 | 330 | 4,920 |
| Total (10 months 1948) .. | 15,232 | 9,301 | 11,722 | 3,676 | 4,694 | 44,625 |
| Total (10 months 1947) .. | 3,250 | 5,566 | 6,309 | 3,260 | 2,237 | 20,625 |

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.—MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

SOURCE: *Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, D.B.S.*

| | Agricul- ture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining | Manu- facturing | Construc- tion | Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade | Finance Services (including Govern- ment) | Supple- mentary Labour Income | Total |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|-------|
| 1946—Average..... | 37 | 144 | 25 | 112 | 94 | 21 | 433 |
| 1947—Average..... | 42 | 174 | 34 | 131 | 106 | 24 | 509 |
| 1946—January..... | 34 | 139 | 18 | 102 | 85 | 20 | 398 |
| February..... | 36 | 138 | 18 | 105 | 87 | 19 | 403 |
| March..... | 35 | 142 | 19 | 106 | 90 | 20 | 412 |
| April..... | 32 | 140 | 21 | 106 | 89 | 20 | 408 |
| May..... | 33 | 137 | 24 | 107 | 92 | 20 | 413 |
| June..... | 36 | 141 | 26 | 110 | 94 | 21 | 428 |
| July..... | 38 | 140 | 28 | 112 | 95 | 21 | 435 |
| August..... | 39 | 143 | 29 | 114 | 97 | 22 | 444 |
| September..... | 41 | 146 | 30 | 116 | 100 | 22 | 455 |
| 1947—January..... | 39 | 161 | 23 | 121 | 100 | 22 | 466 |
| February..... | 38 | 163 | 25 | 123 | 101 | 22 | 472 |
| March..... | 37 | 165 | 25 | 124 | 102 | 22 | 475 |
| April..... | 33 | 166 | 28 | 124 | 102 | 22 | 475 |
| May..... | 36 | 169 | 31 | 128 | 103 | 23 | 490 |
| June..... | 40 | 171 | 35 | 131 | 106 | 23 | 506 |
| July..... | 42 | 175 | 39 | 133 | 108 | 24 | 521 |
| August..... | 45 | 177 | 40 | 133 | 109 | 25 | 529 |
| September..... | 45 | 181 | 41 | 135 | 109 | 25 | 536 |
| October..... | 48 | 185 | 42 | 137 | 109 | 26 | 547 |
| November..... | 50 | 188 | 40 | 139 | 110 | 26 | 553 |
| December..... | 48 | 187 | 32 | 140 | 109 | 25 | 541 |
| 1948—January..... | 48 | 185 | 30 | 138 | 108 | 25 | 534 |
| February..... | 48 | 190 | 30 | 138 | 108 | 26 | 540 |
| March..... | 43 | 187 | 29 | 139 | 110 | 25 | 533 |
| April..... | 39 | 192 | 33 | 140 | 110 | 26 | 540 |
| May..... | 43 | 193 | 38 | 145 | 115 | 27 | 561 |
| June..... | 45 | 199 | 41 | 148 | 121 | 28 | 583 |
| July..... | 47 | 199 | 48 | 152 | 121 | 28 | 596 |
| August..... | 49 | 202 | 48 | 155 | 121 | 29 | 604 |
| September..... | 52 | 217 | 48 | 183 | 121 | 31 | 651 |

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees. At October 1, 19,359 employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 2,100,286, and total payrolls of \$87,754,493

| Geographical and Industrial Unit | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | |
| | Oct. 1 1948 | Sept. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1947 | Oct. 1 1948 | Sept. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1947 | Oct. 1 1948 | Sept. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1947 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | | |
| (a) PROVINCES | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces | 37-12 | 36-66 | 33-56 | 123-6 | 124-1 | 123-5 | 209-7 | 208-1 | 189-3 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 33-33 | 34-04 | 30-28 | 153-7 | 154-3 | 151-9 | 235-0 | 241-1 | 211-1 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 37-13 | 36-72 | 33-44 | 117-7 | 118-4 | 117-0 | 193-6 | 192-7 | 173-6 |
| New Brunswick..... | 37-33 | 36-72 | 33-92 | 131-9 | 132-1 | 132-8 | 236-4 | 233-0 | 215-8 |
| Quebec | 40-09 | 38-93 | 35-78 | 130-6 | 130-4 | 126-7 | 218-5 | 211-8 | 189-1 |
| Ontario | 42-97 | 41-97 | 38-47 | 128-8 | 127-3 | 123-7 | 204-2 | 197-1 | 175-5 |
| Prairie Provinces | 42-53 | 42-07 | 37-52 | 140-7 | 140-8 | 130-0 | 225-9 | 223-6 | 184-2 |
| Manitoba..... | 42-57 | 41-68 | 37-14 | 133-9 | 133-6 | 124-9 | 215-0 | 209-9 | 174-8 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 40-44 | 40-36 | 35-80 | 134-2 | 133-0 | 128-0 | 209-4 | 206-9 | 177-0 |
| Alberta..... | 43-61 | 43-44 | 38-98 | 154-1 | 155-7 | 138-4 | 251-0 | 252-7 | 201-7 |
| British Columbia | 44-30 | 43-53 | 40-39 | 158-4 | 160-3 | 152-7 | 246-3 | 244-8 | 216-4 |
| CANADA | 41-78 | 40-86 | 37-39 | 132-7 | 132-2 | 127-6 | 214-8 | 208-9 | 184-9 |
| (b) CITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 40-48 | 39-34 | 36-03 | 133-5 | 131-8 | 128-6 | 210-7 | 202-1 | 180-5 |
| Quebec City..... | 34-78 | 33-91 | 32-26 | 124-3 | 124-6 | 121-9 | 205-0 | 200-3 | 187-0 |
| Toronto..... | 42-47 | 41-33 | 38-20 | 130-5 | 129-7 | 124-7 | 206-7 | 200-0 | 177-6 |
| Ottawa..... | 35-59 | 35-16 | 32-94 | 130-5 | 131-4 | 121-2 | 200-4 | 199-3 | 173-4 |
| Hamilton..... | 44-11 | 42-63 | 38-80 | 122-7 | 122-4 | 116-0 | 197-0 | 189-9 | 163-7 |
| Windsor..... | 51-82 | 49-01 | 44-51 | 127-0 | 123-5 | 121-7 | 176-7 | 162-5 | 145-1 |
| Winnipeg..... | 38-54 | 38-05 | 33-76 | 134-8 | 133-9 | 125-9 | 203-4 | 199-6 | 166-9 |
| Vancouver..... | 41-76 | 41-05 | 37-67 | 168-0 | 169-4 | 158-7 | 263-6 | 261-3 | 224-9 |
| Halifax..... | 34-04 | 34-12 | 32-45 | 123-0 | 125-0 | 121-4 | 184-7 | 188-1 | 173-8 |
| Saint John..... | 33-55 | 32-30 | 31-80 | 124-0 | 131-0 | 137-7 | 194-2 | 197-6 | 202-2 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 34-57 | 32-43 | 32-12 | 117-0 | 121-3 | 113-3 | 194-7 | 189-5 | 175-0 |
| Three Rivers..... | 41-26 | 41-23 | 37-34 | 141-2 | 143-4 | 141-5 | 197-1 | 198-4 | 204-0 |
| Kitchener—Waterloo..... | 39-77 | 39-17 | 37-37 | 131-4 | 132-3 | 131-7 | 230-8 | 229-0 | 216-8 |
| London..... | 39-49 | 39-55 | 34-97 | 148-5 | 146-7 | 143-1 | 230-3 | 227-9 | 195-9 |
| Fort William—Port Arthur..... | 45-65 | 43-51 | 41-50 | 90-3 | 91-4 | 85-9 | 155-2 | 149-9 | 133-6 |
| Regina..... | 36-74 | 36-49 | 32-71 | 135-4 | 132-0 | 125-9 | 209-9 | 203-3 | 178-5 |
| Saskatoon..... | 36-01 | 35-74 | 33-11 | 153-6 | 154-6 | 159-9 | 251-8 | 251-5 | 239-2 |
| Calgary..... | 40-25 | 39-67 | 35-37 | 138-6 | 140-7 | 131-8 | 219-5 | 219-6 | 184-7 |
| Edmonton..... | 39-79 | 38-94 | 33-74 | 172-8 | 171-8 | 140-7 | 276-5 | 269-1 | 194-9 |
| Victoria..... | 39-16 | 38-50 | 36-41 | 146-5 | 149-4 | 155-2 | 228-6 | 229-0 | 224-8 |
| (c) INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 42-77 | 41-46 | 38-04 | 124-9 | 124-7 | 121-2 | 205-8 | 199-1 | 177-5 |
| Durable Goods ¹ | 46-07 | 44-44 | 40-94 | 119-3 | 117-3 | 117-3 | 195-0 | 188-1 | 170-0 |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 39-55 | 38-46 | 35-21 | 128-7 | 128-1 | 124-3 | 217-0 | 210-0 | 186-0 |
| Electric Light and Power..... | 46-29 | 45-77 | 41-79 | 158-6 | 162-1 | 136-6 | 232-0 | 234-4 | 180-3 |
| Logging..... | 38-54 | 39-75 | 36-63 | 106-5 | 139-2 | 180-7 | 322-4 | 275-9 | 332-0 |
| Mining..... | 50-91 | 50-27 | 45-29 | 101-3 | 102-4 | 93-2 | 161-5 | 161-2 | 132-5 |
| Communications..... | 38-60 | 38-49 | 34-95 | 189-0 | 190-8 | 174-3 | 265-8 | 266-8 | 223-2 |
| Transportation..... | 51-30 | 50-66 | 44-45 | 148-3 | 147-5 | 143-4 | 232-5 | 227-9 | 194-6 |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 40-41 | 39-17 | 36-55 | 138-8 | 145-0 | 129-8 | 243-4 | 246-2 | 206-9 |
| Services ² | 26-31 | 25-74 | 24-07 | 153-1 | 155-9 | 145-8 | 243-3 | 242-4 | 213-7 |
| Trade..... | 35-28 | 35-15 | 31-99 | 143-4 | 140-6 | 135-0 | 212-6 | 207-7 | 182-6 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 41-78 | 40-86 | 37-39 | 132-7 | 132-2 | 127-6 | 214-8 | 209-3 | 184-9 |
| Finance..... | 38-97 | 39-61 | 37-20 | 142-7 | 140-5 | 136-2 | 191-5 | 191-7 | 175-4 |
| Nine Leading Industries | 41-67 | 40-81 | 37-38 | 133-1 | 132-5 | 128-0 | 213-9 | 208-6 | 184-5 |

¹ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, with the exception of electric light and power.

² Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base: June 1, 1941=100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)
SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| Year and Month | Eight Leading Industries | | | | Manufacturing | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Index Numbers of | | | | Index Numbers of | | | |
| | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages |
| June 1, 1941..... | 100-0 | 100-0 | 100-0 | \$ 25-25 | 100-0 | 100-0 | 100-0 | \$ 25-57 |
| Oct. 1, 1945..... | 110-5 | 137-8 | 127-0 | 32-08 | 112-1 | 140-4 | 127-3 | 32-54 |
| Oct. 1, 1946..... | 116-6 | 149-8 | 131-3 | 33-15 | 112-1 | 143-0 | 129-8 | 33-18 |
| Oct. 1, 1947..... | 127-6 | 184-9 | 148-1 | 37-39 | 121-2 | 177-5 | 148-8 | 38-04 |
| Nov. 1, 1947..... | 129-5 | 189-7 | 149-7 | 37-79 | 122-1 | 181-2 | 150-6 | 38-52 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 130-7 | 193-9 | 151-6 | 38-28 | 122-1 | 184-6 | 153-5 | 39-25 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 126-9 | 178-4 | 143-7 | 36-28 | 119-0 | 166-6 | 142-0 | 36-31 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 124-0 | 185-7 | 153-0 | 38-63 | 119-5 | 181-3 | 154-0 | 39-38 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 123-7 | 189-3 | 156-3 | 39-50 | 120-6 | 187-0 | 157-3 | 40-23 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 122-2 | 184-8 | 154-6 | 39-04 | 120-2 | 183-3 | 154-9 | 39-60 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 122-1 | 183-0 | 157-2 | 39-70 | 120-1 | 188-7 | 159-5 | 40-78 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 125-9 | 195-4 | 157-7 | 40-02 | 121-2 | 189-6 | 158-9 | 40-63 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 129-7 | 203-5 | 160-3 | 40-48 | 123-3 | 195-7 | 161-0 | 41-17 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 131-6 | 207-2 | 161-0 | 40-66 | 122-9 | 196-1 | 162-1 | 41-45 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 132-2 | 209-3 | 161-8 | 40-86 | 124-7 | 199-1 | 162-1 | 41-46 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 132-7 | 214-8 | 165-5 | 41-78 | 124-9 | 205-8 | 167-3 | 42-77 |

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(The latest figures are subject to revision)
SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|--|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Oct. 1, 1932..... | 86-7 | 84-9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85-8 | 86-1 | 94-6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82-1 |
| Oct. 1, 1933..... | 90-4 | 90-9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89-1 | 89-6 | 98-7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85-6 |
| Oct. 1, 1934..... | 100-0 | 103-1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96-0 | 104-8 | 95-7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95-4 |
| Oct. 1, 1935..... | 106-1 | 112-9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103-1 | 108-1 | 102-7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106-0 |
| Oct. 1, 1936..... | 110-1 | 117-9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106-0 | 112-6 | 108-6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108-1 |
| Oct. 1, 1937..... | 125-7 | 134-9 | 100-6 | 132-7 | 159-5 | 127-3 | 130-4 | 107-6 | 99-2 | 120-4 | 112-2 | 117-9 |
| Oct. 1, 1938..... | 116-7 | 114-5 | 106-6 | 124-4 | 102-8 | 121-6 | 115-8 | 113-2 | 100-1 | 142-0 | 114-2 | 111-3 |
| Oct. 1, 1939..... | 121-7 | 117-9 | 103-2 | 130-5 | 130-4 | 126-4 | 121-4 | 116-4 | 104-9 | 134-7 | 121-8 | 118-7 |
| Oct. 1, 1940..... | 136-2 | 128-2 | 132-5 | 138-8 | 115-2 | 142-8 | 140-9 | 118-1 | 108-7 | 124-6 | 128-4 | 127-8 |
| Oct. 1, 1941..... | 165-8 | 175-4 | 121-1 | 194-8 | 154-6 | 173-9 | 172-2 | 134-3 | 129-2 | 138-7 | 146-9 | 149-4 |
| Oct. 1, 1942..... | 181-3 | 185-2 | 106-7 | 211-6 | 157-2 | 194-5 | 184-7 | 139-0 | 136-0 | 124-3 | 146-9 | 183-6 |
| Oct. 1, 1943..... | 187-5 | 190-8 | 125-5 | 218-4 | 159-8 | 203-0 | 187-2 | 146-4 | 139-2 | 137-1 | 163-5 | 197-4 |
| Oct. 1, 1944..... | 183-3 | 189-1 | 133-8 | 205-7 | 171-5 | 193-8 | 185-9 | 148-0 | 142-1 | 140-1 | 162-1 | 185-6 |
| Oct. 1, 1945..... | 168-7 | 170-5 | 124-2 | 185-7 | 153-9 | 175-0 | 169-6 | 147-4 | 141-1 | 142-6 | 160-2 | 174-2 |
| Oct. 1, 1946..... | 178-1 | 176-7 | 139-8 | 185-5 | 167-8 | 184-7 | 179-0 | 161-1 | 153-6 | 156-5 | 175-3 | 179-3 |
| Oct. 1, 1947..... | 194-8 | 188-2 | 162-7 | 196-5 | 179-2 | 199-3 | 199-6 | 166-8 | 155-7 | 163-1 | 186-1 | 206-0 |
| Nov. 1, 1947..... | 197-8 | 193-3 | 160-4 | 201-4 | 184-9 | 203-7 | 202-2 | 170-1 | 160-7 | 168-0 | 185-9 | 203-1 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 199-6 | 192-3 | 164-3 | 193-9 | 192-0 | 205-6 | 205-0 | 171-7 | 161-8 | 168-4 | 189-0 | 202-6 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 193-7 | 181-9 | 152-2 | 178-4 | 188-2 | 196-8 | 202-7 | 166-2 | 156-3 | 159-0 | 186-0 | 194-0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 189-3 | 179-9 | 170-2 | 182-4 | 177-4 | 193-6 | 198-6 | 156-4 | 152-6 | 148-3 | 167-4 | 190-3 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 188-9 | 171-0 | 171-2 | 169-0 | 173-4 | 193-4 | 199-3 | 153-4 | 150-6 | 147-7 | 177-2 | 188-1 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 186-6 | 166-1 | 163-7 | 170-7 | 160-3 | 187-3 | 197-7 | 159-6 | 151-1 | 148-8 | 179-8 | 190-8 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 186-5 | 167-9 | 143-0 | 170-4 | 166-4 | 186-3 | 196-7 | 159-6 | 152-2 | 147-2 | 179-1 | 196-1 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 192-3 | 172-5 | 153-7 | 174-6 | 171-0 | 194-4 | 200-0 | 168-9 | 157-8 | 161-0 | 190-9 | 202-0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 198-0 | 186-7 | 159-7 | 192-9 | 180-5 | 198-6 | 204-8 | 175-9 | 163-1 | 166-9 | 201-2 | 207-8 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 200-9 | 190-0 | 161-4 | 196-8 | 183-0 | 206-3 | 203-3 | 179-5 | 165-9 | 169-7 | 206-7 | 212-6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 201-8 | 189-1 | 165-3 | 198-8 | 178-2 | 205-1 | 205-4 | 180-6 | 166-6 | 169-4 | 209-4 | 216-2 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 202-6 | 188-3 | 164-6 | 197-6 | 177-9 | 205-5 | 207-8 | 180-5 | 167-0 | 171-0 | 207-3 | 213-7 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Province and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1948..... | 100-0 | 7-0 | 0-2 | 4-0 | 2-8 | 29-6 | 41-7 | 11-9 | 5-3 | 2-3 | 4-3 | 9-8 |

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE:—*The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | Employment | | |
| | Oct. 1 1948 | Sept. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1947 | Oct. 1 1948 | Sept. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1947 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | |
| Manufacturing | 42.77 | 41.46 | 38.04 | 124.9 | 124.7 | 121.2 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 39.78 | 38.66 | 35.25 | 143.5 | 148.3 | 110.3 |
| Fur and Products..... | 40.79 | 37.82 | 35.10 | 141.7 | 138.6 | 121.5 |
| Leather and products..... | 31.42 | 30.29 | 28.47 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 110.8 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 30.10 | 29.01 | 27.32 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 106.9 |
| Lumber and its products..... | 37.71 | 36.63 | 34.35 | 126.7 | 128.6 | 126.2 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 38.79 | 37.51 | 35.64 | 123.4 | 126.2 | 119.4 |
| Furniture..... | 37.32 | 36.41 | 32.94 | 143.9 | 143.6 | 140.3 |
| Other lumber products..... | 34.58 | 33.95 | 31.97 | 126.9 | 128.1 | 139.9 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 38.80 | 33.16 | 30.66 | 174.9 | 164.1 | 177.2 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 48.71 | 47.86 | 43.63 | 144.3 | 146.1 | 140.8 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 57.04 | 56.48 | 51.21 | 141.2 | 144.6 | 140.2 |
| Paper products..... | 39.36 | 37.87 | 34.44 | 158.8 | 157.0 | 153.4 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 43.51 | 42.38 | 38.81 | 140.8 | 142.2 | 133.0 |
| Rubber products..... | 44.48 | 41.68 | 41.15 | 130.1 | 128.7 | 143.9 |
| Textile products..... | 33.26 | 31.43 | 28.90 | 113.1 | 112.1 | 107.8 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 35.66 | 33.87 | 30.79 | 110.7 | 111.6 | 105.0 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 34.75 | 32.14 | 29.84 | 91.0 | 90.5 | 85.8 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth..... | 34.72 | 33.46 | 30.43 | 106.4 | 111.0 | 108.3 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 37.33 | 36.26 | 32.04 | 145.7 | 145.9 | 135.0 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 30.23 | 28.39 | 26.42 | 119.0 | 118.0 | 114.1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 31.44 | 29.56 | 27.40 | 118.6 | 115.4 | 111.6 |
| Other textile products..... | 35.81 | 32.62 | 31.13 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 96.3 |
| Tobacco..... | 37.77 | 35.70 | 31.70 | 114.4 | 112.9 | 115.8 |
| Beverages..... | 45.14 | 45.17 | 40.60 | 169.8 | 177.3 | 164.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 45.63 | 44.75 | 40.89 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 92.6 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 43.68 | 42.50 | 38.88 | 147.7 | 149.4 | 138.3 |
| Electric light and power..... | 46.29 | 45.77 | 41.79 | 158.6 | 162.1 | 136.6 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 45.40 | 44.19 | 39.36 | 163.9 | 162.7 | 166.1 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 48.55 | 46.58 | 43.02 | 110.8 | 110.4 | 108.6 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 51.17 | 49.80 | 45.18 | 146.3 | 147.7 | 128.7 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 45.87 | 44.58 | 41.46 | 117.5 | 116.5 | 115.2 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 48.46 | 43.62 | 42.59 | 206.2 | 204.5 | 178.4 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 50.81 | 49.34 | 43.98 | 99.0 | 97.5 | 97.8 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 55.65 | 50.18 | 46.77 | 110.5 | 108.7 | 117.3 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 47.62 | 44.85 | 44.92 | 102.9 | 107.8 | 123.9 |
| Heating appliances..... | 42.76 | 41.06 | 37.78 | 146.5 | 145.4 | 138.7 |
| Iron and steel fabrications (n.e.s.)..... | 46.94 | 44.98 | 43.54 | 102.3 | 102.1 | 92.0 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 46.26 | 42.35 | 40.76 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 92.9 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 44.97 | 42.73 | 40.32 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 102.3 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 47.44 | 46.50 | 42.47 | 121.7 | 121.8 | 115.6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 52.31 | 52.11 | 45.31 | 123.8 | 126.7 | 123.1 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 35.50 | 34.73 | 33.00 | 140.2 | 138.5 | 136.4 |
| Logging | 38.84 | 39.79 | 36.63 | 166.5 | 139.2 | 180.7 |
| Mining | 50.91 | 50.27 | 45.29 | 101.3 | 102.4 | 93.2 |
| Coal..... | 50.25 | 50.06 | 44.57 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 94.6 |
| Metallic ores..... | 53.41 | 52.87 | 48.17 | 88.3 | 89.2 | 80.4 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 45.83 | 44.43 | 39.36 | 163.7 | 168.9 | 143.0 |
| Communications | 38.60 | 38.49 | 34.95 | 189.6 | 190.8 | 174.3 |
| Telegraphs..... | 45.23 | 45.22 | 38.61 | 127.9 | 128.1 | 123.9 |
| Telephones..... | 37.20 | 37.08 | 34.11 | 207.2 | 209.1 | 189.8 |
| Transportation | 51.30 | 50.66 | 44.45 | 148.3 | 147.3 | 143.4 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 44.22 | 44.20 | 39.38 | 157.5 | 154.7 | 156.7 |
| Steam railway operations..... | 58.29 | 57.94 | 49.63 | 138.9 | 137.5 | 133.5 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 44.36 | 41.90 | 39.00 | 151.1 | 154.4 | 141.2 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 40.41 | 39.17 | 36.55 | 138.8 | 145.0 | 129.8 |
| Building..... | 44.06 | 42.72 | 39.73 | 167.3 | 169.0 | 156.3 |
| Highway..... | 35.33 | 33.88 | 33.11 | 132.2 | 145.1 | 126.6 |
| Railway..... | 42.24 | 42.72 | 36.29 | 102.9 | 104.0 | 91.4 |
| Services (as indicated below) | 26.31 | 25.74 | 24.07 | 153.1 | 155.9 | 145.8 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 24.83 | 24.31 | 22.92 | 164.3 | 169.2 | 155.2 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 29.35 | 28.79 | 26.37 | 134.9 | 134.2 | 130.3 |
| Trade | 35.28 | 35.15 | 31.99 | 143.4 | 140.6 | 135.0 |
| Retail..... | 32.92 | 32.90 | 29.54 | 139.5 | 136.9 | 132.4 |
| Wholesale..... | 41.00 | 40.62 | 38.00 | 157.0 | 153.8 | 146.5 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 41.78 | 40.86 | 37.39 | 132.7 | 132.2 | 127.6 |
| Finance | 38.97 | 39.61 | 37.20 | 142.7 | 140.6 | 135.2 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 34.70 | 34.91 | 32.86 | 153.5 | 149.1 | 144.6 |
| Brokerage and stock market..... | 46.94 | 46.73 | 44.53 | 153.2 | 156.3 | 162.2 |
| Insurance..... | 44.43 | 45.58 | 42.66 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 123.5 |
| Nine Leading Industries | 41.67 | 40.81 | 37.38 | 133.1 | 132.5 | 128.0 |

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE:—The Employment Situation, D.B.S.

| Industries | Oct. 1, 1948 | | Sept. 1, 1948 | | Oct. 1, 1947 | |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Manufacturing | 77.4 | 22.6 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 79.8 | 20.2 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 81.4 | 18.6 |
| Fur and products..... | 63.3 | 36.7 | 63.3 | 36.7 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| Leather and products..... | 60.9 | 39.1 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 57.5 | 42.5 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| Lumber and products..... | 91.8 | 8.2 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 95.0 | 5.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| Furniture..... | 87.7 | 12.3 | 89.6 | 10.4 | 90.5 | 9.5 |
| Other lumber products..... | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.1 | 13.9 | 86.6 | 13.4 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 62.5 | 37.5 | 63.6 | 36.4 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 80.8 | 19.2 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 80.6 | 19.4 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 95.2 | 4.8 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| Paper products..... | 65.7 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 34.3 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 71.1 | 28.9 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 71.3 | 28.7 |
| Rubber products..... | 74.3 | 25.7 | 74.4 | 25.6 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| Textile products..... | 45.6 | 54.4 | 46.1 | 53.9 | 45.1 | 54.9 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 62.2 | 37.8 | 62.3 | 37.7 | 60.9 | 39.1 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 59.8 | 40.2 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 60.1 | 39.9 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 57.6 | 42.4 | 57.0 | 43.0 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 67.5 | 32.5 | 67.7 | 32.3 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 35.5 | 64.5 | 35.4 | 64.6 | 35.9 | 64.1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 30.9 | 69.1 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 30.2 | 69.8 |
| Other textile products..... | 54.0 | 46.0 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 53.9 | 46.1 |
| Tobacco..... | 42.8 | 57.2 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 42.7 | 57.3 |
| Beverages..... | 87.7 | 12.3 | 88.4 | 11.6 | 87.0 | 13.0 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 75.9 | 24.1 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 88.0 | 12.0 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 88.3 | 11.7 |
| Electric light and power..... | 88.3 | 11.7 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 89.4 | 10.6 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 72.4 | 27.6 | 72.4 | 27.6 | 68.4 | 31.6 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 92.6 | 7.4 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 95.8 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 88.9 | 11.1 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 89.2 | 10.8 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 94.1 | 5.9 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 89.5 | 10.5 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 89.2 | 10.9 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 96.9 | 3.1 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 97.2 | 2.8 |
| Heating appliances..... | 93.5 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 93.3 | 6.7 |
| Iron and steel fabrications (n.e.s.)..... | 92.2 | 7.8 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 92.0 | 8.0 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 95.4 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 94.6 | 5.4 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 84.7 | 15.3 | 84.9 | 15.1 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 85.7 | 14.3 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 91.6 | 8.4 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 91.4 | 8.6 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 63.8 | 36.2 | 67.0 | 33.0 | 66.3 | 33.7 |
| Logging | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| Mining | 97.8 | 2.2 | 97.7 | 2.3 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Coal..... | 99.0 | 1.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 |
| Metallic ores..... | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 95.4 | 4.6 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 96.1 | 3.9 |
| Communications | 47.7 | 52.3 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 47.2 | 52.8 |
| Telegraphs..... | 81.0 | 19.0 | 80.8 | 19.2 | 79.0 | 21.0 |
| Telephones..... | 40.0 | 60.0 | 39.9 | 60.1 | 39.6 | 60.4 |
| Transportation | 93.9 | 6.1 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 93.5 | 6.5 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Steam railway operations..... | 94.0 | 6.0 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 93.6 | 6.4 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 95.1 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| Building..... | 97.4 | 2.6 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 97.8 | 2.2 |
| Highway..... | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 98.4 | 1.6 |
| Railway..... | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Services (as specified below) | 48.5 | 51.5 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 46.4 | 53.6 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 50.7 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 49.2 | 50.8 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 44.2 | 55.8 | 44.1 | 55.9 | 40.9 | 59.1 |
| Trade | 61.0 | 39.0 | 61.7 | 38.3 | 59.8 | 40.2 |
| Retail..... | 55.2 | 44.8 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Wholesale..... | 75.0 | 25.0 | 75.9 | 24.1 | 76.3 | 23.7 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 79.1 | 20.9 | 79.4 | 20.6 | 79.0 | 21.0 |
| Finance | 53.1 | 46.9 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 49.8 | 50.2 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 65.4 | 34.6 | 65.7 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 34.3 |
| Insurance..... | 56.5 | 43.5 | 56.8 | 43.2 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| All Industries | 78.1 | 21.9 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 78.0 | 22.0 |

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Week preceding | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | All Manu- factures | Durable Goods | Non- Durable Goods | All Manu- factures | Durable Goods | Non- Durable Goods |
| | no. | no. | no. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Dec. 1, 1944..... | 46.3 | 46.9 | 45.5 | 70.5 | 77.9 | 60.4 |
| Oct. 1, 1945..... | 44.7 | 45.0 | 44.5 | 67.6 | 75.4 | 60.4 |
| Oct. 1, 1946..... | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 71.4 | 77.8 | 65.7 |
| Oct. 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 43.5 | 42.6 | 83.4 | 90.6 | 76.2 |
| Nov. 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 84.7 | 91.9 | 77.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.2 | 85.6 | 92.8 | 78.3 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 86.6 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 80.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 88.0 | 95.0 | 80.8 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 89.0 | 95.6 | 82.1 |
| May. 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 89.4 | 96.2 | 82.4 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 91.4 | 98.4 | 84.4 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 92.3 | 99.2 | 85.2 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 92.7 | 99.8 | 85.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 93.4 | 100.9 | 85.8 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 94.6 | 102.6 | 86.5 |

* The averages at these dates were effected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURINGSOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Week Preceding | All Manufactures (1) | | Durable Manufactured Goods | | Non-Durable Manufactured Goods | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | |
| | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages |
| Dec. 1, 1944..... | \$ 33.29 | \$ 32.64 | \$ 36.83 | \$ 36.54 | \$ 29.23 | \$ 27.48 |
| Oct. 1, 1945..... | 32.45 | 30.31 | 35.57 | 33.93 | 29.61 | 26.88 |
| Oct. 1, 1946..... | 35.06 | 30.63 | 35.43 | 33.30 | 31.08 | 28.19 |
| *Oct. 1, 1947..... | 37.94 | 35.95 | 40.94 | 39.41 | 35.21 | 32.46 |
| Nov. 1, 1947..... | 38.42 | 36.84 | 41.26 | 39.70 | 35.86 | 33.14 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 39.16 | 37.24 | 42.09 | 40.65 | 36.50 | 33.83 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 36.15 | 33.17 | 38.31 | 35.77 | 34.14 | 30.48 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 39.26 | 37.06 | 31.65 | 39.80 | 37.10 | 34.28 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 40.11 | 38.02 | 42.85 | 41.23 | 37.58 | 34.74 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 39.46 | 37.02 | 41.87 | 39.96 | 37.19 | 33.99 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 40.66 | 38.53 | 43.36 | 41.75 | 38.11 | 35.18 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 40.49 | 38.11 | 43.03 | 40.93 | 38.12 | 35.19 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 41.03 | 38.77 | 43.89 | 41.96 | 38.36 | 35.44 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 41.32 | 39.03 | 44.00 | 41.92 | 38.83 | 36.04 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.33 | 38.95 | 44.44 | 42.38 | 38.46 | 35.61 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 42.67 | 40.68 | 46.07 | 44.43 | 39.55 | 36.94 |

1 Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to Table C—6.

**TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES AND CITIES**

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Oct. 1, 1943 | Sept. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1947 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Sept. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1947 |
| | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 43.6 | 44.5 | 43.9 | 84.9 | 83.7 | 76.0 |
| New Brunswick..... | 45.7 | 46.1 | 44.7 | 86.2 | 84.2 | 76.3 |
| Quebec..... | 45.0 | 43.1 | 45.0 | 85.9 | 84.8 | 75.8 |
| Ontario..... | 42.3 | 40.9 | 42.4 | 99.2 | 98.2 | 87.4 |
| Manitoba..... | 43.1 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 93.3 | 92.1 | 81.5 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 41.9 | 41.3 | 42.5 | 97.5 | 95.2 | 84.3 |
| Alberta..... | 41.6 | 42.7 | 41.7 | 95.3 | 93.4 | 81.9 |
| British Columbia..... | 38.9 | 38.3 | 39.2 | 111.6 | 108.8 | 100.3 |
| Montreal..... | 43.1 | 40.9 | 42.6 | 90.4 | 88.9 | 79.9 |
| Toronto..... | 41.1 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 99.0 | 97.3 | 87.7 |
| Hamilton..... | 42.1 | 40.2 | 42.2 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 90.3 |
| Winnipeg..... | 42.6 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 92.3 | 91.2 | 80.4 |
| Vancouver..... | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 109.8 | 105.9 | 99.5 |

TABLE C-9.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-rated Wage-earners)

(SOURCE: Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.)

| Industries | Average Hours per Week Reported at | | | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at | | | Average Weekly Wages | | |
|--|--|------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Oct. 1, 1948 | Sept. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1947 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Sept. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1947 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Sept. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1947 |
| | no. | no. | no. | c. | c. | c. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 43-0 | 41-7 | 43-1 | 94-6 | 93-4 | 83-4 | 40.68 | 38.95 | 35.95 |
| *Durable manufactured goods..... | 43-3 | 42-0 | 43-5 | 102-6 | 100-9 | 90-6 | 44.43 | 42.38 | 39.41 |
| Non-durable manufactured goods..... | 42-7 | 41-5 | 42-6 | 86-5 | 85-8 | 76-2 | 36.94 | 35.61 | 32.46 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 42-3 | 42-6 | 43-7 | 90-0 | 86-2 | 71-6 | 38.07 | 36.72 | 31.29 |
| Dairy products..... | 47-0 | 48-2 | 46-8 | 73-6 | 72-1 | 68-3 | 34.59 | 34.75 | 31.96 |
| Meat products..... | 42-0 | 41-1 | 42-8 | 100-1 | 95-7 | 84-9 | 42.04 | 39.33 | 36.34 |
| Leather products..... | 40-4 | 39-2 | 40-0 | 72-0 | 70-7 | 66-7 | 29.09 | 27.71 | 26.68 |
| Leather boots and shoes..... | 39-9 | 38-9 | 39-9 | 69-1 | 67-6 | 63-9 | 27.57 | 26.30 | 25.50 |
| *Lumber products..... | 42-3 | 41-7 | 42-6 | 86-1 | 83-8 | 77-0 | 36.42 | 34.94 | 32.80 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 42-1 | 41-7 | 42-1 | 89-7 | 86-7 | 81-0 | 37.76 | 36.15 | 34.10 |
| Containers..... | 43-8 | 42-8 | 41-9 | 75-0 | 74-5 | 74-0 | 32.85 | 31.89 | 31.01 |
| Furniture..... | 42-2 | 41-4 | 43-7 | 83-5 | 82-4 | 72-2 | 35.24 | 34.11 | 31.55 |
| *Musical instruments..... | 44-7 | 43-3 | 45-0 | 81-9 | 80-3 | 69-7 | 36.61 | 34.77 | 31.37 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 42-0 | 41-2 | 41-6 | 72-1 | 71-9 | 65-9 | 30.28 | 29.62 | 27.41 |
| Flour and other milled products..... | 45-9 | 44-2 | 45-2 | 89-4 | 89-7 | 82-2 | 41.03 | 39.65 | 37.15 |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving..... | 40-3 | 37-7 | 40-8 | 67-9 | 68-0 | 62-4 | 27.36 | 25.64 | 25.46 |
| Bread and bakery products..... | 43-0 | 43-5 | ..... | 74-9 | 73-8 | ..... | 32.21 | 32.10 | ..... |
| Chocolate and cocoa products..... | 42-0 | 41-1 | 40-6 | 63-4 | 62-9 | 56-6 | 26.63 | 25.85 | 22.98 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 45-5 | 44-8 | 46-0 | 105-1 | 104-8 | 92-4 | 47.82 | 46.95 | 42.50 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 49-1 | 48-6 | 49-7 | 112-7 | 112-8 | 99-2 | 55.34 | 54.82 | 49.30 |
| Paper products..... | 43-2 | 41-5 | 42-9 | 83-2 | 82-2 | 73-0 | 35.94 | 34.11 | 31.32 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 40-7 | 39-9 | 40-9 | 104-7 | 102-9 | 90-7 | 42.61 | 41.06 | 37.10 |
| Rubber products..... | 42-1 | 38-5 | 43-1 | 101-6 | 100-1 | 91-8 | 42.77 | 38.54 | 39.57 |
| Textile products..... | 41-4 | 39-4 | 40-9 | 74-7 | 73-2 | 64-7 | 30.93 | 28.84 | 26.46 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 43-7 | 42-3 | 44-6 | 77-0 | 74-9 | 64-5 | 33.65 | 31.68 | 28.77 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 42-6 | 41-0 | 45-1 | 77-9 | 74-2 | 63-7 | 33.19 | 30.42 | 28.73 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 43-3 | 42-6 | 43-6 | 74-7 | 73-2 | 64-9 | 32.35 | 31.18 | 28.30 |
| Silk and artificial silk goods..... | 45-3 | 44-0 | 45-0 | 77-8 | 77-6 | 65-3 | 35.24 | 34.14 | 29.39 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 41-7 | 39-2 | 41-2 | 68-8 | 68-0 | 60-6 | 28.69 | 26.66 | 24.97 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 38-1 | 35-6 | 35-8 | 73-5 | 72-1 | 66-1 | 28.00 | 25.67 | 23.66 |
| Tobacco..... | 41-6 | 38-8 | 43-0 | 82-5 | 80-2 | 60-0 | 34.32 | 31.31 | 28.38 |
| Beverages..... | 43-6 | 43-3 | 43-1 | 93-5 | 93-2 | 82-7 | 40.77 | 40.36 | 35.64 |
| Distilled and malt liquor..... | 42-9 | 42-2 | 42-7 | 99-0 | 99-0 | 85-5 | 42.47 | 41.78 | 36.51 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 43-8 | 43-3 | 43-4 | 94-5 | 93-8 | 84-2 | 41.39 | 40.62 | 36.54 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 41-3 | 40-5 | 40-9 | 78-4 | 77-0 | 69-8 | 32.38 | 31.19 | 28.55 |
| *Clay, glass and stone products..... | 45-4 | 44-3 | 45-0 | 92-9 | 91-9 | 83-0 | 42.18 | 40.71 | 37.35 |
| Glass products..... | 45-3 | 44-4 | 44-3 | 89-0 | 88-8 | 80-6 | 40.32 | 38.54 | 35.71 |
| Lime, gypsum and cement products..... | 46-8 | 46-5 | 46-6 | 92-8 | 91-5 | 82-9 | 43.43 | 42.55 | 38.63 |
| *Electrical apparatus..... | 41-0 | 38-6 | 41-4 | 104-1 | 102-4 | 89-1 | 42.68 | 39.53 | 36.89 |
| Heavy electrical apparatus ¹ | 41-0 | 40-9 | 41-1 | 114-6 | 113-6 | 96-6 | 48.25 | 46.46 | 39.70 |
| *Iron and steel products..... | 43-8 | 42-4 | 44-0 | 107-9 | 106-3 | 94-9 | 47.26 | 45.07 | 41.76 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 45-5 | 44-3 | 45-3 | 109-9 | 110-2 | 97-8 | 50.00 | 48.82 | 44.30 |
| Primary iron and steel..... | 45-6 | 44-8 | 46-4 | 111-5 | 111-8 | 99-4 | 50.84 | 50.09 | 45.13 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 44-4 | 43-5 | 44-9 | 99-3 | 97-5 | 88-1 | 44.09 | 42.41 | 39.56 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 42-1 | 38-4 | 42-1 | 112-3 | 109-0 | 98-5 | 47.28 | 41.86 | 41.47 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 43-4 | 42-5 | 43-0 | 115-2 | 113-7 | 100-0 | 50.00 | 48.32 | 43.00 |
| Railway rolling stock..... | 44-1 | 44-7 | 43-3 | 112-0 | 111-0 | 95-2 | 49.39 | 49.62 | 41.22 |
| Automobile and parts..... | 42-1 | 39-5 | 41-9 | 122-8 | 120-9 | 106-7 | 51.70 | 47.76 | 44.71 |
| Aeroplanes and parts..... | 45-2 | 44-6 | 47-1 | 99-8 | 99-2 | 91-7 | 45.11 | 44.24 | 43.19 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 44-8 | 43-1 | 46-4 | 104-6 | 102-0 | 95-4 | 46.86 | 43.96 | 44.27 |
| Iron and steel fabrications n.e.s..... | 42-5 | 40-6 | 43-6 | 101-8 | 101-0 | 91-4 | 42.27 | 41.01 | 39.85 |
| Hardware, tools and cutlery..... | 43-0 | 41-6 | 44-3 | 94-6 | 92-3 | 83-0 | 40.68 | 38.40 | 36.77 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 43-6 | 40-1 | 43-2 | 104-5 | 101-9 | 92-8 | 45.56 | 40.86 | 40.09 |
| Sheet metal work..... | 42-9 | 42-3 | 43-2 | 96-4 | 95-5 | 85-1 | 41.36 | 40.40 | 36.76 |
| *Non-ferrous metal products..... | 43-5 | 42-9 | 43-5 | 103-7 | 102-6 | 92-3 | 45.11 | 44.02 | 40.15 |
| Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores..... | 44-1 | 43-5 | 44-3 | 117-4 | 116-4 | 103-3 | 51.77 | 50.63 | 45.76 |
| Aluminum and its products..... | 44-9 | 44-9 | 44-2 | 103-0 | 101-8 | 92-5 | 46.25 | 45.71 | 40.80 |
| Brass and copper mfg..... | 42-7 | 41-4 | 42-9 | 98-6 | 97-6 | 88-1 | 42.10 | 40.41 | 37.79 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 43-3 | 42-8 | 43-7 | 112-5 | 111-0 | 95-0 | 48.71 | 47.51 | 41.52 |
| Petroleum and its products..... | 42-5 | 41-9 | 42-4 | 121-3 | 120-3 | 103-8 | 51.55 | 50.41 | 44.01 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products..... | 41-7 | 40-0 | 40-7 | 81-9 | 81-2 | 74-2 | 34.15 | 32.48 | 30.20 |
| Mining | 43-4 | 43-2 | 43-5 | 115-0 | 113-9 | 101-1 | 49.91 | 49.20 | 43.98 |
| Coal..... | 39-0 | 39-6 | 39-9 | 126-9 | 126-7 | 110-9 | 49.49 | 50.17 | 44.25 |
| Metallic ores..... | 45-4 | 45-0 | 44-9 | 114-9 | 113-7 | 103-0 | 52.16 | 51.16 | 46.25 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 44-7 | 43-9 | 46-2 | 98-5 | 96-6 | 81-2 | 44.03 | 42.41 | 37.51 |
| Local Transportation ² | 45-2 | 45-7 | 45-6 | 97-3 | 95-9 | 85-4 | 43.98 | 43.83 | 38.94 |
| Building Construction | 41-8 | 40-9 | 40-5 | 103-9 | 103-0 | 94-8 | 43.43 | 42.13 | 38.39 |
| Highway Construction | 39-5 | 38-3 | 38-9 | 80-5 | 79-1 | 72-6 | 31.80 | 30.30 | 28.24 |
| Services (as indicated below)..... | 42-2 | 42-1 | 42-5 | 60-4 | 59-3 | 54-7 | 25.49 | 24.97 | 23.25 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 42-7 | 43-0 | 43-3 | 59-7 | 58-5 | 53-4 | 25.49 | 25.16 | 23.12 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 41-1 | 40-3 | 40-9 | 62-0 | 61-0 | 57-5 | 25.48 | 24.58 | 23.58 |

¹ Industries classed in the durable manufactured industries.² Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. the latest figures are as follows: Aug. 1, 1948, 202-1; Sept. 1, 1948, 215-6; Oct. 1, 1948, 217-5; at Oct. 1, 1947 the index was 180-3.³ Chiefly street and electric railways. For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see Table C-5.

TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS, AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

(Source: Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Wages D.B.S. Real Wages Computed by Research and Statistics.)

| Date | Average Hours Worked per Week | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100) | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | Cost of Living | Average Real Weekly Earnings |
| | | cts. | \$ | | | |
| Week preceding | | | | | | |
| January 1, 1945..... | 46.1 | 70.0 | 32.27* | 106.8 | 96.0 | 111.3 |
| February 1, 1945..... | 45.4 | 70.1 | 31.83 | 105.3 | 96.0 | 109.7 |
| March 1, 1945..... | 45.8 | 70.1 | 32.11 | 106.3 | 96.0 | 110.7 |
| April 1, 1945..... | 45.6* | 70.4 | 32.10* | 106.2 | 96.0 | 110.6 |
| May 1, 1945..... | 45.5 | 70.5 | 32.08 | 106.2 | 96.3 | 110.3 |
| June 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.3 | 31.14 | 103.0 | 96.8 | 106.4 |
| July 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.1 | 31.05 | 102.7 | 97.3 | 105.5 |
| August 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 69.5 | 30.79 | 101.9 | 97.5 | 104.5 |
| September 1, 1945..... | 44.1 | 69.2 | 30.52 | 101.9 | 97.0 | 104.1 |
| October 1, 1945..... | 44.7 | 67.8 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 96.8 | 103.6 |
| November 1, 1945..... | 44.9 | 67.5 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 97.0 | 103.4 |
| December 1, 1945..... | 44.8 | 67.0 | 30.02 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 102.2 |
| January 1, 1946..... | 44.2* | 67.9 | 30.01* | 99.3 | 97.0 | 102.4 |
| February 1, 1946..... | 44.1 | 68.1 | 30.03 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 102.5 |
| March 1, 1946..... | 44.0 | 67.9 | 29.88 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 101.7 |
| April 1, 1946..... | 44.4 | 68.4 | 30.37 | 100.5 | 97.7 | 102.9 |
| May 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 68.9 | 29.63 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 99.3 |
| June 1, 1946..... | 42.0 | 69.1 | 29.02 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 |
| July 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 70.0 | 29.68 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 97.0 |
| August 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 70.0 | 30.10 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 98.0 |
| September 1, 1946..... | 42.7 | 70.6 | 30.15 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 98.3 |
| October 1, 1946..... | 42.9 | 71.4 | 30.63 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 98.8 |
| November 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 72.9 | 30.91 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 99.5 |
| December 1, 1946..... | 43.2 | 74.5 | 32.18 | 106.5 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| January 1, 1947..... | 42.7* | 76.2 | 32.54* | 107.7 | 102.8 | 104.8 |
| February 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 76.3 | 32.89 | 108.8 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| March 1, 1947..... | 43.4 | 77.1 | 33.46 | 110.7 | 104.3 | 106.1 |
| April 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 77.6 | 33.52 | 110.9 | 105.7 | 104.9 |
| May 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 78.3 | 33.83 | 111.9 | 107.7 | 103.9 |
| June 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 79.9 | 34.28 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 103.9 |
| July 1, 1947..... | 42.0 | 80.8 | 33.94 | 112.3 | 110.0 | 102.1 |
| August 1, 1947..... | 42.5 | 81.3 | 34.55 | 114.3 | 110.5 | 103.4 |
| September 1, 1947..... | 42.3 | 82.2 | 34.77 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 102.0 |
| October 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 83.4 | 35.95 | 119.0 | 115.0 | 103.5 |
| November 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 84.7 | 36.34 | 120.3 | 116.2 | 103.5 |
| December 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 85.5 | 37.19 | 123.1 | 118.1 | 104.2 |
| January 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 86.6 | 37.41* | 123.8 | 120.0 | 103.2 |
| February 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 86.6 | 37.06 | 122.6 | 121.4 | 101.0 |
| March 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 88.0 | 38.02 | 125.8 | 122.0 | 103.1 |
| April 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 89.0 | 38.45* | 127.2 | 122.7 | 103.7 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 89.4 | 38.53 | 127.5 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 91.4 | 38.11 | 126.1 | 124.8 | 101.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 92.3 | 38.77 | 128.3 | 126.9 | 101.1 |
| August 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 92.7 | 39.03 | 129.2 | 127.4 | 101.4 |
| September 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 93.4 | 38.95 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 100.2 |
| October 1, 1948 ⁽¹⁾ | 43.0 | 94.6 | 40.68 | 134.6 | 129.1 | 104.3 |

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are; January 1, 1945, 39.6 hours, \$27.72; April 1, 1945, 43.6 hours, \$30.69; January 1, 1946, 38.1 hours, \$25.87; January 1, 1947, 38.1 hours, \$29.03; January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

NOTE.—Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indices having been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100).

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT FIRST OF MONTH

(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Month | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| December, 1945 | 66,008 | 26,865 | 92,873 | 141,673 | 38,038 | 179,711 |
| December, 1946 | 68,818 | 38,707 | 107,525 | 110,465 | 29,003 | 139,468 |
| December, 1947 | 35,947 | 22,325 | 58,272 | 82,990 | 33,584 | 116,574 |
| January, 1948 | 23,515 | 17,151 | 40,666 | 111,304 | 31,108 | 142,412 |
| February, 1948 | 18,171 | 16,007 | 34,178 | 142,783 | 43,951 | 186,734 |
| March, 1948 | 16,416 | 15,784 | 32,200 | 155,249 | 45,105 | 200,354 |
| April, 1948 | 20,475 | 17,800 | 38,275 | 150,032 | 43,767 | 193,799 |
| May, 1948 | 28,602 | 21,335 | 49,937 | 123,130 | 42,082 | 165,212 |
| June, 1948 | 37,126 | 23,240 | 60,366 | 92,606 | 38,319 | 130,925 |
| July, 1948 | 34,242 | 22,183 | 56,425 | 80,206 | 38,364 | 118,570 |
| August, 1948 | 30,499 | 19,709 | 50,208 | 63,558 | 32,715 | 96,273 |
| September, 1948 | 39,341 | 24,349 | 63,690 | 58,611 | 29,734 | 88,345 |
| October, 1948 | 41,047 | 22,870 | 63,917 | 56,725 | 30,607 | 87,332 |
| November, 1948 | 31,856 | 18,595 | 50,451 | 67,569 | 34,280 | 101,849 |
| December, 1948 ⁽¹⁾ | 17,841 | 16,808 | 34,649 | 92,144 | 37,408 | 129,552 |

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX, AS AT OCTOBER 28, 1948

(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Male | Female | Total | Change from September 30, 1948 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Absolute | Per- centage |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping | 1,066 | 260 | 1,326 | - 1,148 | -46.4 |
| Logging | 7,876 | 10 | 7,886 | + 884 | +12.6 |
| Pulpwood..... | 6,078 | 6 | 6,084 | + 1,264 | +26.2 |
| Lumber..... | 1,632 | 3 | 1,635 | - 431 | -20.9 |
| Other logging..... | 166 | 1 | 167 | + 51 | +44.0 |
| Mining | 1,864 | 18 | 1,882 | - 895 | -32.2 |
| Coal..... | 275 | 2 | 277 | - 94 | -25.3 |
| Metallic ores— | | | | | |
| Iron..... | 40 | — | 40 | - 35 | -46.7 |
| Gold..... | 455 | 5 | 460 | - 187 | -28.9 |
| Nickel..... | 940 | — | 940 | - 206 | -18.0 |
| Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals..... | 94 | 7 | 101 | - 379 | -79.0 |
| Prospecting and oil producing..... | 60 | 4 | 64 | + 6 | +10.3 |
| Manufacturing | 6,537 | 6,865 | 13,402 | - 4,234 | -24.0 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 678 | 697 | 1,375 | - 887 | -39.2 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 840 | 3,962 | 4,802 | - 715 | -13.0 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 1,006 | 165 | 1,171 | - 800 | -40.6 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 664 | 422 | 1,086 | - 231 | -17.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 280 | 160 | 440 | - 17 | - 3.7 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 41 | 19 | 60 | - 7 | -10.5 |
| Rubber products..... | 56 | 52 | 108 | - 47 | -30.3 |
| Leather and products..... | 251 | 582 | 833 | - 165 | -16.5 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 265 | 62 | 327 | - 86 | -20.8 |
| Iron and steel and products..... | 596 | 84 | 680 | - 266 | -28.1 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 334 | 124 | 458 | - 368 | -44.6 |
| Machinery..... | 392 | 60 | 452 | - 269 | -37.3 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 318 | 108 | 426 | - 158 | -27.1 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 816 | 368 | 1,184 | - 218 | -15.6 |
| Construction | 5,475 | 60 | 5,535 | - 2,435 | -30.6 |
| Transportation and Storage | 1,388 | 78 | 1,466 | - 584 | -28.5 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities | 334 | 277 | 611 | - 119 | -16.3 |
| Trade | 3,222 | 3,442 | 6,664 | - 1,388 | -17.2 |
| Wholesale..... | 1,084 | 445 | 1,529 | - 516 | -25.2 |
| Retail..... | 2,138 | 2,997 | 5,135 | - 872 | -14.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 805 | 661 | 1,466 | - 27 | - 1.8 |
| Service | 3,291 | 6,918 | 10,209 | - 3,514 | -25.6 |
| Public..... | 970 | 416 | 1,386 | - 522 | -27.4 |
| Domestic..... | 124 | 2,684 | 2,818 | - 707 | -20.1 |
| Personal..... | 1,123 | 3,498 | 4,621 | - 2,024 | -30.5 |
| Other service..... | 1,074 | 310 | 1,384 | - 261 | -15.9 |
| All Industries | 31,858 | 18,589 | 50,447 | -13,460 | -21.1 |

**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION
AND BY SEX, AS AT OCTOBER 28, 1948**

(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Occupational Group | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Professional and Managerial Workers..... | 962 | 311 | 1,273 | 3,207 | 799 | 4,006 |
| Clerical Workers..... | 1,325 | 3,284 | 4,609 | 4,837 | 10,449 | 15,286 |
| Sales Workers..... | 2,062 | 1,593 | 3,655 | 2,734 | 5,090 | 7,824 |
| Personal and Domestic Service Workers..... | 1,011 | 5,960 | 6,971 | 8,162 | 6,417 | 14,579 |
| Seamen..... | 90 | ..... | 90 | 921 | 7 | 928 |
| Agriculture and Fishing..... | 961 | 19 | 980 | 1,071 | 144 | 1,215 |
| Skilled and Semiskilled Workers..... | 16,866 | 3,967 | 20,833 | 21,917 | 5,012 | 26,929 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 111 | 51 | 162 | 456 | 306 | 762 |
| Textiles, clothing, etc..... | 367 | 3,069 | 3,436 | 487 | 2,467 | 2,954 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 8,072 | 11 | 8,083 | 1,239 | 59 | 1,298 |
| Pulp, paper and printing..... | 163 | 77 | 240 | 433 | 272 | 705 |
| Leather and products..... | 122 | 277 | 399 | 485 | 191 | 676 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 87 | 5 | 92 | 52 | 11 | 63 |
| Metalworking..... | 1,209 | 42 | 1,251 | 4,033 | 277 | 4,310 |
| Electrical..... | 184 | 40 | 224 | 547 | 191 | 738 |
| Transportation equipment, n.e.c..... | 43 | ..... | 43 | 212 | 68 | 280 |
| Mining..... | 448 | ..... | 448 | 333 | ..... | 333 |
| Construction..... | 3,027 | ..... | 3,027 | 3,993 | 3 | 3,996 |
| Transportation (except seamen)..... | 829 | 2 | 831 | 3,613 | 31 | 3,644 |
| Communications and public utility..... | 124 | ..... | 124 | 85 | 2 | 87 |
| Trade and service..... | 247 | 257 | 504 | 654 | 411 | 1,065 |
| Other skilled and semiskilled..... | 1,539 | 104 | 1,643 | 3,507 | 595 | 4,102 |
| Foremen..... | 64 | 10 | 74 | 83 | ..... | 83 |
| Apprentices..... | 230 | 22 | 252 | 1,312 | 45 | 1,357 |
| Unskilled Workers..... | 8,579 | 3,461 | 12,040 | 24,720 | 6,362 | 31,082 |
| Food and tobacco..... | 312 | 591 | 903 | 479 | 970 | 1,449 |
| Lumber and lumber products..... | 366 | 54 | 420 | 935 | 239 | 1,174 |
| Metalworking..... | 330 | 89 | 419 | 807 | 119 | 926 |
| Construction..... | 2,454 | ..... | 2,454 | 3,092 | ..... | 3,092 |
| Other unskilled workers..... | 5,117 | 2,727 | 7,844 | 19,407 | 5,034 | 24,441 |
| Total..... | 3,1856 | 18,595 | 50,451 | 67,569 | 34,280 | 101,849 |

**TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND
PLACEMENTS, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1948**

(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Weekly Average | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Vacancies Notified | Referrals | Place- ments |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 1,130 | 1,047 | 950 |
| Logging..... | 1,987 | 793 | 571 |
| Mining..... | 504 | 473 | 351 |
| Manufacturing..... | 6,011 | 5,911 | 3,640 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 987 | 964 | 557 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 1,092 | 812 | 471 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 752 | 840 | 595 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 476 | 426 | 274 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 264 | 284 | 152 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 43 | 48 | 31 |
| Rubber products..... | 95 | 74 | 44 |
| Leather and products..... | 156 | 166 | 86 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 240 | 248 | 160 |
| Iron and steel and products..... | 433 | 507 | 303 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 248 | 289 | 194 |
| Machinery..... | 308 | 344 | 211 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 265 | 287 | 166 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 622 | 622 | 396 |
| Construction..... | 4,082 | 4,020 | 2,965 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 1,178 | 1,265 | 897 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 232 | 218 | 133 |
| Trade..... | 3,352 | 3,690 | 2,027 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 432 | 402 | 196 |
| Service..... | 5,908 | 6,032 | 4,098 |
| All Industries..... | 24,816 | 23,851 | 15,828 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 28, 1948**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Regis- tered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,341 | 231 | 569 | 452 | 1,260 | 29 | 585 |
| Charlottetown | 508 | 183 | 374 | 300 | 402 | 25 | 429 |
| Summerside | 833 | 48 | 195 | 152 | 858 | 4 | 156 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,204 | 981 | 5,620 | 3,469 | 1,264 | 397 | 6,804 |
| Amherst | 27 | 2 | 106 | 39 | 30 | | 153 |
| Bridgewater | 38 | 29 | 117 | 44 | 12 | | 158 |
| Halifax | 1,045 | 663 | 2,037 | 1,334 | 564 | 194 | 2,412 |
| Inverness | 14 | 7 | 65 | 30 | 7 | | 131 |
| Kentville | 265 | 94 | 196 | 154 | 164 | | 254 |
| Liverpool | 51 | 25 | 126 | 40 | 22 | 3 | 182 |
| New Glasgow | 237 | 38 | 632 | 343 | 182 | 41 | 502 |
| Springhill | 8 | | 50 | 11 | 7 | | 121 |
| Sydney | 353 | 46 | 1,668 | 1,171 | 178 | 149 | 1,959 |
| Truro | 152 | 69 | 300 | 249 | 87 | 1 | 319 |
| Yarmouth-Shelburne | 14 | 8 | 323 | 54 | 11 | | 523 |
| New Brunswick | 2,255 | 1,114 | 3,681 | 2,299 | 1,346 | 312 | 3,897 |
| Bathurst | 120 | 59 | 101 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 150 |
| Campbellton | 143 | 65 | 249 | 156 | 50 | 47 | 234 |
| Edmundston | 65 | 8 | 135 | 82 | 68 | 6 | 94 |
| Fredericton | 131 | 83 | 175 | 135 | 86 | 2 | 145 |
| Minto | 155 | 60 | 159 | 149 | 144 | | 63 |
| Moncton | 802 | 523 | 1,214 | 816 | 408 | 159 | 1,337 |
| Newcastle | 77 | 11 | 117 | 68 | 47 | | 132 |
| Saint John | 574 | 221 | 1,210 | 674 | 381 | 80 | 1,463 |
| St. Stephen | 28 | 52 | 124 | 35 | 24 | | 182 |
| Sussex | 66 | 6 | 68 | 55 | 35 | 10 | 52 |
| Woodstock | 94 | 26 | 129 | 112 | 97 | 6 | 45 |
| Quebec | 23,000 | 13,267 | 29,396 | 18,574 | 11,118 | 657 | 28,138 |
| Asbestos | 40 | 18 | 116 | 44 | 25 | | 148 |
| Beauharnois | 107 | 35 | 197 | 94 | 65 | | 220 |
| Buckingham | 75 | 239 | 108 | 92 | 70 | 2 | 141 |
| Causapscal | 161 | 205 | 178 | 37 | 24 | | 88 |
| Chandler | 396 | 417 | 81 | 11 | 3 | | 112 |
| Chicoutimi | 898 | 684 | 860 | 395 | 267 | 3 | 837 |
| Dolbeau | 5 | | 55 | 5 | 4 | | 91 |
| Drummondville | 253 | 57 | 438 | 242 | 156 | | 551 |
| Farnham | 63 | 93 | 61 | 33 | 32 | | 72 |
| Granby | 161 | 41 | 280 | 130 | 75 | | 339 |
| Hull | 572 | 558 | 710 | 475 | 214 | 2 | 749 |
| Joliette | 145 | 57 | 338 | 120 | 50 | 17 | 312 |
| Lachute | 105 | 34 | 115 | 84 | 50 | 1 | 95 |
| La Malbaie | 61 | 1 | 175 | 63 | 56 | 1 | 184 |
| La Tuque | 565 | 352 | 403 | 255 | 269 | | 183 |
| Levis | 111 | 90 | 580 | 135 | 70 | | 983 |
| Matane | 301 | 379 | 72 | 37 | 26 | | 75 |
| Megantic | 80 | 24 | 308 | 147 | 71 | 3 | 214 |
| Mount-Laurier | 26 | 68 | 52 | 39 | 30 | | 27 |
| Montmagny | 151 | 126 | 206 | 49 | 43 | 1 | 211 |
| Montreal | 13,463 | 6,662 | 12,190 | 10,711 | 6,728 | 438 | 8,488 |
| Quebec | 1,422 | 806 | 3,865 | 1,943 | 875 | 20 | 5,015 |
| Rimouski | 395 | 469 | 141 | 71 | 40 | | 213 |
| Riviere du Loup | 292 | 223 | 179 | 55 | 18 | 3 | 263 |
| Rouyn | 401 | 177 | 399 | 384 | 183 | 8 | 246 |
| Ste. Agathe | 77 | 117 | 113 | 90 | 65 | 2 | 53 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue | 88 | 35 | 115 | 62 | 48 | | 93 |
| Ste. Therese | 90 | 49 | 105 | 78 | 55 | | 113 |
| St. Georges de Beauce | 34 | 24 | 90 | 37 | 23 | | 141 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 89 | 126 | 223 | 55 | 28 | 1 | 321 |
| St. Jean | 194 | 123 | 1,307 | 228 | 152 | | 416 |
| St. Jerome | 223 | 102 | 441 | 157 | 115 | 2 | 814 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma | 37 | 47 | 88 | 31 | 26 | 2 | 127 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 174 | 195 | 563 | 245 | 138 | | 723 |
| Sherbrooke | 917 | 263 | 1,257 | 926 | 499 | 112 | 1,133 |
| Sorel | 41 | 19 | 934 | 46 | 20 | | 1,195 |
| Thetford Mines | 95 | 25 | 338 | 178 | 87 | 9 | 429 |
| Three Rivers | 312 | 160 | 953 | 384 | 152 | 22 | 1,523 |
| Val d'Or | 147 | 54 | 222 | 123 | 103 | 5 | 188 |
| Valleyfield | 107 | 34 | 272 | 125 | 84 | 2 | 548 |
| Victoriaville | 126 | 79 | 268 | 153 | 79 | | 464 |
| Ontario | 41,707 | 25,361 | 47,854 | 38,599 | 21,675 | 3,946 | 31,465 |
| Amprior | 125 | 379 | 81 | 81 | 71 | 1 | 34 |
| Barrie | 380 | 197 | 348 | 332 | 207 | 4 | 178 |
| Belleville | 258 | 161 | 417 | 400 | 225 | | 216 |
| Bracebridge | 187 | 73 | 213 | 198 | 129 | 1 | 99 |
| Brampton | 76 | 139 | 74 | 51 | 29 | 2 | 58 |
| Brantford | 566 | 251 | 718 | 455 | 296 | 24 | 525 |
| Brockville | 95 | 20 | 141 | 105 | 76 | 1 | 119 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 28, 1948**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Carleton Place..... | 47 | 13 | 70 | 46 | 45 | ..... | 67 |
| Chatham..... | 499 | 128 | 641 | 455 | 305 | 50 | 261 |
| Cobourg..... | 103 | 38 | 131 | 117 | 100 | 3 | 37 |
| Collingwood..... | 129 | 19 | 208 | 131 | 104 | ..... | 154 |
| Cornwall..... | 418 | 101 | 693 | 422 | 256 | 25 | 719 |
| Fort Erie..... | 120 | 23 | 154 | 142 | 104 | 3 | 103 |
| Fort Frances..... | 222 | 125 | 155 | 141 | 118 | 6 | 52 |
| Fort William..... | 1,340 | 1,044 | 608 | 510 | 334 | 22 | 320 |
| Galt..... | 350 | 356 | 218 | 204 | 137 | 25 | 76 |
| Gananoque..... | 32 | 4 | 79 | 37 | 13 | 18 | 80 |
| Goderich..... | 76 | 93 | 96 | 87 | 67 | ..... | 79 |
| Guelph..... | 328 | 203 | 443 | 427 | 220 | 4 | 243 |
| Hamilton..... | 2,629 | 1,342 | 4,365 | 3,551 | 1,467 | 443 | 2,701 |
| Hawkesbury..... | 96 | 77 | 279 | 51 | 25 | 10 | 326 |
| Ingersoll..... | 53 | 58 | 49 | 53 | 31 | 1 | 16 |
| Kapuskasing..... | 255 | 17 | 73 | 63 | 45 | 6 | 17 |
| Kenora..... | 473 | 485 | 80 | 67 | 77 | ..... | 77 |
| Kingston..... | 544 | 123 | 878 | 764 | 405 | 25 | 664 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 359 | 299 | 478 | 381 | 240 | 19 | 230 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo..... | 632 | 434 | 794 | 744 | 457 | 36 | 249 |
| Leamington..... | 142 | 29 | 365 | 191 | 109 | 12 | 183 |
| Lindsay..... | 116 | 44 | 163 | 120 | 47 | 29 | 120 |
| Listowel..... | 49 | 28 | 70 | 60 | 39 | ..... | 43 |
| London..... | 1,946 | 1,349 | 2,101 | 2,201 | 1,060 | 228 | 974 |
| Midland..... | 115 | 47 | 197 | 150 | 89 | 4 | 150 |
| Napanee..... | 49 | 24 | 97 | 64 | 42 | ..... | 65 |
| Newmarket..... | | | Included with Barrie | | | | |
| New Toronto..... | 576 | 294 | 757 | 559 | 390 | 2 | 493 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 324 | 110 | 623 | 394 | 242 | 19 | 425 |
| North Bay..... | 419 | 212 | 413 | 368 | 259 | 47 | 210 |
| Orillia..... | 222 | 85 | 268 | 222 | 165 | 11 | 231 |
| Oshawa..... | 537 | 179 | 940 | 676 | 408 | 43 | 1,181 |
| Ottawa..... | 1,852 | 905 | 2,553 | 1,759 | 943 | 232 | 2,149 |
| Owen Sound..... | 189 | 35 | 316 | 214 | 147 | 8 | 241 |
| Parry Sound..... | 79 | 23 | 107 | 33 | 22 | ..... | 121 |
| Pembroke..... | 716 | 360 | 551 | 493 | 368 | ..... | 127 |
| Perth..... | 150 | 77 | 154 | 124 | 92 | 6 | 73 |
| Peterborough..... | 330 | 147 | 571 | 427 | 229 | ..... | 619 |
| Pictou..... | 29 | 16 | 75 | 30 | 22 | ..... | 61 |
| Port Arthur..... | 1,183 | 1,444 | 759 | 596 | 746 | 9 | 365 |
| Port Colborne..... | 59 | 50 | 263 | 122 | 51 | 4 | 319 |
| Port Hope..... | 65 | 48 | 109 | 129 | 67 | ..... | 34 |
| Prescott..... | 10 | 20 | 41 | 13 | 7 | ..... | 70 |
| Renfrew..... | 277 | 157 | 171 | 146 | 106 | ..... | 84 |
| St. Catharines..... | 489 | 119 | 1,285 | 519 | 290 | 110 | 1,398 |
| St. Thomas..... | 214 | 131 | 281 | 279 | 120 | 16 | 144 |
| Sarnia..... | 339 | 168 | 608 | 366 | 189 | 2 | 521 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 402 | 269 | 377 | 291 | 234 | ..... | 343 |
| Simcoe..... | 446 | 411 | 178 | 156 | 66 | 3 | 119 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 164 | 63 | 171 | 225 | 135 | ..... | 69 |
| Stratford..... | 254 | 99 | 284 | 277 | 118 | 73 | 148 |
| Sturgeon Falls..... | 71 | 43 | 155 | 83 | 108 | ..... | 132 |
| Sudbury..... | 1,650 | 1,446 | 1,282 | 1,118 | 746 | 147 | 698 |
| Tillsonburg..... | 40 | 18 | 56 | 33 | 24 | ..... | 58 |
| Timmins..... | 552 | 512 | 651 | 671 | 445 | 35 | 576 |
| Toronto..... | 14,568 | 9,365 | 13,148 | 12,111 | 6,271 | 1,790 | 6,928 |
| Trenton..... | 162 | 85 | 272 | 208 | 134 | 3 | 123 |
| Walkerton..... | 54 | 72 | 78 | 41 | 19 | ..... | 48 |
| Wallaceburg..... | 34 | 31 | 146 | 80 | 31 | 5 | 123 |
| Welland..... | 391 | 99 | 689 | 429 | 302 | 1 | 516 |
| Weston..... | 277 | 188 | 355 | 359 | 190 | ..... | 179 |
| Windsor..... | 1,509 | 174 | 3,381 | 1,950 | 848 | 378 | 3,199 |
| Woodstock..... | 265 | 183 | 269 | 247 | 172 | ..... | 125 |
| Manitoba..... | 6,989 | 3,558 | 9,119 | 8,084 | 3,617 | 1,442 | 5,234 |
| Brandon..... | 541 | 582 | 573 | 571 | 330 | ..... | 352 |
| Dauphin..... | 127 | 54 | 143 | 115 | 52 | 5 | 79 |
| Flin Flon..... | 94 | 48 | 156 | 135 | 163 | 3 | 57 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 109 | 77 | 179 | 100 | 51 | 4 | 165 |
| The Pas..... | 155 | 136 | 53 | 38 | 25 | ..... | 44 |
| Winnipeg..... | 5,963 | 2,661 | 8,015 | 7,125 | 2,996 | 1,430 | 4,537 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,010 | 1,567 | 5,801 | 4,584 | 1,999 | 807 | 3,322 |
| Estevan..... | 100 | 42 | 115 | 96 | 65 | ..... | 35 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 498 | 218 | 674 | 561 | 268 | 58 | 410 |
| North Battleford..... | 108 | 55 | 159 | 131 | 53 | 7 | 157 |
| Prince Albert..... | 240 | 92 | 459 | 314 | 112 | 37 | 409 |
| Regina..... | 1,770 | 579 | 2,213 | 1,970 | 870 | 465 | 661 |
| Saskatoon..... | 871 | 300 | 1,604 | 1,121 | 412 | 226 | 1,348 |
| Swift Current..... | 95 | 96 | 157 | 132 | 72 | ..... | 100 |
| Weyburn..... | 117 | 63 | 128 | 97 | 70 | 3 | 52 |
| Yorkton..... | 211 | 122 | 292 | 162 | 77 | 11 | 150 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 28, 1948**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Alberta | 7,364 | 2,706 | 9,057 | 8,267 | 4,831 | 1,072 | 3,920 |
| Blairmore..... | 113 | 155 | 84 | 71 | 74 | ..... | 66 |
| Calgary..... | 2,753 | 857 | 3,608 | 3,269 | 1,773 | 503 | 1,742 |
| Drumheller..... | 121 | 39 | 134 | 112 | 103 | 7 | 61 |
| Edmonton..... | 3,427 | 1,092 | 4,249 | 3,926 | 2,177 | 542 | 1,627 |
| Edson..... | 153 | 127 | 87 | 72 | 108 | ..... | 44 |
| Lethbridge..... | 486 | 182 | 606 | 571 | 382 | 19 | 245 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 148 | 155 | 163 | 131 | 94 | ..... | 97 |
| Red Deer..... | 163 | 99 | 126 | 115 | 120 | 1 | 38 |
| British Columbia | 10,392 | 2,455 | 19,183 | 11,075 | 6,476 | 1,063 | 18,449 |
| Chilliwack..... | 177 | 43 | 299 | 203 | 173 | 15 | 145 |
| Courtenay..... | 76 | 44 | 130 | 42 | 25 | ..... | 140 |
| Cranbrook..... | 161 | 32 | 154 | 164 | 143 | ..... | 44 |
| Dawson Creek..... | 132 | 77 | 92 | 98 | 88 | ..... | 28 |
| Duncan..... | 185 | 44 | 322 | 231 | 176 | 6 | 216 |
| Kamloops..... | 276 | 71 | 285 | 231 | 209 | ..... | 132 |
| Kelowna..... | 153 | 16 | 231 | 285 | 123 | 27 | 92 |
| Nanaimo..... | 152 | 19 | 234 | 213 | 104 | 31 | 183 |
| Nelson..... | 140 | 52 | 164 | 123 | 105 | 1 | 139 |
| New Westminster..... | 544 | 152 | 1,540 | 642 | 314 | 81 | 2,199 |
| North Vancouver..... | 386 | 48 | 708 | 406 | 308 | 7 | 649 |
| Penticton..... | 148 | 47 | 162 | 115 | 82 | 1 | 106 |
| Port Alberni..... | 201 | 65 | 314 | 215 | 124 | ..... | 223 |
| Prince George..... | 462 | 115 | 445 | 482 | 370 | 9 | 165 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 122 | 11 | 260 | 134 | 101 | ..... | 270 |
| Princeton..... | 135 | 11 | 142 | 133 | 119 | 6 | 60 |
| Trail..... | 129 | 52 | 235 | 188 | 122 | ..... | 185 |
| Vancouver..... | 5,708 | 1,127 | 11,365 | 6,008 | 3,092 | 775 | 11,130 |
| Vernon..... | 242 | 68 | 389 | 224 | 190 | 5 | 194 |
| Victoria..... | 764 | 343 | 1,587 | 848 | 436 | 92 | 2,077 |
| Whitehorse..... | 99 | 18 | 144 | 90 | 72 | 7 | 72 |
| Canada | 99,262 | 51,240 | 130,280 | 95,403 | 53,586 | 9,725 | 101,814 |
| Males..... | 68,200 | 32,381 | 91,333 | 64,839 | 39,635 | 5,188 | 67,529 |
| Females..... | 31,062 | 18,859 | 38,947 | 30,564 | 13,951 | 4,537 | 34,285 |

**TABLE D-6.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED
BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 1938-1948**

| Year | Applications | | | Placements | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1938..... | 584,727 | 197,937 | 782,664 | 275,338 | 106,957 | 382,295 |
| 1939..... | 579,645 | 208,327 | 787,972 | 270,020 | 114,862 | 384,882 |
| 1940..... | 653,445 | 235,150 | 888,595 | 336,507 | 138,599 | 475,106 |
| 1941..... | 568,695 | 262,767 | 831,462 | 331,997 | 175,766 | 507,763 |
| 1942..... | 1,044,610 | 499,519 | 1,544,129 | 597,161 | 298,460 | 895,621 |
| 1943..... | 1,681,411 | 1,008,211 | 2,689,622 | 1,239,900 | 704,126 | 1,944,026 |
| 1944..... | 1,583,010 | 902,273 | 2,485,283 | 1,101,854 | 638,063 | 1,739,917 |
| 1945..... | 1,855,036 | 661,948 | 2,516,984 | 1,095,641 | 397,940 | 1,493,581 |
| 1946..... | 1,464,533 | 494,164 | 1,958,697 | 624,052 | 235,360 | 859,412 |
| 1947..... | 1,189,646 | 439,577 | 1,629,223 | 549,376 | 220,473 | 769,849 |
| 1947 (43 weeks)..... | 971,673 | 367,889 | 1,339,562 | 471,830 | 187,229 | 659,059 |
| 1948 (43 weeks)..... | 952,523 | 381,958 | 1,334,481 | 429,016 | 179,452 | 608,468 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—REGISTRATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

By Regions from April 1, 1947, to October 31, 1947 and from April 1, 1948 to October 30, 1948

| Region | 1947 | | 1948 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered |
| Maritimes..... | 14, 100 | 228, 777 | 15, 709 | 248, 398 |
| Quebec..... | 48, 012 | 865, 780 | 55, 430 | 965, 273 |
| Ontario..... | 69, 101 | 1, 238, 395 | 75, 675 | 1, 338, 251 |
| Prairie..... | 33, 968 | 458, 745 | 39, 673 | 511, 342 |
| Pacific..... | 20, 146 | 315, 550 | 23, 920 | 360, 206 |
| Total for Canada..... | 185, 327 | 3, 107, 247 | 210, 407 | 3, 423, 470 |

TABLE E-2.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY 1942 TO OCTOBER, 1948

| | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 ⁽¹⁾ |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| January..... | | 4, 637 | 11, 751 | 20, 412 | 71, 932 | 63, 681 | 109, 311 |
| February..... | 663 | 4, 822 | 12, 284 | 14, 990 | 59, 098 | 47, 141 | 88, 016 |
| March..... | 4, 124 | 5, 046 | 10, 667 | 13, 307 | 50, 706 | 43, 675 | 76, 248 |
| April..... | 2, 925 | 3, 953 | 6, 453 | 8, 430 | 35, 781 | 35, 859 | 59, 265 |
| May..... | 2, 799 | 2, 027 | 4, 654 | 8, 825 | 34, 777 | 27, 603 | 42, 257 |
| June..... | 4, 629 | 1, 772 | 3, 226 | 10, 857 | 30, 646 | 21, 365 | 39, 644 |
| July..... | 2, 668 | 1, 087 | 3, 106 | 10, 886 | 27, 576 | 20, 034 | 38, 790 |
| August..... | 1, 855 | 1, 370 | 3, 241 | 20, 557 | 25, 115 | 17, 281 | 32, 182 |
| September..... | 1, 118 | 1, 013 | 3, 715 | 40, 473 | 28, 555 | 25, 847 | 33, 036 |
| October..... | 1, 058 | 1, 475 | 6, 222 | 36, 717 | 34, 891 | 34, 743 | 43, 620 |
| November..... | 1, 748 | 2, 896 | 11, 798 | 53, 325 | 37, 111 | 47, 372 | |
| December..... | 3, 337 | 6, 562 | 13, 770 | 57, 612 | 52, 479 | 79, 849 | |
| Total..... | 26, 924 | 36, 660 | 90, 897 | 296, 391 | 458, 667 | 464, 450 | 562, 369 |

⁽¹⁾ Revised claims included. See Table E-3 for analysis of claims filed at Local Offices.

TABLE E-3.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES, OCTOBER, 1948

| Province | Claims filed at Local Offices | | | | Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months) | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | Initial | Renewal | Revised | Entitled to Benefit | Not Entitled to Benefit | Referred to Appeal | Pending |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 151 | 66 | 58 | 27 | 109 | 42 | | 32 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3, 558 | 2, 036 | 1, 120 | 402 | 2, 532 | 735 | 63 | 781 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1, 840 | 962 | 625 | 253 | 1, 112 | 435 | 39 | 559 |
| Quebec..... | 14, 208 | 7, 661 | 4, 317 | 2, 230 | 8, 666 | 3, 903 | 515 | 3, 956 |
| Ontario..... | 12, 379 | 7, 021 | 3, 955 | 1, 043 | 8, 405 | 2, 505 | 197 | 3, 587 |
| Manitoba..... | 1, 786 | 896 | 504 | 368 | 1, 115 | 530 | 61 | 313 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 936 | 537 | 274 | 125 | 586 | 209 | 17 | 305 |
| Alberta..... | 1, 395 | 943 | 313 | 139 | 1, 024 | 281 | 19 | 260 |
| British Columbia..... | 7, 385 | 4, 416 | 2, 400 | 569 | 4, 563 | 1, 744 | 72 | 2, 230 |
| Total Canada, October, 1948.... | 43, 620 | 24, 538 | 13, 566 | 5, 516 | 28, 112 | 10, 384 ⁽¹⁾ | 983 | 12, 023 |
| Total Canada, September, 1948 | 33, 036 | 17, 034 | 11, 109 | 4, 893 | 22, 642 | 9, 106 ⁽²⁾ | 756 | 8, 063 |
| Total Canada, October, 1947.... | 34, 743 | 20, 512 | 8, 857 | 5, 374 | 23, 109 | 8, 870 ⁽²⁾ | 1, 123 | 13, 927 |

⁽¹⁾ In addition, there were 181 special requests not granted.

⁽²⁾ In addition, there were 157 special requests not granted.

⁽³⁾ In addition, there were 218 special requests not granted.

TABLE E-4.—CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

| Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement | Month of October 1947 | Month of October 1948 | Cumu- lative Total for Current Fiscal Year |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Insufficient contributions and not in insurable employment..... | 2,875 | 3,120 | 25,708 |
| Not capable of and not available for work..... | 578 | 564 | 4,594 |
| Loss of work due to a labour dispute..... | 365 | 40 | 1,298 |
| Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work..... | 1,309 | 1,274 | 12,734 |
| Discharged for misconduct..... | 265 | 448 | 3,494 |
| Voluntarily left employment without just cause..... | 2,489 | 2,813 | 20,238 |
| Other reasons (1)..... | 989 | 2,125 | 17,955 |
| Total..... | 8,870 | 10,384 | 86,021 |

(1) These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; claimants not unemployed; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being in class "O" contributions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

TABLE E-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID, OCTOBER, 1948

| Province | Number Receiving Benefit During Month | Number Com- mencing Benefit During Month | Number of Days Benefit Paid | Amount of Benefit Paid (in Dollars) |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 253 | 106 | 5,181 | 9,813 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3,909 | 1,706 | 74,127 | 151,823 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1,708 | 907 | 41,894 | 82,903 |
| Quebec..... | 17,325 | 6,808 | 283,540 | 555,647 |
| Ontario..... | 13,251 | 5,581 | 235,028 | 466,231 |
| Manitoba..... | 2,468 | 820 | 44,493 | 86,766 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,150 | 441 | 19,931 | 38,834 |
| Alberta..... | 2,691 | 1,300 | 28,730 | 60,347 |
| British Columbia..... | 7,699 | 3,662 | 145,506 | 311,195 |
| Total, Canada, October, 1948..... | 50,454 | 21,331 | 878,430 | 1,763,559 |
| Total, Canada, September, 1948..... | 49,372 | 17,339 | 981,967 | 1,694,139 |
| Total, Canada, October, 1947..... | 41,033 | 16,168 | 814,218 | 1,544,185 |

TABLE E-6.—PERSONS SIGNING THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER BY NUMBER OF DAYS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF OCTOBER 30, 1948

| Province and Sex | TOTAL | 6 days and under | 7-12 days | 13-24 days | 25-48 days | 49-72 days | 73 days and over |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 287 | 66 | 24 | 42 | 51 | 28 | 76 |
| Male..... | 213 | 53 | 16 | 34 | 37 | 20 | 53 |
| Female..... | 74 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 23 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4,852 | 1,404 | 456 | 692 | 723 | 426 | 1,151 |
| Male..... | 3,757 | 1,116 | 380 | 540 | 577 | 299 | 845 |
| Female..... | 1,095 | 288 | 76 | 152 | 146 | 127 | 306 |
| New Brunswick..... | 2,770 | 759 | 233 | 343 | 452 | 278 | 705 |
| Male..... | 2,004 | 589 | 176 | 245 | 305 | 212 | 477 |
| Female..... | 766 | 170 | 57 | 98 | 147 | 66 | 228 |
| Quebec..... | 19,730 | 5,311 | 2,159 | 2,993 | 3,033 | 1,836 | 4,398 |
| Male..... | 13,134 | 4,004 | 1,644 | 2,083 | 1,870 | 941 | 2,592 |
| Female..... | 6,596 | 1,307 | 515 | 910 | 1,163 | 895 | 1,806 |
| Ontario..... | 15,788 | 5,173 | 1,678 | 2,138 | 2,134 | 1,266 | 3,399 |
| Male..... | 9,896 | 3,607 | 1,109 | 1,363 | 1,160 | 635 | 2,022 |
| Female..... | 5,892 | 1,566 | 569 | 775 | 974 | 631 | 1,377 |
| Manitoba..... | 2,596 | 718 | 188 | 324 | 429 | 229 | 708 |
| Male..... | 1,365 | 370 | 101 | 151 | 194 | 97 | 452 |
| Female..... | 1,231 | 348 | 87 | 173 | 235 | 132 | 256 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,269 | 372 | 117 | 182 | 206 | 102 | 290 |
| Male..... | 796 | 273 | 81 | 100 | 115 | 46 | 181 |
| Female..... | 473 | 99 | 36 | 82 | 91 | 56 | 109 |
| Alberta..... | 2,699 | 1,231 | 591 | 221 | 226 | 104 | 326 |
| Male..... | 2,112 | 1,045 | 526 | 115 | 121 | 53 | 246 |
| Female..... | 587 | 185 | 65 | 106 | 105 | 46 | 80 |
| British Columbia..... | 9,853 | 2,725 | 1,073 | 1,485 | 1,408 | 892 | 2,270 |
| Male..... | 7,081 | 2,000 | 774 | 1,016 | 981 | 560 | 1,760 |
| Female..... | 2,762 | 725 | 299 | 469 | 427 | 332 | 510 |
| TOTAL..... | 59,844 | 17,759 | 6,519 | 8,420 | 8,662 | 5,161 | 13,323 |
| MALE..... | 40,368 | 13,058 | 4,807 | 5,647 | 5,360 | 2,868 | 8,628 |
| FEMALE..... | 19,476 | 4,701 | 1,712 | 2,773 | 3,302 | 2,293 | 4,695 |

TABLE E-7.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941 TO OCTOBER 31, 1948

| Fiscal Year Ended March 31 | RECEIPTS | | | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | Balance in Fund |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds) | | | | | | | Total Revenue | Benefit Payments | |
| | Stamps | Meter | Bulk | Total Employer and Employee | Government | Fines | Interest on Investments and Profit on sale of Securities | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1942..... | \$ 22,436,001 56 | \$ 7,209,058 48 | \$ 6,790,549 01 | \$ 36,435,609 05 | \$ 7,287,121 81 | \$ | \$ 269,268 74 | \$ 43,991,999 60 | \$ 27,752 92 | \$ 43,964,246 68 |
| 1943..... | 30,408,651 15 | 13,645,258 63 | 13,380,741 65 | 57,434,651 43 | 11,487,057 90 | 638 11 | 1,840,448 56 | 70,762,796 00 | 716,012 75 | 114,011,029 83 |
| 1944..... | 31,565,232 54 | 13,205,897 37 | 16,949,655 06 | 61,720,785 00 | 12,344,421 74 | 1,323 67 | 3,972,047 14 | 78,038,577 55 | 1,721,666 29 | 190,327,941 19 |
| 1945..... | 32,784,177 12 | 11,926,369 85 | 19,018,308 47 | 63,728,855 44 | 12,746,179 30 | 2,041 02 | 6,195,926 42 | 82,673,002 18 | 4,966,483 51 | 268,034,459 86 |
| 1946..... | 34,964,786 96 | 10,816,365 63 | 16,785,437 07 | 62,566,589 66 | 12,513,778 66 | 2,303 66 | 6,116,768 84 | 81,199,440 82 | 31,993,240 34 | 317,240,660 34 |
| 1947..... | 41,042,425 25 | 11,500,028 37 | 23,472,577 26 | 76,015,030 91 | 15,203,457 85 | 3,820 43 | 7,529,985 56 | 98,752,204 48 | 43,114,329 18 | 372,875,925 64 |
| 1948..... | 38,768,926 35 | 11,508,638 65 | 33,569,269 47 | 83,870,834 47 | 16,365,400 70 | 5,322 60 | 9,560,776 12 | 109,803,333 89 | 34,947,020 32 | 447,734,939 21 |
| April..... | 4,286,002 65 | 1,196,877 87 | 3,408,845 30 | 8,891,725 82 | 2,041,373 70 | 90 00 | 878,977 04 | 11,812,166 56 | 5,398,664 76 | 454,148,441 01 |
| May..... | 3,253,824 65 | 977,573 33 | 2,187,693 26 | 6,419,091 24 | 1,431,974 49 | 928 63 | 898,797 50 | 8,750,791 86 | 3,663,634 03 | 459,235,598 84 |
| June..... | 3,347,889 62 | 1,132,569 03 | 2,093,466 75 | 6,573,925 43 | 1,312,161 85 | 558 65 | 918,657 92 | 8,805,303 85 | 2,596,491 30 | 465,444,411 39 |
| July..... | 3,534,114 43 | 1,156,596 23 | 2,700,007 31 | 7,390,717 97 | 1,477,961 48 | 375 90 | 936,846 91 | 9,805,902 26 | 2,078,888 40 | 473,171,425 25 |
| August..... | 3,515,171 81 | 1,114,068 84 | 3,076,404 19 | 7,705,644 84 | 1,541,034 77 | 241 00 | 974,027 32 | 10,220,947 93 | 1,833,817 39 | 481,558,555 79 |
| September..... | 3,667,656 46 | 1,029,393 47 | 3,182,450 80 | 7,879,500 73 | 1,576,035 61 | 461 00 | 1,019,526 52 | 10,475,523 86 | 1,690,433 54 | 490,343,046 11 |
| October..... | 4,303,005 21 | 1,247,176 47 | 2,956,851 55 | 8,507,033 23 | 1,701,626 32 | 410 00 | 1,055,999 19 | 11,265,068 74 | 1,760,542 29 | 499,848,172 56 |
| Sub Total..... | 25,907,664 83 | 7,854,255 24 | 19,605,719 19 | 53,367,639 26 | 11,082,168 22 | 3,065 18 | 6,682,832 40 | 71,135,705 06 | 19,022,471 71 | 499,848,172 56 |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 257,877,865 82 | 87,665,872 19 | 149,596,257 21 | 495,139,995 22 | 99,030,555 91 | 18,514 67 | 42,168,053 78 | 636,357,149 58 | 136,508,977 02 | 499,848,172 56 |

The column "Bulk" includes contributions for armed service \$36,848,516.25 and miscellaneous receipts \$2,106.69.

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| | Percent- age Increase since August 1, 1939 | On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100* | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous | Retail Prices Index (Com- modities only)† |
| 1914..... | | 79.7 | 92.2 | 72.1 | 75.1 | 88.3 | | 69.6 | |
| 1915..... | | 80.7 | 93.7 | 69.8 | 73.8 | 96.4 | | 70.0 | |
| 1916..... | | 87.0 | 103.9 | 70.6 | 75.4 | 109.8 | | 74.1 | |
| 1917..... | | 102.4 | 134.3 | 75.8 | 83.9 | 129.1 | | 80.7 | |
| 1918..... | | 115.6 | 154.2 | 80.0 | 92.6 | 151.0 | | 90.3 | |
| 1919..... | | 126.5 | 164.8 | 87.3 | 100.7 | 173.6 | | 100.0 | |
| 1920..... | | 145.4 | 189.5 | 100.1 | 120.2 | 211.9 | | 109.3 | |
| 1921..... | | 129.9 | 145.5 | 109.4 | 128.1 | 172.0 | | 111.4 | |
| 1922..... | | 120.4 | 123.3 | 114.0 | 122.7 | 145.7 | | 111.4 | |
| 1923..... | | 120.7 | 124.1 | 116.9 | 122.5 | 143.8 | | 110.7 | |
| 1924..... | | 118.8 | 121.6 | 117.4 | 118.9 | 140.8 | | 108.6 | |
| 1925..... | | 119.8 | 127.2 | 117.4 | 116.8 | 140.3 | | 106.5 | |
| 1926..... | | 121.8 | 133.3 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 139.1 | | 106.1 | |
| 1927..... | | 119.9 | 130.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 135.6 | | 105.1 | |
| 1928..... | | 120.5 | 131.5 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 135.5 | | 104.8 | |
| 1929..... | | 121.7 | 134.7 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 134.8 | | 105.0 | |
| 1930..... | | 120.8 | 131.5 | 122.7 | 111.8 | 130.6 | | 105.4 | |
| 1931..... | | 109.1 | 103.1 | 119.4 | 110.0 | 114.3 | | 103.3 | |
| 1932..... | | 99.0 | 85.7 | 109.7 | 106.8 | 100.6 | | 100.4 | |
| 1933..... | | 94.4 | 84.9 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 93.3 | | 98.2 | |
| 1934..... | | 95.6 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 102.1 | 97.1 | | 97.8 | |
| 1935..... | | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| 1936..... | | 98.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 98.1 |
| 1937..... | | 101.2 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 102.0 |
| 1938..... | | 102.2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 102.8 |
| 1939..... | | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 1940..... | 4.8 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 107.2 | 102.3 | 106.6 |
| 1941..... | 10.8 | 111.7 | 116.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 116.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 | 114.9 |
| 1942..... | 16.1 | 117.0 | 127.2 | 111.3 | 112.8 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 107.1 | 122.4 |
| 1943..... | 17.5 | 118.4 | 130.7 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 120.5 | 118.0 | 108.0 | 124.5 |
| 1944..... | 18.0 | 118.9 | 131.3 | 111.9 | 110.6 | 121.5 | 118.4 | 108.9 | 125.2 |
| 1945..... | 18.6 | 119.5 | 133.0 | 112.1 | 107.0 | 122.1 | 119.0 | 109.4 | 126.2 |
| 1946..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 140.4 | 112.7 | 107.4 | 126.3 | 124.5 | 112.6 | 132.1 |
| 1947..... | 34.4 | 135.5 | 159.5 | 116.7 | 115.9 | 143.9 | 141.6 | 117.0 | 148.8 |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.8 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.6 | 119.5 | 110.9 | 126.3 |
| February..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.5 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.7 | 120.1 | 110.9 | 126.2 |
| March..... | 19.1 | 120.1 | 133.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.1 | 120.4 | 110.9 | 126.7 |
| April..... | 19.8 | 120.8 | 135.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.2 | 120.7 | 111.0 | 127.8 |
| May..... | 21.0 | 122.0 | 137.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 123.7 | 122.1 | 111.5 | 129.5 |
| June..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 142.1 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 112.1 | 132.1 |
| July..... | 24.1 | 125.1 | 144.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 126.4 | 125.1 | 113.7 | 134.4 |
| August..... | 24.6 | 125.6 | 144.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 113.8 | 135.1 |
| September..... | 24.5 | 125.5 | 143.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 113.9 | 135.0 |
| October..... | 25.8 | 126.8 | 146.5 | 113.4 | 107.3 | 130.2 | 128.8 | 113.9 | 136.9 |
| November..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.6 | 113.4 | 108.6 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 114.1 | 137.3 |
| December..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.4 | 113.4 | 109.2 | 131.2 | 129.4 | 114.1 | 137.2 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 26.0 | 127.0 | 145.5 | 113.4 | 109.0 | 131.5 | 129.8 | 114.7 | 136.9 |
| February..... | 26.8 | 127.8 | 147.0 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 115.5 | 137.9 |
| March..... | 27.9 | 128.9 | 148.7 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 116.0 | 139.4 |
| April..... | 29.6 | 130.6 | 151.6 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 136.9 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 142.2 |
| May..... | 32.0 | 133.1 | 154.9 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 140.0 | 138.6 | 116.8 | 145.2 |
| June..... | 33.8 | 134.9 | 157.7 | 117.8 | 116.7 | 142.4 | 139.8 | 117.1 | 147.4 |
| July..... | 34.8 | 135.0 | 159.8 | 117.8 | 117.3 | 143.2 | 142.5 | 117.2 | 149.1 |
| August..... | 35.5 | 136.6 | 160.6 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 145.5 | 143.7 | 117.2 | 150.2 |
| September..... | 35.3 | 139.4 | 165.3 | 117.8 | 121.1 | 152.0 | 147.4 | 117.5 | 154.7 |
| October..... | 41.1 | 142.2 | 171.3 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 154.2 | 149.9 | 117.6 | 158.5 |
| November..... | 42.5 | 143.6 | 173.6 | 119.9 | 122.6 | 157.0 | 151.4 | 118.2 | 160.6 |
| December..... | 44.8 | 146.0 | 178.7 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 159.3 | 154.9 | 119.8 | 164.4 |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 47.1 | 148.3 | 182.2 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 161.2 | 158.4 | 122.6 | 167.1 |
| February..... | 48.9 | 150.1 | 186.1 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 165.1 | 159.9 | 122.8 | 170.0 |
| March..... | 49.6 | 150.8 | 185.0 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 169.9 | 161.2 | 122.8 | 171.0 |
| April..... | 50.4 | 151.6 | 186.8 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 172.9 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 172.2 |
| May..... | 52.1 | 153.3 | 191.2 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 173.6 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 174.6 |
| June..... | 53.1 | 154.3 | 193.9 | 120.9 | 124.3 | 174.8 | 162.0 | 122.7 | 176.4 |
| July..... | 55.7 | 156.9 | 201.3 | 120.9 | 124.5 | 175.4 | 162.8 | 123.1 | 180.4 |
| August..... | 56.3 | 157.5 | 202.6 | 120.9 | 127.7 | 175.9 | 161.4 | 123.4 | 181.3 |
| September..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 203.9 | 121.0 | 128.5 | 179.9 | 164.2 | 124.4 | 183.5 |
| October..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 205.4 | 121.0 | 128.8 | 181.0 | 165.1 | 124.4 | 184.6 |
| November..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 204.7 | 121.0 | 129.0 | 181.5 | 166.0 | 124.6 | 184.5 |

*For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.
†Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1948

(BASE:—August, 1939=100)

| | Total | | | Food | Rent | Fuel | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--|--------------------|
| | November 1, 1947 | October, 1, 1948 | November, 1, 1948 | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 140.6 | 152.2 | 152.0 | 200.2 | 109.1 | 131.5 | 189.8 | 154.4 | 119.0 |
| St. John..... | 141.4 | 156.4 | 156.2 | 197.0 | 113.8 | 135.1 | 188.2 | 154.9 | 123.5 |
| Montreal..... | 146.3 | 163.1 | 162.5 | 213.0 | 117.4 | 126.5 | 174.5 | 170.3 | 121.5 |
| Toronto..... | 141.5 | 155.4 | 155.2 | 197.0 | 118.2 | 145.0 | 182.9 | 162.0 | 124.2 |
| Winnipeg..... | 139.2 | 152.8 | 153.0 | 200.7 | 114.4 | 120.5 | 170.9 | 169.7 | 119.8 |
| Saskatoon..... | 145.3 | 161.8 | 162.3 | 214.0 | 121.9 | 139.4 | 185.7 | 171.7 | 119.1 |
| Edmonton..... | 138.7 | 153.9 | 154.2 | 208.1 | 108.7 | 114.6 | 184.5 | 162.2 | 120.8 |
| Vancouver..... | 143.4 | 161.3 | 161.1 | 210.0 | 112.1 | 138.9 | 192.3 | 162.1 | 127.3 |

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(BASE: August, 1939=100)

Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month

| Commodities* | Per | Dec. 1941 | Aug. 1945 | Dec. 1945 | Sept. 1948 | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 | Price Nov. 1948 |
|--|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Beef, sirloin steak..... | lb. | 120.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 258.8 | 250.1 | 251.6 | 70.2 |
| Beef, round steak..... | lb. | 125.7 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 286.1 | 288.1 | 279.7 | 66.3 |
| Beef, rib roast..... | lb. | 125.5 | 174.3 | 174.3 | 284.8 | 285.7 | 279.6 | 64.3 |
| Beef, shoulder..... | lb. | 132.7 | 161.6 | 162.3 | 301.3 | 301.3 | 296.9 | 47.2 |
| Beef, stewing, boneless..... | lb. | 136.7 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 329.5 | 331.7 | 328.7 | 44.9 |
| Veal, front roll, boneless..... | lb. | 139.3 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 288.8 | 295.9 | 300.6 | 50.8 |
| Lamb, leg roast..... | lb. | 109.9 | 164.4 | 152.8 | 241.2 | 235.9 | 231.3 | 65.7 |
| Pork, fresh loins, centre-cut..... | lb. | 125.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 243.9 | 245.4 | 236.5 | 64.3 |
| Pork, fresh shoulder, hock-off..... | lb. | 127.0 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 265.1 | 268.3 | 261.4 | 49.8 |
| Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on..... | lb. | 132.3 | 141.5 | 142.5 | 232.0 | 233.3 | 233.3 | 74.4 |
| Lard, pure..... | lb. | 151.3 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 313.2 | 321.1 | 325.4 | 37.1 |
| Shortening, vegetable..... | lb. | 134.7 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 286.1 | 286.1 | 284.7 | 41.0 |
| Eggs, grade "A" large..... | doz. | 156.4 | 155.3 | 181.3 | 209.4 | 228.7 | 243.8 | 75.9 |
| Milk..... | qt. | 110.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 159.6 | 159.6 | 160.5 | 17.5 |
| Butter, creamery, prints..... | lb. | 140.5 | 144.3 | 148.0 | 267.4 | 267.8 | 267.8 | 73.1 |
| Cheese, plain, mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 174.6 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 223.8 | 226.0 | 227.5 | 30.4 |
| Bread, plain white, wrapped..... | lb. | 106.5 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 9.5 |
| Flour, first grade..... | lb. | 127.3 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 6.2 |
| Rolled oats, package..... | lb. | 112.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 152.0 | 152.0 | 152.0 | 9.6 |
| Corn flakes, 8 oz..... | pkg. | 101.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 160.9 | 160.9 | 162.0 | 14.9 |
| Tomatoes, canned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s..... | tin | 129.9 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 252.8 | 238.7 | 229.2 | 24.3 |
| Peas, canned, 2's..... | tin | 117.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 151.7 | 150.8 | 150.0 | 18.0 |
| Corn, canned, 2's..... | tin | 128.3 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 200.0 | 191.1 | 188.5 | 21.3 |
| Beans, dry..... | lb. | 129.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 296.1 | 294.1 | 288.2 | 14.7 |
| Onions..... | lb. | 108.2 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 146.9 | 128.6 | 124.5 | 6.1 |
| Potatoes..... | 10 lbs. | 89.9 | 218.3 | 149.4 | 155.0 | 143.6 | 140.9 | 30.8 |
| Prunes, bulk..... | lb. | 115.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 173.7 | 174.6 | 174.6 | 19.9 |
| Raisins, seedless, bulk..... | lb. | 104.0 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 137.7 | 135.1 | 131.1 | 19.8 |
| Oranges..... | doz. | 132.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 115.7 | 119.1 | 125.3 | 36.7 |
| Lemons..... | doz. | 111.3 | 147.7 | 148.6 | 138.5 | 143.4 | 146.8 | 47.7 |
| Jam, strawberry, 16 oz..... | jar | 111.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 151.0 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 24.7 |
| Peaches, 20 oz..... | tin | 101.5 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 154.3 | 151.3 | 148.7 | 29.3 |
| Marmalade, orange, 16 oz..... | jar | 118.3 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 147.3 | 146.5 | 145.8 | 19.8 |
| Corn syrup, 2 lb..... | tin | 138.0 | 158.2 | 157.7 | 191.5 | 190.4 | 189.2 | 32.4 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | lb. | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 9.7 |
| Sugar, yellow..... | lb. | 131.3 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 9.7 |
| Coffee..... | lb. | 141.6 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 184.6 | 185.2 | 185.5 | 62.7 |
| Tea, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 145.2 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 174.5 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 51.2 |

* Descriptions and units of sale apply to November, 1948, prices.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

(Compiled by the Dominion

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 68.0 | 64.5 | ..... | 44.0 | ..... | ..... | 62.5 | 63.4 | 52.7 | 70.7 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 68.3 | 62.2 | 57.2 ^c | 42.9 | 43.5 | 35.0 | 62.9 | 61.4 | 48.8 | 70.5 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 75.0 | 69.2 | 70.8 | 48.5 | 43.6 | ..... | 65.5 | 67.6 | 53.6 | 76.0 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 82.8 | 73.5 | ..... | 54.5 | 47.0 | ..... | 62.3 | 68.6 | ..... | 74.8 |
| 5—Truro..... | 67.3 | 60.8 | 60.7 | 43.2 | 45.0 | ..... | 60.3 | 60.5 | 48.6 | 74.1 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 68.0 | 59.3 | 56.3 | 40.8 | 39.3 | 47.3 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 42.5 | 72.7 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 69.9 | 66.4 | 65.5 ^c | 46.3 | 41.8 | ..... | 64.4 | 66.1 | 50.5 | 76.0 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 76.3 | 68.3 | 61.1 | 46.7 | 42.2 | ..... | 62.6 | 62.7 | 46.4 | 71.3 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 77.0 | 70.4 | 63.3 | 47.5 | 37.5 | ..... | ..... | 58.8 | 49.4 | 80.0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 66.5 | 63.3 | 59.9 | 45.8 | 42.2 | 47.0 | 62.0 | 60.2 | 46.1 | 64.7 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 75.3 | 70.1 | 65.3 | 42.6 | 38.2 | 45.0 | 64.5 | 58.3 | 47.0 | 72.5 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 73.2 | 68.6 | 63.4 | 43.0 | 38.7 | 55.0 | 64.4 | 55.3 | 46.1 | 65.1 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 65.0 | 61.0 | 57.3 | 40.8 | 31.8 | 48.3 | 57.5 | 58.5 | 46.2 | 72.0 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 83.3 | 76.7 | 71.7 | 46.7 | 46.0 | ..... | ..... | 61.7 | 50.0 | 75.4 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 69.7 | 67.7 | 58.6 | 42.9 | 35.2 | 53.3 | ..... | 58.7 | 47.5 | 71.0 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 68.8 | 68.0 | 63.7 | 39.7 | 43.2 | ..... | ..... | 62.5 | 48.7 | 74.0 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 79.1 | 71.1 | 59.7 | 43.6 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 55.7 | 59.1 | 46.3 | 69.9 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 60.3 | 66.7 | 66.0 | 52.7 | 48.5 | ..... | 65.3 | 64.7 | 53.0 | 73.1 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 71.1 | 67.8 | 66.8 | 51.7 | 45.8 | 52.0 | 68.7 | 65.4 | 46.3 | 70.8 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 72.3 | 67.7 | 66.8 | 47.9 | 48.5 | ..... | 68.5 | 68.4 | 53.4 | 76.3 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 71.2 | 68.9 | 67.4 | 48.0 | 46.7 | ..... | 67.7 | 67.9 | 54.3 | 72.9 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 67.1 | 67.1 | 61.7 | 45.1 | 46.6 | ..... | 67.7 | 60.9 | 48.1 | 72.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 62.3 | 58.7 | 61.3 | 44.8 | 40.5 | ..... | 60.0 | 60.7 | 52.8 | 74.6 |
| 25—Galt..... | 72.8 | 69.2 | 68.0 | 50.2 | 48.7 | ..... | 68.8 | 66.6 | 50.5 | 72.0 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 71.8 | 70.0 | 67.4 | 53.0 | 49.0 | 55.0 | 68.8 | 64.9 | 44.0 | 71.8 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 71.8 | 69.0 | 68.4 | 50.8 | 47.6 | 56.1 | 68.9 | 65.6 | 46.3 | 70.9 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 69.1 | 66.5 | 62.6 | 46.5 | 43.0 | ..... | 65.2 | 63.0 | 47.2 | 69.8 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 70.6 | 68.8 | 65.5 | 49.2 | 46.7 | 53.5 | 68.9 | 66.2 | 47.6 | 72.6 |
| 30—London..... | 70.3 | 68.7 | 65.4 | 49.8 | 45.8 | 51.5 | 69.3 | 64.6 | 46.6 | 71.8 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 67.7 | 66.5 | 64.5 | 43.6 | 47.1 | ..... | 64.4 | 64.0 | 49.3 | 69.4 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 70.2 | 67.8 | 65.5 | 49.3 | 46.5 | ..... | 65.7 | 67.0 | 48.3 | 75.0 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 70.3 | 67.7 | 66.3 | 48.5 | 45.4 | 52.3 | 67.0 | 62.4 | 45.5 | 69.4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1943

Bureau of Statistics)

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints, per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per 4 lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 36.3 | 41.7 | 76.4 | 15.0 | 75.1 | 32.3 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 15.7 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 36.9 | 41.0 | 79.5 | 17.0 | 74.8 | 31.6 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 11.0 | 16.0 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 37.4 | 41.2 | 77.2 | 17.0 | 74.8 | 32.1 | 9.7 | ..... | 9.9 | 16.3 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 37.9 | 42.0 | 84.5 | 18.0 | 74.8 | 32.4 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 16.2 |
| 5—Truro..... | 37.0 | 40.2 | 77.6 | 16.0 | 74.9 | 32.1 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 15.3 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 36.6 | 41.8 | 83.7 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.1 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 15.4 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 38.1 | 41.6 | 83.4 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.5 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 15.6 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 37.2 | 41.6 | 83.5 | 18.0 | 74.9 | 33.2 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 15.1 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 39.3 | 43.2 | 78.7 | 17.0 | 73.4 | 30.7 | 8.0 | 6.5 | ..... | 14.7 |
| 10—Hull..... | 34.5 | 40.6 | 79.0 | 18.0 | 72.6 | 29.8 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 14.1 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 36.8 | 41.4 | 79.0 | 17.5 | 73.1 | 30.1 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 14.9 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 36.8 | 41.2 | 77.5 | 17.0 | 73.4 | 30.8 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 10.1 | 14.8 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 36.7 | 41.0 | 76.8 | 16.0 | 73.1 | 30.1 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 14.3 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 39.0 | 40.5 | 78.2 | 16.0 | 74.0 | 30.7 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 33.7 | 41.4 | 78.0 | 17.0 | 73.1 | 30.2 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 15.3 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 37.0 | 41.0 | 74.8 | 16.0 | 72.8 | 30.8 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 14.8 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 37.5 | 40.6 | 78.3 | 16.0 | 72.8 | 30.2 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 15.4 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 34.3 | 40.5 | 78.3 | 17.0 | 72.6 | 29.9 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 16.1 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 36.6 | 41.0 | 73.5 | 17.0 | 74.0 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 14.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 35.2 | 39.7 | 75.7 | 17.0 | 73.4 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 14.5 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 36.2 | 41.2 | 73.7 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.4 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 14.3 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 34.9 | 41.2 | 72.0 | 17.0 | 74.0 | 28.4 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 36.1 | 41.3 | 74.4 | 17.0 | 73.4 | 29.4 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 14.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 36.4 | 39.8 | 81.3 | 18.0 | 71.6 | 31.2 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 14.6 |
| 25—Galt..... | 36.1 | 40.9 | 73.9 | 17.0 | 74.0 | 29.6 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 14.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 36.1 | 41.0 | 75.4 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 28.9 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 14.5 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 35.9 | 40.7 | 76.2 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 14.7 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 36.1 | 40.5 | 74.9 | 17.0 | 73.2 | 29.8 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 35.5 | 41.3 | 72.0 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 28.8 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 14.3 |
| 30—London..... | 36.1 | 40.5 | 73.8 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.6 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 14.2 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 36.4 | 41.5 | 79.0 | 17.5 | 73.9 | 29.8 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 14.8 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 36.6 | 41.8 | 81.3 | 18.0 | 73.4 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 15.3 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 35.4 | 40.5 | 77.4 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 28.6 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 14.7 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind on, per lb. |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 68·9 | 64·9 | 65·8 | 47·3 | 44·9 | 50·0 | 66·7 | 63·8 | 50·5 | 74·0 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 71·6 | 67·5 | 67·7 | 48·0 | 45·5 | ..... | ..... | 65·0 | 50·7 | 69·3 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 72·1 | 69·5 | 65·1 | 51·4 | 47·5 | 54·0 | 70·8 | 65·1 | 48·1 | 73·7 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 64·5 | 60·3 | 61·3 | 44·8 | 45·1 | ..... | 61·3 | 58·9 | 50·4 | 75·6 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 67·8 | 67·4 | 66·5 | 52·2 | 47·2 | ..... | 66·7 | 65·0 | 46·3 | 68·7 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 69·4 | 66·0 | 64·1 | 49·7 | 46·3 | 52·0 | 65·4 | 64·1 | 50·4 | 69·0 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 69·2 | 67·1 | 63·3 | 49·8 | 46·7 | 50·3 | 67·0 | 64·2 | 47·1 | 69·5 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 69·7 | 67·6 | 63·7 | 47·2 | 45·1 | ..... | 68·3 | 66·9 | 54·7 | 75·1 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 67·3 | 65·3 | 67·0 | 47·0 | 42·7 | ..... | 66·3 | 61·2 | 46·7 | 71·1 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 69·5 | 68·5 | 64·5 | 47·7 | 48·9 | ..... | 69·0 | 65·0 | 49·6 | 71·9 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 70·5 | 68·4 | 64·3 | 48·1 | 48·7 | 52·6 | 71·2 | 67·2 | 51·9 | 73·4 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 72·7 | 68·7 | 70·6 | 51·7 | 47·3 | 56·7 | 67·9 | 64·7 | 45·5 | 71·6 |
| 46—Welland..... | 68·7 | 65·1 | 59·6 | 46·0 | 41·6 | ..... | ..... | 64·8 | 49·7 | 68·7 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 69·2 | 66·5 | 62·9 | 47·5 | 46·6 | 55·3 | 70·3 | 65·1 | 48·1 | 69·2 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 71·8 | 67·4 | 65·6 | 47·6 | 45·6 | ..... | 64·2 | 67·2 | 48·6 | 71·8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 66·7 | 64·3 | ^e | 43·7 | 45·0 | ..... | ..... | 65·7 | ..... | 76·1 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 62·2 | 56·4 | 56·0 | 43·8 | 41·7 | 44·9 | 59·9 | 59·5 | 50·0 | 74·0 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 64·1 | 59·1 | 62·3 | 47·4 | 45·7 | ..... | 62·7 | 61·1 | 44·8 | 79·6 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 66·2 | 62·6 | 58·0 | 46·4 | 46·0 | 48·3 | 65·7 | 64·5 | 46·8 | 73·4 |
| 53—Regina..... | 63·6 | 59·7 | 57·5 | 43·2 | 43·7 | 47·5 | 62·5 | 62·7 | 48·4 | 76·9 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 64·7 | 59·9 | 60·0 | 45·9 | 45·6 | 53·3 | 66·0 | 65·7 | 51·0 | 81·0 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 64·7 | 61·4 | 62·1 | 44·3 | 43·1 | 43·6 | 65·0 | 63·1 | 52·4 | 80·7 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 70·0 | 66·7 | 62·7 | 50·7 | 47·7 | ..... | 70·0 | 70·0 | 56·0 | 83·2 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 62·1 | 58·0 | 60·9 | 42·1 | 44·1 | 49·3 | 59·5 | 61·3 | 48·7 | 78·6 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 65·0 | 61·3 | 62·7 | 48·3 | 48·0 | 55·7 | ..... | 63·0 | 52·3 | 82·5 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 77·5 | 69·5 | 73·0 | 48·7 | 48·3 | ..... | 68·3 | 76·7 | 61·3 | 86·0 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 70·6 | 66·8 | 66·0 | 48·0 | 50·9 | 50·5 | 65·4 | 70·8 | 56·6 | 84·4 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 80·0 | 69·7 | 82·0 | 49·5 | 47·7 | ..... | 73·8 | 69·4 | 56·7 | 90·1 |
| 62—Trail..... | 73·4 | 68·8 | 69·9 | 48·7 | 49·0 | ..... | 72·5 | 73·6 | 62·1 | 84·7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 74·2 | 69·6 | 71·2 | 50·4 | 50·3 | 59·8 | 68·0 | 71·4 | 55·7 | 84·7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 73·5 | 67·9 | 70·4 | 50·3 | 49·6 | 58·8 | 70·2 | 71·9 | 54·8 | 85·4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1948

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints, per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 36.1 | 40.8 | 77.7 | 18.0 | 73.4 | 30.4 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.5 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 35.1 | 40.5 | 71.0 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.1 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 14.2 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 36.3 | 39.9 | 74.6 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.2 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.1 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 37.1 | 40.5 | 79.8 | 18.0 | 72.2 | 31.3 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 14.8 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 35.5 | 40.1 | 78.6 | 17.5 | 73.1 | 29.4 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 14.4 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 36.4 | 40.5 | 73.2 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 14.5 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 36.6 | 42.4 | 72.3 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 30.2 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 10.2 | 14.8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 38.4 | 40.1 | 79.5 | 18.0 | 73.3 | 30.2 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 14.8 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 35.5 | 41.4 | 71.6 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 14.7 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 37.9 | 41.3 | 80.8 | 18.0 | 73.9 | 30.9 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 14.7 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 37.6 | 41.2 | 81.2 | 20.0 | 72.9 | 30.3 | 9.7 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 14.5 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 36.3 | 40.0 | 77.8 | 18.0 | 73.8 | 28.6 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 14.2 |
| 46—Welland..... | 36.0 | 40.3 | 77.6 | 18.0 | 74.0 | 29.2 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 13.2 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 35.4 | 40.4 | 74.4 | 18.0 | 73.3 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 35.9 | 41.5 | 70.7 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 14.8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 37.4 | 40.4 | 75.0 | 16.0 | 70.2 | 30.6 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 15.6 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 37.6 | 38.1 | 77.7 | 17.0 | 70.8 | 30.7 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 14.7 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 37.7 | 39.1 | 71.8 | 17.0 | 69.7 | 30.0 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 15.1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 39.1 | 41.0 | ..... | 17.0 | 70.6 | 29.5 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 14.7 |
| 53—Regina..... | 39.0 | 42.9 | 73.0 | 17.0 | 69.6 | 31.2 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 15.1 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 38.9 | 41.1 | 72.6 | 17.0 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 14.7 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 38.1 | 39.3 | 67.3 | 17.0 | 71.1 | 30.1 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 15.2 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 38.3 | 42.3 | 69.0 | 20.0 | 71.3 | 31.0 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 15.2 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 38.8 | 39.1 | 66.3 | 17.0 | 71.0 | 30.0 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 14.2 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 39.9 | 40.6 | 72.2 | 17.0 | 70.9 | 30.4 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 14.7 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 40.6 | 43.0 | 71.0 | 20.0 | 73.1 | 31.7 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 15.4 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 39.1 | 41.3 | 69.8 | 17.0 | 72.9 | 30.5 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 15.1 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 40.2 | 43.3 | 78.2 | 25.0 | 73.3 | 33.3 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 15.9 |
| 62—Trail..... | 41.3 | 45.8 | 73.3 | 20.0 | 72.9 | 31.3 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 15.7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 38.7 | 40.7 | 69.7 | 17.0 | 72.7 | 30.8 | 11.7 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 14.7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 40.8 | 42.3 | 72.4 | 19.0 | 72.7 | 31.4 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 15.1 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS.

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common, dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (23 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| P.E.I.— | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 27.7 | 17.8 | 22.3 | 15.0 | 5.3 | 26.8 | 19.9 | 24.0 | 41.6 | 63.7 | 50.5 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 26.0 | 18.7 | 22.0 | 14.9 | 5.1 | 26.3 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 41.0 | 49.4 | 48.7 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 24.9 | 18.4 | 21.4 | 14.6 | 5.5 | 28.5 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 42.6 | 54.9 | 50.9 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 26.8 | 18.6 | 22.2 | 15.1 | 5.3 | 29.7 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 41.8 | 55.0 | 49.5 |
| 5—Truro..... | 25.2 | 18.1 | 22.0 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 26.7 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 33.3 | 54.3 | 49.8 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 26.8 | 19.7 | 22.1 | 14.9 | 5.7 | 25.6 | 17.5 | 21.8 | 44.1 | 51.5 | 50.9 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 26.2 | 19.0 | 22.4 | 14.9 | 5.4 | 24.3 | 18.5 | 21.1 | 35.7 | 52.4 | 51.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 25.0 | 17.6 | 21.8 | 14.8 | 5.3 | 23.4 | 18.4 | 21.4 | 40.0 | 49.4 | 48.7 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 23.7 | 18.6 | 24.1 | 15.0 | 9.2 | 35.5 | 17.0 | 25.0 | 49.0 | 56.3 | 55.3 |
| 10—Hull..... | 22.0 | 15.9 | 21.7 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 28.7 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 32.9 | 46.1 | 46.6 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 19.4 | 16.8 | 19.7 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 26.9 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 33.3 | 40.7 | 47.5 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 20.0 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 24.9 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 31.9 | 46.5 | 49.1 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 18.7 | 17.9 | 20.4 | 13.4 | 8.4 | 23.8 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 44.1 | 50.0 | 47.3 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 19.0 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 13.6 | 6.6 | 26.9 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 46.3 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 19.5 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 13.4 | 6.5 | 25.4 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 36.4 | 45.8 | 49.0 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 21.9 | 16.8 | 20.9 | 13.4 | 7.4 | 28.7 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 45.6 | 46.7 | 47.9 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 20.6 | 18.0 | 21.6 | 12.6 | 6.4 | 25.4 | 21.3 | 19.3 | 45.5 | 53.0 | 51.1 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 20.2 | 16.4 | 21.5 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 22.4 | 35.8 | 46.9 | 48.2 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 22.8 | 17.7 | 21.7 | 14.3 | 5.0 | 28.5 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 41.5 | 48.5 | 46.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 24.2 | 17.2 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 5.4 | 28.5 | 20.6 | 18.0 | 32.4 | 43.7 | 44.1 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 24.8 | 18.5 | 21.5 | 15.4 | 6.5 | 32.4 | 20.3 | 18.4 | 34.4 | 41.5 | 49.0 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 22.0 | 18.1 | 20.7 | 13.1 | 4.1 | 30.2 | 21.2 | 18.0 | 33.1 | 47.6 | 46.7 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 20.8 | 17.6 | 20.8 | 13.8 | 5.4 | 28.0 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 36.3 | 42.6 | 49.2 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 23.3 | 17.9 | 20.9 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 31.7 | 20.8 | 21.9 | 35.3 | 51.7 | 50.1 |
| 25—Galt..... | 23.3 | 18.0 | 20.2 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 28.5 | 19.8 | 17.3 | 31.1 | 40.5 | 44.4 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 23.7 | 18.0 | 21.4 | 14.1 | 5.7 | 33.6 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 32.6 | 47.3 | 45.1 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 23.4 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 14.3 | 5.3 | 31.7 | 22.0 | 17.4 | 34.4 | 49.3 | 44.6 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 22.9 | 17.4 | 21.1 | 15.3 | 5.6 | 29.6 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 35.8 | 43.6 | 45.7 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 23.6 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 15.0 | 5.1 | 27.9 | 20.6 | 18.1 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 45.9 |
| 30—London..... | 23.8 | 18.2 | 20.2 | 13.8 | 5.4 | 29.0 | 20.4 | 16.6 | 32.7 | 44.8 | 43.5 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 22.6 | 18.2 | 21.0 | 13.8 | 5.1 | 29.9 | 20.0 | 17.1 | 39.0 | 43.3 | 46.7 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 25.8 | 18.0 | 21.3 | 13.6 | 5.5 | 30.5 | 17.7 | 20.9 | 37.5 | 46.8 | 49.5 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 23.7 | 17.4 | 19.8 | 14.6 | 4.9 | 26.2 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 38.6 | 45.3 | 44.4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1948

| | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 29·7 | 41·7 | 36·4 | 9·6 | 9·2 | 70·4 | 50·0 | ..... | 15·00 | 26·00-30·00(b) |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 30·3 | 42·3 | 35·2 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 68·8 | 49·7 | ..... | 16·57 | 28·50-32·50 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 32·2 | 43·4 | 35·9 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 72·1 | 49·9 | ..... | ..... | 16·00-20·00 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 30·1 | 44·0 | 37·0 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 71·6 | 50·7 | ..... | 10·60 | 20·50-24·50(b) |
| 5—Truro..... | 31·5 | 41·6 | 35·3 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 70·1 | 52·2 | ..... | 15·00 | ..... |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 30·5 | 43·5 | 34·8 | 9·7 | 9·6 | 68·9 | 49·7 | ..... | 16·30 | 21·00-25·00(b) |
| 7—Moncton..... | 31·1 | 43·9 | 35·0 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 66·4 | 49·6 | ..... | 15·95 | 27·00-31·00(b) |
| 8—Saint John..... | 27·7 | 41·0 | 35·3 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 67·2 | 50·2 | ..... | 16·63 | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 34·3 | 43·7 | 37·7 | 9·7 | 9·4 | 71·1 | 53·7 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10—Hull..... | 28·2 | 37·6 | 31·2 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 60·2 | 52·7 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 11—Montreal..... | 28·2 | 40·6 | 31·9 | 9·0 | 9·3 | 66·0 | 52·6 | 23·05 | ..... | 24·50-28·50(b) |
| 12—Quebec..... | 31·0 | 42·6 | 34·5 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 62·7 | 52·7 | 21·00 | ..... | 29·00-33·00(b) |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 28·9 | 38·8 | 32·3 | 9·0 | 8·9 | 60·3 | 53·1 | 21·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 30·0 | 39·6 | 33·9 | 8·9 | 9·0 | 58·7 | 52·4 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 31·1 | 40·5 | 34·5 | 9·0 | 9·0 | 62·8 | 52·7 | 22·25 | ..... | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| 16—Sorel..... | 33·3 | 41·0 | 34·4 | 9·0 | 8·7 | 64·7 | 52·5 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 31·7 | 38·9 | 36·9 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 63·7 | 50·9 | 23·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 30·0 | 39·9 | 33·2 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 64·5 | 52·9 | 21·65 | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 31·3 | 36·0 | 30·9 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 61·0 | 51·9 | 21·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 20—Brantford..... | 28·6 | 35·9 | 29·7 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 61·2 | 51·2 | 21·50 | ..... | 22·50-26·50 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 30·3 | 37·7 | 30·8 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 62·7 | 51·3 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 22—Chatham..... | 29·5 | 37·6 | 29·9 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 64·0 | 53·2 | 22·50 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 30·2 | 38·2 | 29·9 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 61·4 | 51·3 | 23·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 24—Fort William..... | 28·5 | 43·5 | 31·4 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 60·8 | 50·2 | ..... | 22·10 | 29·50-33·50 |
| 25—Galt..... | 28·1 | 34·0 | 29·6 | 9·4 | 9·2 | 62·6 | 52·5 | 22·00 | ..... | 25·50-29·50 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 28·7 | 36·4 | 29·5 | 9·4 | 9·3 | 61·9 | 52·6 | 21·75 | ..... | 24·00-28·00 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 26·4 | 34·4 | 30·3 | 9·2 | 9·1 | 61·3 | 52·5 | 20·50 | ..... | 29·50-33·50 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 29·3 | 36·8 | 30·9 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 63·4 | 51·6 | 22·00 | ..... | 33·00-37·00 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 29·9 | 36·4 | 30·4 | 9·6 | 9·6 | 57·9 | 53·0 | 22·00 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 30—London..... | 28·8 | 36·8 | 29·3 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 59·6 | 51·3 | 22·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 24·7 | 36·3 | 31·0 | 9·7 | 9·7 | 61·8 | 52·6 | 20·50 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 31·4 | 38·6 | 35·0 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 66·3 | 52·5 | 24·00 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 27·3 | 37·7 | 30·1 | 9·5 | 9·3 | 63·1 | 52·6 | 21·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common, dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½ s (28 oz.), per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 22·8 | 17·6 | 20·7 | 13·7 | 6·9 | 28·8 | 22·3 | 20·0 | 35·2 | 52·5 | 45·9 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 24·4 | 17·2 | 20·4 | 14·6 | 4·6 | 28·4 | 19·7 | 18·2 | 35·2 | 40·1 | 47·8 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 23·8 | 17·2 | 20·6 | 15·0 | 5·4 | 25·7 | 20·5 | 17·3 | 33·1 | 41·9 | 46·2 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 24·0 | 18·8 | 21·7 | 15·0 | 5·9 | 31·4 | 21·0 | 22·2 | 31·8 | 55·6 | 49·7 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 24·2 | 18·3 | 20·7 | 13·4 | 4·9 | 29·4 | 21·0 | 17·1 | 30·9 | 46·9 | 45·9 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 23·9 | 19·3 | 21·4 | 14·1 | 5·1 | 27·5 | 20·0 | 17·1 | 31·1 | 47·4 | 47·4 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 25·4 | 18·9 | 21·7 | 14·3 | 5·9 | 27·8 | 20·7 | 18·4 | 39·4 | 44·5 | 47·0 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 25·2 | 18·2 | 22·5 | 15·9 | 6·7 | 33·6 | 18·4 | 18·8 | 35·7 | 43·3 | 48·8 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 23·4 | 18·0 | 20·7 | 15·9 | 5·6 | 28·3 | 20·1 | 17·9 | 36·8 | 40·5 | 45·8 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 24·4 | 16·5 | 21·9 | 14·1 | 6·1 | 30·7 | 19·6 | 19·6 | 35·5 | 47·8 | 48·3 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 24·3 | 17·3 | 21·5 | 15·0 | 5·9 | 36·2 | 19·7 | 21·3 | 33·2 | 40·5 | 50·6 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 23·6 | 17·1 | 20·2 | 14·4 | 4·8 | 29·0 | 19·9 | 18·4 | 31·6 | 44·7 | 43·1 |
| 46—Welland..... | 23·0 | 16·2 | 20·3 | 13·7 | 4·9 | 32·3 | 20·2 | 18·6 | 34·4 | 42·1 | 46·6 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 23·2 | 18·7 | 21·0 | 13·8 | 5·2 | 20·4 | 19·8 | 19·6 | 38·3 | 46·6 | 45·5 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 22·2 | 17·6 | 19·9 | 13·2 | 5·3 | 26·5 | 19·5 | 17·6 | 35·4 | 40·0 | 45·3 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 26·5 | 19·1 | 21·6 | 16·1 | 7·0 | 26·7 | 19·8 | 20·6 | 41·7 | 49·8 | ..... |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 25·7 | 19·2 | 21·3 | 14·3 | 5·7 | 29·7 | 18·8 | 20·2 | 33·0 | 49·4 | 57·9 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 27·0 | 18·5 | 21·6 | 16·0 | 6·2 | 35·7 | 19·2 | 19·9 | 37·8 | 52·8 | ..... |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 27·7 | 19·0 | 22·0 | 16·3 | 8·0 | 35·5 | 18·7 | 21·2 | 37·1 | 52·9 | ..... |
| 53—Regina..... | 26·8 | 18·9 | 21·2 | 15·2 | 7·1 | 38·6 | 20·4 | 21·0 | 35·8 | 49·4 | 62·9 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 27·6 | 18·6 | 22·1 | 15·8 | 7·2 | 39·5 | 19·5 | 20·2 | 36·9 | 51·6 | 53·0 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 27·4 | 17·7 | 19·9 | 14·7 | 7·0 | 37·2 | 20·1 | 20·5 | 38·9 | 54·6 | 53·4 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 28·7 | 18·3 | 20·4 | 15·2 | 7·6 | 37·0 | 20·1 | 21·0 | 37·0 | 46·8 | ..... |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27·7 | 17·5 | 20·5 | 15·3 | 6·9 | 32·5 | 20·9 | 20·7 | 36·2 | 50·2 | 58·8 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 25·6 | 17·3 | 18·8 | 14·5 | 7·3 | 31·0 | 18·3 | 20·6 | 41·8 | 51·0 | 55·0 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 27·2 | 18·1 | 24·0 | 16·0 | 6·7 | 42·7 | 19·0 | 18·3 | 34·3 | 46·6 | 51·3 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 26·3 | 17·6 | 22·8 | 15·4 | 6·4 | 38·9 | 19·1 | 18·3 | 29·0 | 41·7 | 50·4 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 27·7 | 20·8 | 24·4 | 16·7 | 8·1 | 50·0 | 20·4 | 20·8 | 45·6 | 52·7 | ..... |
| 62—Trail..... | 28·6 | 20·7 | 21·9 | 19·6 | 7·9 | 40·1 | 20·6 | 22·9 | 38·9 | 58·4 | 61·5 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 25·9 | 17·4 | 22·5 | 15·8 | 6·8 | 41·8 | 19·1 | 19·9 | 27·3 | 41·3 | 52·9 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 27·1 | 19·0 | 22·3 | 16·3 | 7·7 | 45·1 | 19·9 | 20·8 | 32·8 | 46·2 | 54·9 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, NOVEMBER, 1948—concluded

| | Peaches, choice per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 28·3 | 39·4 | 30·1 | 9·2 | 9·3 | 60·5 | 51·6 | 22·00 | ..... | 33·50-37·50 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 28·5 | 37·4 | 30·7 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 63·5 | 52·4 | 22·50 | ..... | 19·00-23·00 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 29·0 | 39·7 | 29·7 | 9·5 | 9·3 | 61·9 | 51·5 | 22·25 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 28·4 | 41·9 | 32·2 | 10·0 | 10·0 | 59·7 | 49·9 | ..... | 21·60 | 24·50-28·50 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 26·6 | 35·1 | 29·6 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 60·3 | 52·1 | 21·50 | ..... | 28·00-32·00 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 30·1 | 39·2 | 30·2 | 9·7 | 9·7 | 61·9 | 52·5 | 22·00 | ..... | 22·00-26·00 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 31·0 | 39·7 | 31·1 | 10·1 | 10·1 | 62·5 | 52·1 | 21·75 | ..... | ..... |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 28·1 | 37·6 | 33·1 | 9·9 | 9·7 | 60·4 | 51·8 | 22·00 | ..... | 25·00-29·00 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 29·0 | 36·9 | 30·7 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 63·2 | 51·6 | 21·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 29·7 | 38·6 | 33·2 | 10·0 | 9·8 | 60·5 | 51·8 | 22·50 | ..... | 31·00-35·00 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 28·8 | 40·9 | 34·0 | 10·1 | 9·9 | 60·1 | 52·1 | 25·75 | ..... | 31·50-35·50 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 27·1 | 37·1 | 29·7 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 62·3 | 51·7 | 20·75 | ..... | 34·50-38·50 |
| 46—Welland..... | 26·2 | 36·5 | 30·6 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 59·2 | 51·3 | 21·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 47—Windsor..... | 29·7 | 36·4 | 30·8 | 9·5 | 9·6 | 62·2 | 51·7 | 22·00 | ..... | 27·00-31·00 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 29·3 | 36·7 | 29·8 | 9·6 | 9·6 | 62·7 | 51·3 | 22·50 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 29·1 | 42·7 | 32·9 | 10·7 | 10·5 | 63·2 | 50·3 | ..... | 15·75 | 23·50-27·50 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 28·9 | 41·5 | 31·6 | 10·4 | 10·4 | 55·4 | 49·1 | ..... | 17·30 | 29·00-33·00 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 29·2 | 39·8 | 33·3 | 11·0 | 11·0 | 62·9 | 49·0 | ..... | 14·25 | 27·00-31·00 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 29·9 | 45·4 | 33·9 | 11·3 | 11·3 | 62·6 | 50·3 | ..... | 14·50 | 21·00-25·00 |
| 53—Regina..... | 29·1 | 42·1 | 33·1 | 11·0 | 11·6 | 64·0 | 52·2 | ..... | 15·25 | 30·00-34·00 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 29·1 | 43·8 | 34·0 | 11·0 | 11·3 | 61·7 | 50·2 | ..... | 14·75 | 24·00-28·00 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 28·4 | 43·1 | 33·3 | 10·6 | 10·8 | 60·7 | 49·3 | ..... | 12·25 | 27·50-31·50 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 29·4 | 47·3 | 36·6 | 11·0 | 11·4 | 63·2 | 49·0 | ..... | ..... | 23·50-27·50 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27·9 | 43·4 | 32·4 | 10·6 | 11·1 | 61·2 | 48·7 | ..... | 8·20 | 26·50-30·50 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 28·5 | 43·5 | 31·5 | 10·1 | 10·9 | 59·6 | 50·6 | ..... | 8·20 | 25·00-29·00 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 29·1 | 37·2 | 31·7 | 9·9 | 10·7 | 61·4 | 49·7 | ..... | ..... | 19·00-23·00 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 27·6 | 37·9 | 30·9 | 9·2 | 9·2 | 56·6 | 48·9 | ..... | 16·70 | 21·00-25·00 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 30·9 | 41·4 | 32·9 | 10·4 | 10·5 | 63·4 | 49·2 | ..... | 18·75 | 20·00-24·00 |
| 62—Trail..... | 30·5 | 41·7 | 34·7 | 10·1 | 10·3 | 59·4 | 50·6 | ..... | 15·37 | 23·50-27·50 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 27·4 | 37·6 | 29·9 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 59·2 | 48·5 | ..... | 16·90 | 26·50-30·50 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 28·3 | 40·2 | 29·7 | 9·9 | 9·8 | 60·0 | 49·5 | ..... | 18·10 | 23·00-27·00 |

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with prices averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc., occur from time to time.

(a) Rent figures are obtained by multiplying increases since June, 1941 by the average rental determined by the census of that date. The increases are based upon reports from real estate agents and *periodic sample surveys* which are now being conducted by direct interview.

(b) Rents marked (b) are for apartments or flats. Other rent figures are for single houses. Apartment or flat rents have been shown where this type of dwelling is more common than single houses.

(c) Averages include prices for cuts with bone in.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(1926=100)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | Oct. 1947 | Aug. 1948 | Sept. 1948 | Oct. 1948 |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| All commodities | 64.0 | 127.4 | 155.9 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 67.1 | 75.4 | 90.0 | 103.6 | 108.7 | 129.1 | 139.3 | 137.8 | 158.2 | 159.2 |
| Classified According to Chief Component Material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products..... | 58.1 | 127.9 | 167.0 | 88.2 | 91.6 | 59.3 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 115.1 | 127.1 | 140.0 | 138.5 | 139.0 |
| II. Animals and Their Products..... | 70.9 | 127.1 | 145.1 | 96.0 | 109.0 | 59.4 | 74.6 | 92.1 | 107.9 | 114.5 | 131.8 | 140.8 | 177.4 | 178.4 | 177.5 |
| III. Food, Wines and Textile Products..... | 58.2 | 137.1 | 176.5 | 101.7 | 91.3 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 97.0 | 128.8 | 137.4 | 156.9 | 159.8 | 160.7 |
| IV. Wood, Waxes and Paper..... | 68.9 | 139.1 | 158.4 | 104.3 | 93.9 | 62.8 | 79.2 | 96.0 | 120.0 | 132.3 | 162.4 | 175.5 | 188.8 | 189.3 | 193.8 |
| V. Iron and Its Products..... | 68.4 | 139.1 | 158.7 | 106.6 | 93.7 | 85.4 | 98.5 | 111.3 | 117.1 | 126.1 | 137.9 | 148.3 | 163.3 | 165.0 | 165.3 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..... | 98.4 | 141.9 | 138.7 | 107.3 | 99.2 | 64.3 | 71.3 | 77.7 | 79.8 | 88.0 | 124.4 | 134.7 | 155.4 | 155.8 | 159.9 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products..... | 56.8 | 82.3 | 112.2 | 107.0 | 92.9 | 84.4 | 85.3 | 95.2 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 114.5 | 119.1 | 130.0 | 137.1 | 137.3 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 63.4 | 118.7 | 141.5 | 105.4 | 93.4 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 98.9 | 99.4 | 95.2 | 107.9 | 111.9 | 126.7 | 126.8 | 126.2 |
| Classified According to Purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods..... | 62.0 | 102.7 | 136.1 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 71.1 | 75.9 | 91.1 | 98.1 | 101.1 | 117.3 | 124.8 | 143.1 | 143.8 | 143.9 |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco..... | 61.8 | 119.0 | 150.8 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 73.9 | 80.5 | 103.4 | 107.5 | 122.4 | 132.7 | 153.6 | 153.4 | 155.7 |
| Other Consumers' Goods..... | 62.2 | 91.9 | 126.3 | 101.4 | 91.1 | 76.0 | 77.9 | 92.2 | 98.9 | 106.5 | 118.9 | 134.7 | 156.1 | 156.1 | 156.1 |
| II. Producers' Goods..... | 67.7 | 133.3 | 164.8 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 63.1 | 70.4 | 83.6 | 100.7 | 107.8 | 133.3 | 139.8 | 160.0 | 161.1 | 162.4 |
| Producers' Equipment..... | 55.1 | 81.9 | 108.6 | 104.1 | 94.6 | 58.0 | 65.4 | 105.7 | 119.1 | 121.2 | 133.1 | 139.2 | 161.1 | 161.1 | 162.4 |
| Producers' Materials..... | 69.1 | 139.0 | 171.0 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 60.5 | 67.6 | 81.1 | 98.7 | 104.6 | 128.9 | 139.0 | 161.1 | 161.1 | 162.4 |
| Building and Construction Materials..... | 67.0 | 100.7 | 144.0 | 108.7 | 99.0 | 78.3 | 89.7 | 107.3 | 127.3 | 134.8 | 160.4 | 185.3 | 199.3 | 200.2 | 205.6 |
| Manufacturers' Materials..... | 69.5 | 148.1 | 177.3 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 57.5 | 63.9 | 76.6 | 93.8 | 98.8 | 122.5 | 132.2 | 154.5 | 154.7 | 154.7 |
| Classified According to Degree of Manufacture— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. All Raw (or partly manufactured)..... | 63.8 | 120.8 | 154.1 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 56.6 | 67.5 | 81.8 | 105.6 | 109.5 | 130.7 | 138.9 | 162.6 | 162.7 | 163.9 |
| II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)..... | 64.8 | 127.7 | 155.5 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 98.8 | 117.4 | 127.6 | 143.2 | 143.8 | 143.8 |
| Canadian Farm Products— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field..... | 56.4 | 132.0 | 166.5 | 81.4 | 93.8 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 59.0 | 105.9 | 111.0 | 115.9 | 119.5 | 118.4 | 116.8 | 116.8 |
| Animal..... | 77.0 | 133.6 | 150.8 | 99.0 | 112.5 | 59.7 | 81.2 | 95.9 | 123.0 | 130.1 | 143.9 | 145.3 | 189.3 | 188.4 | 189.7 |
| TOTAL..... | 64.1 | 132.6 | 160.6 | 88.0 | 100.8 | 51.0 | 64.3 | 72.8 | 112.3 | 118.1 | 126.4 | 129.1 | 144.9 | 143.4 | 142.9 |

The indexes for 1948, are subject to revision.

TABLE F-6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| Country: | Canada | | | United States | | United Kingdom | | Switzerland | | South Africa | | Australia | | New Zealand | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Whole-sale, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Wholesale, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Consumers' Price Index, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Wholesale, Board of Trade | Interim Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour | Whole-sale, Federal Labour Department | Cost of Living, Federal Labour Department | Whole-sale, Census and Statistics Office | Cost of Living, Census and Statistics Office | Whole-sale, Commonwealth Statistician | Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician | Whole-sale, Government Statistician | Retail Price Index, Government Statistician | |
| No. of Commodities: | 508 | 1935-1939 | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 200 | June 17 1947 | July, 1914 | June, 1914 | (j)225 | 1938 | 80 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | (j)168 | 1926-1930 = 1000 | |
| Base Period: | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 1930 | June 17 1947 | July, 1914 | June, 1914 | 1910 | 1938 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1926-1930 = 1000 | Dec. 1942 = 1000 | |
| 1913..... | 64.0 | (a) 79.1 | 69.8 | (b) 70.7 | ..... | (g) 100 | (h) 100 | (c) 100 | 112.5 | 81.4 | ..... | ..... | 748 | (e) 628 | |
| 1914..... | 65.5 | 79.7 | 68.1 | 71.8 | ..... | (i) 123 | ..... | ..... | 120.4 | 85.5 | ..... | ..... | 805 | (e) 676 | |
| 1915..... | 70.4 | 80.7 | 69.5 | 72.5 | ..... | (j) 146 | ..... | ..... | 137.9 | 90.8 | ..... | ..... | 882 | (e) 724 | |
| 1916..... | 84.3 | 87.0 | 85.5 | 77.9 | ..... | (k) 176 | ..... | ..... | 158.3 | 99.6 | ..... | ..... | 1024 | (e) 786 | |
| 1917..... | 102.4 | 102.4 | 117.5 | 91.6 | ..... | (l) 203 | ..... | 204 | 172.3 | 106.4 | ..... | ..... | 1225 | (e) 850 | |
| 1918..... | 127.4 | 115.6 | 131.3 | 107.5 | ..... | (m) 215 | ..... | 222 | 185.4 | 117.7 | ..... | ..... | 1282 | (e) 912 | |
| 1919..... | 127.4 | 126.5 | 138.6 | 123.8 | ..... | (n) 249 | ..... | 224 | 251.2 | 145.8 | ..... | ..... | 1536 | (e) 1019 | |
| 1920..... | 135.0 | 135.0 | 154.4 | 143.0 | ..... | (o) 256 | ..... | 200 | 180.5 | 132.0 | ..... | ..... | 1428 | (e) 1034 | |
| 1921..... | 135.0 | 135.0 | 154.4 | 143.0 | ..... | (p) 256 | ..... | 164 | 144.5 | 110.1 | ..... | ..... | 1194 | (e) 952 | |
| 1922..... | 107.0 | 120.4 | 96.7 | 116.7 | ..... | (q) 183 | ..... | 137.9 | 138.7 | 106.3 | ..... | ..... | 1053 | (e) 1010 | |
| 1923..... | 96.4 | 120.5 | 106.0 | 126.4 | ..... | (r) 172 | ..... | 144.5 | 135.8 | 106.6 | ..... | ..... | 994 | (e) 1006 | |
| 1924..... | 95.6 | 120.5 | 96.7 | 122.6 | ..... | (s) 164 | ..... | 161 | 130.5 | 106.6 | ..... | ..... | 904 | (e) 1004 | |
| 1925..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | ..... | (t) 150 | ..... | 137 | 117.4 | 100.0 | ..... | ..... | 904 | (e) 951 | |
| 1926..... | 78.6 | 102.2 | 78.6 | 100.8 | 101.4 | (u) 150 | 107.1 | 135 | 117.4 | 100.0 | ..... | ..... | 1036 | (e) 961 | |
| 1927..... | 75.4 | 101.5 | 77.1 | 99.4 | 102.8 | (v) 158 | 111.2 | 138 | 117.4 | 100.0 | ..... | ..... | 1071 | (e) 990 | |
| 1928..... | 75.4 | 105.6 | 78.6 | 100.2 | 136.6 | (w) 183 | 143.0 | 158 | 127.3 | 108.4 | ..... | ..... | 1195 | (e) 1035 | |
| 1929..... | 80.0 | 111.7 | 87.3 | 105.2 | 152.6 | (x) 196 | 183.0 | 174 | 130.8 | 108.4 | ..... | ..... | 1311 | (e) 1073 | |
| 1930..... | 80.0 | 111.7 | 87.3 | 105.2 | 152.6 | (y) 199 | 183.0 | 203 | 170.6 | 129.2 | ..... | ..... | 1267 | (e) 1002 | |
| 1931..... | 102.5 | 118.4 | 103.1 | 123.6 | 166.2 | (z) 201 | 222.6 | 207 | 179.2 | 128.8 | ..... | ..... | 1386 | (e) 1003 | |
| 1932..... | 105.8 | 119.5 | 105.8 | 126.4 | 169.0 | (aa) 203 | 220.6 | 209 | 179.2 | 132.2 | ..... | ..... | 1386 | (e) 1004 | |
| 1933..... | 108.7 | 123.6 | 121.1 | 135.5 | 175.2 | (ab) 203 | 214.7 | 208 | 183.4 | 134.1 | ..... | ..... | 1390 | (e) 1008 | |
| 1934..... | 129.1 | 135.5 | 152.1 | 156.2 | 191.7 | (ac) 203 | 223.8 | 217 | 192.3 | 139.7 | ..... | ..... | 1426 | (e) 1039 | |
| 1935..... | 130.8 | 136.6 | 153.7 | 163.8 | 193.9 | (ad) 201 | 223.1 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1462 | ..... |  |
| 1936..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ae) 201 | 224.2 | 217 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | 1032 | |
| 1937..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (af) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1938..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ag) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1939..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ah) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1940..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ai) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1941..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (aj) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1942..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ak) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1943..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (al) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1944..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (am) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1945..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (an) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1946..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ao) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1947..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ap) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1948..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (aq) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1949..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ar) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1950..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (as) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1951..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (at) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1952..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (au) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1953..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (av) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1954..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (aw) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1955..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ax) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1956..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ay) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1957..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (az) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1958..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ba) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1959..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bb) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1960..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bc) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1961..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bd) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1962..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (be) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1963..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bf) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1964..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bg) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1965..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bh) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1966..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bi) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1967..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bj) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1968..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bk) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1969..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bl) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1970..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bm) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1971..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bn) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1972..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bo) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1973..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bp) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1974..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bq) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1975..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (br) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1976..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bs) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1977..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bt) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1978..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bu) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1979..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bv) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1980..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bw) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1981..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bx) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1982..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (by) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1983..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (bz) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1984..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ca) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1985..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (cb) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1986..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (cc) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1987..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (cd) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1988..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ce) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1989..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (cf) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1990..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (cg) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1991..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ch) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1992..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (ci) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | ..... | ..... | 1509 | ..... |  |
| 1993..... | 130.8 | 139.4 | 157.4 | 163.8 | 195.2 | (cj) 201 | 224.2 | 218 | 194.5 | 140.5 | | | | | |

G—Strikes and Lockouts

**TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY-NOVEMBER
1947-1948†**

(SOURCE: Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour)

| Date | Number of Strikes and Lockouts | | Number of Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Com- mencing During Month | In Existence | Com- mencing During Month | In Existence | In Man- Working Days | Per Cent of Estimated Working Time |
| 1948* | | | | | | |
| January..... | 19‡ | 19 | 12,595‡ | 12,595 | 135,780 | .17 |
| February..... | 8 | 15 | 1,863 | 11,082 | 140,945 | .18 |
| March..... | 8 | 14 | 1,235 | 3,725 | 56,808 | .07 |
| April..... | 11 | 16 | 2,090 | 4,491 | 49,396 | .06 |
| May..... | 13 | 22 | 1,167 | 3,214 | 40,164 | .05 |
| June..... | 14 | 27 | 2,009 | 3,765 | 35,055 | .04 |
| July..... | 14 | 25 | 6,581 | 8,513 | 79,867 | .10 |
| August..... | 17 | 31 | 1,843 | 8,169 | 119,935 | .16 |
| September..... | 17 | 32 | 5,732 | 11,878 | 118,293 | .15 |
| October..... | 10 | 23 | 2,138 | 7,310 | 87,223 | .11 |
| November..... | 13 | 20 | 2,186 | 3,307 | 16,000 | .02 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 144 | | 39,439 | | 879,466 | .10 |
| 1947 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 14‡ | 14 | 3,293‡ | 3,293 | 28,504 | .04 |
| February..... | 13 | 21 | 29,449 | 32,552 | 198,214 | .25 |
| March..... | 13 | 21 | 1,012 | 17,070 | 378,580 | .49 |
| April..... | 23 | 29 | 3,113 | 17,988 | 365,687 | .47 |
| May..... | 33 | 47 | 19,350 | 35,893 | 366,070 | .47 |
| June..... | 20 | 33 | 3,077 | 19,101 | 168,737 | .22 |
| July..... | 19 | 29 | 1,767 | 3,105 | 23,769 | .03 |
| August..... | 22 | 38 | 5,737 | 7,255 | 51,758 | .07 |
| September..... | 27 | 42 | 16,495 | 21,528 | 273,947 | .35 |
| October..... | 29 | 48 | 10,869 | 26,759 | 400,114 | .52 |
| November..... | 15 | 29 | 8,508 | 14,775 | 119,701 | .15 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 228 | | 102,670 | | 2,375,081 | .28 |

* Preliminary figures.

‡ Strikes untermated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

† The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

**TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING
NOVEMBER, 1948⁽¹⁾**

(Source: Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour)

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to November, 1948 | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Fur and Leather Products—</i> Tannery workers, Owen Sound, Ont. | 1 | 44 | 1,000 | Commenced October 27; for implemen- tation of award of conciliation board for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vaca- tions with pay, etc; unternminated. |
| <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Textile factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q. | 3 | 100 | 2,000 | Commenced July 12; alleged discrimi- nation in dismissal of workers; untermi- nated. |
| Woollen factory workers, Sherbrooke, P.Q. | 1 | 454 | 800 | Commenced August 16; protesting intro- duction of new bonus system; termi- nated November 2; conciliation, pro- vincial; compromise. |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products— Furniture factory workers, Arthabaska and Victoriaville, P.Q. | 2 | 295 | 1,000 | Commenced July 9; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc., following refusal of union to accept award of arbitration board; termi- nated November 4; conciliation, pro- vincial, and negotiations; in favour of workers. |
| CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Bricklayers, Calgary, Alta. | 9 | 45 | 450 | Commenced October 28; for payment of wages by cash instead of cheques; terminated November 12; negoti- ations; in favour of employers. |
| Electricians, helpers and apprentices, Victoria, B.C. | 14 | 90 | 1,000 | Commenced October 25; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board; unternminated. |
| SERVICE— <i>Business and Personal—</i> Burglar and fire alarm protection workers, Hamilton and Toronto, Ont. | 2 | 93 | 90 | Commenced September 15; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board, reduced hours, closed shop, etc., in new agreement under negotiations; terminated Novem- ber 1; return of workers; in favour of employers. |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During November, 1948 | | | | |
| LOGGING— Loggers, Hope, B.C. | 1 | 20 | 100 | Commenced November 4; for payment of back pay alleged to be owing; termi- nated November 11; replacement; in favour of employer. |
| Loggers, Campbell River, B.C. | 1 | 100 | 1,400 | Commenced November 15; protest against discharge of a set (3) of fallers for inefficiency; unternminated. |
| MINING— Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S. | 1 | 574 | 700 | Commenced November 1; against dis- missal of a miner for using violence against official during argument; termi- nated November 2; reference to umpire; in favour of workers. |
| Strip coal miners, Bienfait-Estevan Field, Sask. | 9 | (³)200 | 4,000 | Commenced November 3; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, retention of 40-hour week, welfare fund, etc., following reference to conciliation board; unternminated. |

**TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, DURING
NOVEMBER, 1948⁽¹⁾—*Conc.***

(Source: Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour)

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|---|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During November, 1948— <i>Conc.</i> | | | | |
| MINING— <i>Conc.</i> Coal miners, loaders, New Waterford, N.S. | 1 | (4)22 | 20 | Commenced November 10; protesting suspension of loaders for refusal to stay on wall pending repairs to equipment; terminated November 11; return of workers; in favour of employer. |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Animal Foods</i> — Fish packers, Halifax, N.S. | 1 | (5)200 | 250 | Commenced November 4; against proposed night shift and dismissal of two union officers; terminated November 5; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration committee; indefinite. |
| <i>Metal Products</i> — Metal factory workers, Kitchener, Ont. | 1 | (6)160 | 750 | Commenced November 11; for implementation of majority report of conciliation board for increased wages, pay for two additional statutory holidays, and extension of vacation plan; terminated November 17; negotiations; compromise. |
| Tool, machine and foundry workers, Hamilton, Ont. | 2 | 180 | 250 | Commenced November 15; dispute over hours and days of work during power shortage; terminated November 16; negotiations; in favour of employer. |
| TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water</i> — Seamen, Halifax, N.S. Montreal, P.Q. | 4 | 200 | 50 | Commenced November 5 and sporadic strikes at later dates; protesting sale of Canadian registry ships to foreign interests and alleged hiring of foreign seamen to replace Canadian seamen; terminated by November 23; return of workers; in favour of employers. |
| TRADE— Gas and oil warehouse workers, drivers and helpers, Saint John, N.B. | 1 | 42 | 900 | Commenced November 5; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 54 to 48 per week, extension of vacation plan and payment for eight statutory holidays; unternminated. |
| Wholesale grocery ware- house workers, Windsor, Ont. | 1 | (7)19 | 65 | Commenced November 24; for union recognition; terminated November 27; negotiations and return of workers pending certification of union as bargaining agency; indefinite. |
| FINANCE— Government insurance workers, Saskatchewan | 7 | 110 | 1,150 | Commenced November 17; for increased wages; unternminated. |
| SERVICE— <i>Business and Personal</i> — Hotel employees, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 359 | 25 | Commenced November 5; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated November 5; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite. |

(1) Preliminary data based where possible on direct reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(2) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(3) 150 indirectly affected; (4) 769 indirectly affected; (5) 50 indirectly affected; (6) 213 indirectly affected; (7) 42 indirectly affected.

H—Industrial Accidents

TABLE H-1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1948, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

(Compiled by Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour)

| CAUSE | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply | Transportation and Public Utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Unclassified | Total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)..... | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | 8 |
| Working machines..... | | | | | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | 14 |
| Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)..... | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | 7 |
| Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)..... | | 1 | | 1 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | 42 |
| Striking against or being struck by objects..... | | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | | 5 | | | | | 12 |
| Falling objects..... | | 13 | | 6 | 8 | 11 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 43 |
| Handling of objects..... | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 6 |
| Tools..... | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc..... | 22 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 41 | 4 | | 15 | | 126 |
| Animals..... | 6 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 8 |
| Falls of persons..... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 9 | | | 5 | | 70 |
| Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)..... | 2 | | | 15 | 8 | 1 | | 6 | 2 | | 4 | | 38 |
| Total third quarter—1948..... | 41 | 31 | 6 | 37 | 73 | 62 | 18 | 69 | 9 | | 30 | | 376 |
| Total third quarter—1947..... | 56 | 50 | 3 | 52 | 86 | 46 | 13 | 89 | 19 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 441 |

TABLE H-2.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA AND THE PROVINCES DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1948, BY INDUSTRIES

(Compiled by Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour)

| INDUSTRY | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | P.Q. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | N.W.T. | Total |
|--|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Agriculture..... | | | 2 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 3 | | | 41 |
| Logging..... | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | | | | 15 | | 31 |
| Fishing and Trapping..... | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | | 6 |
| Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying..... | | 4 | | 4 | 9 | 1 | | 6 | 13 | | 37 |
| Manufacturing..... | | 7 | 3 | 18 | 26 | | 1 | 2 | 16 | | 73 |
| Construction..... | | 3 | 1 | 18 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | | 62 |
| Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 18 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities..... | | 5 | 1 | 25 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 10 | | 69 |
| Trade..... | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 9 |
| Finance..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service..... | | 3 | | 6 | 13 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | 30 |
| Unclassified..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1 | 27 | 13 | 89 | 122 | 18 | 14 | 24 | 68 | | 367 |

THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PROVIDES FREE SERVICE TO BOTH EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES
THROUGHOUT CANADA

Authorized by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, and operated by the
Unemployment Insurance Commission, under the direction of the Minister of Labour.

Local Employment Offices are operated at the following points:—

PRINCE EDWARD

ISLAND

Charlottetown
Summerside

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst
Bridgewater
Dartmouth
Glace Bay
Halifax
Inverness
Kentville
Liverpool
New Glasgow
New Waterford
North Sydney
Pictou
Springhill
Sydney
Sydney Mines
Truro
Yarmouth

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst
Campbellton
Chatham
Edmundston
Fredericton
Minto
*Moncton
Newcastle
Sackville
Shediac
Saint John
St. Stephen
Sussex
Woodstock

QUEBEC

Arvida
Asbestos
Beauharnois
Buckingham
Causapsal
Chandler
Chicoutimi
Coaticook
Dolbeau
Drummondville
East Angus
Farnham
Granby
‡Grindstone
(Magdalen Islands)
Hull
Joliette
Jonquiere

QUEBEC—con.

Lachine
Lachute
La Malbaie
La Tuque
Levis
Longueuil
Louiseville
Magog
Matane
Megantic
Mont Laurier
Montmagny
Montmorency
*Montreal
Plessisville
Pointe-aux-Trembles
Port Alfred
Quebec
Richmond
Rimouski
Riviere du Loup
Rouyn
Ste. Agathe
Ste. Anne de Bellevue
St. Georges de Beauce
St. Hyacinthe
St. Jean
St. Jerome
St. Joseph d'Alma
St. Therese
Shawinigan Falls
Sherbrooke
Sorel
Thetford Mines
Three Rivers
Val d'Or
Valleyfield
Verdun
Victoriaville

ONTARIO

Arnprior
Barrie
Belleville
Bracebridge
Brampton
Brantford
Brockville
Carleton Place
Chatham
Cobourg
Collingwood
Cornwall
Dunnville
Fort Frances
Fort William

ONTARIO—con.

Galt
Gananoque
Goderich
Guelph
Hamilton
Hawkesbury
Ingersoll
Kapuskasing
Kenora
Kingston
Kirkland Lake
Kitchener
Leamington
Lindsay
Listowel
London
Midland
Napanee
Newmarket
New Toronto
Niagara Falls
North Bay
Orillia
Oshawa
Ottawa
Owen Sound
Parry Sound
Pembroke
Perth
Peterborough
Picton
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Hope
Prescott
Renfrew
St. Catharines
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie
Simcoe
Smiths Falls
Stratford
Sturgeon Falls
Sudbury
Tillsonburg
Timmins
*Toronto
Trenton
Walkerton
Wallaceburg
Welland
Weston
West Toronto
Windsor
Woodstock

MANITOBA

Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Selkirk
The Pas
*Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

Estevan
Moose Jaw
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Regina
Saskatoon
Swift Current
Weyburn
Yorkton

ALBERTA

Blairmore
Calgary
Drumheller
Edmonton
Edson
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Red Deer

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chilliwack
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Dawson Creek
Duncan
Kamloops
Kelowna
Nanaimo
Nelson
New Westminster
North Vancouver
Penticton
Port Alberni
Prince George
Prince Rupert
Princeton
Trail
*Vancouver
Vernon
Victoria

YUKON TERRITORY

‡Dawson City
Whitehorse
(Administered from
Vancouver Regional
Office)

N. W. TERRITORIES

**Yellowknife

*Both Regional and Local Offices at these centres.

‡Agency established at these centres.

**Grade One Office under Supervision of Regional Office at Winnipeg.

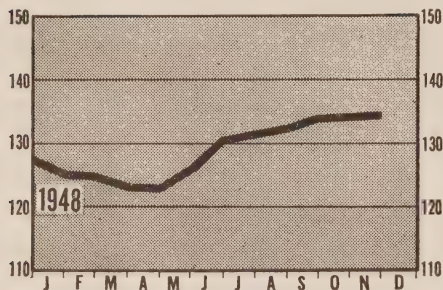
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| <i>The Labour Month in Brief</i> | 139 |
| <i>Notes of Current Interest</i> | 141 |
| <i>Apprenticeship in Canada</i> | 146 |
| <i>Encouragement of Pre-Employment Training for Apprentices</i> | 152 |
| International Labour Organization: | |
| ILO—A Year of Challenge..... | 153 |
| 107th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office..... | 156 |
| Calendar of ILO Meetings..... | 157 |
| The ILO and its Industrial Committees..... | 158 |
| <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> | 162 |
| <i>Work of Industrial Health Division, Ottawa</i> | 165 |
| <i>Company Wage Policies in the United States</i> | 168 |
| Industrial Relations and Conciliation: | |
| Introduction | 170 |
| Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board..... | 171 |
| Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour..... | 172 |
| Collective Agreements and Wage Schedules: | |
| Recent Collective Agreements..... | 174 |
| Collective Agreement Act, Quebec..... | 177 |
| <i>Fair Wages Conditions in Dominion Government Contracts</i> | 180 |
| Labour Law: | |
| Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation..... | 184 |
| Unemployment Insurance: | |
| Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act..... | 187 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November, 1948..... | 189 |
| <i>Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Production and Distribution of Electric Current, October, 1947</i> | 191 |
| <i>Current Employment Conditions</i> | 197 |
| <i>Prices and the Cost of Living</i> | 202 |
| <i>Strikes and Lockouts</i> | 204 |
| <i>Labour Statistics</i> | 206 |

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

June 1, 1941 = 100

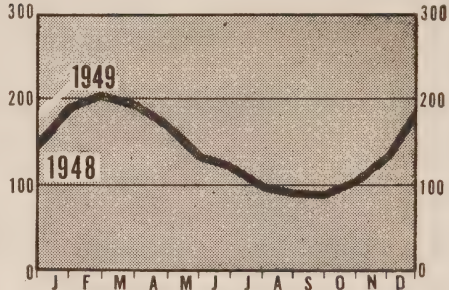
Index



UNPLACED APPLICANTS

Thousands

Thousands

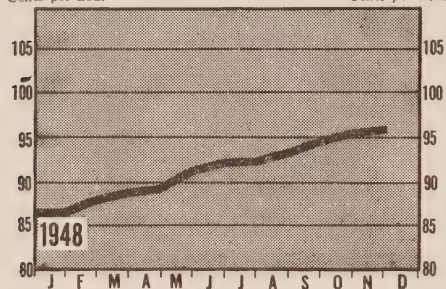


AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing

Cents per hour

Cents per hour



AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Manufacturing

Hours per Week

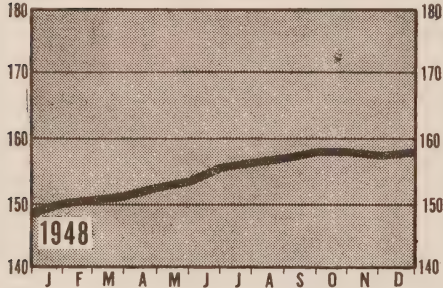
Hours per Week



COST OF LIVING

1935-1939 = 100

Index

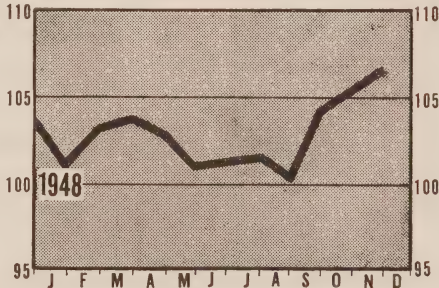


REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing 1946 = 100

Index

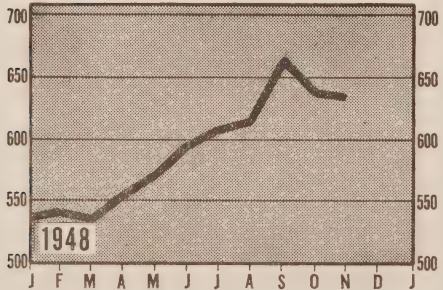
Index



LABOUR INCOME

Millions

Millions

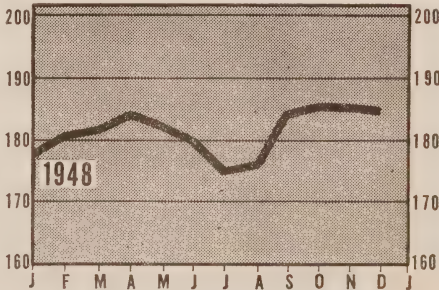


INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1935-1939 = 100

Index

Index



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

Editor: Harry J. Walker

Assistant Editor: John Mainwaring

Circulation Manager: C. E. St. George

Volume XLIX

Number 2

February, 1949

The Labour Month in Brief

The month of December, 1948, brought to a close a year of very favourable employment conditions. In the last quarter of the year, higher wages were made more effective by a check in the rise of the cost-of-living index. Industrial disputes were few in number as the year ended.

Employment

Exceptional employment records were attained during 1948. At the close of the year, however, seasonal influences had as usual brought about a surplus of unskilled workers.

Agriculture, construction, and transportation had released many of their workers for the winter months. On the other hand, logging, which formerly had provided jobs for many of these workers, was operating at a much lower level and employment accordingly had declined. British Columbia, Quebec and the Prairies were particularly affected by this situation.

The number of unplaced applicants registering at local offices of the National Employment Service was higher than at the corresponding periods of the previous year. In part this reflected an increase in the size of the labour force. It appeared also

that greater use was being made of Employment Offices, owing to broader unemployment insurance coverage.

At the end of December, unplaced applicants numbered 186,659, as compared with 142,412 a year previously. Claimants for unemployment insurance numbered 144,058, as compared with 94,525 on December 31, 1947.

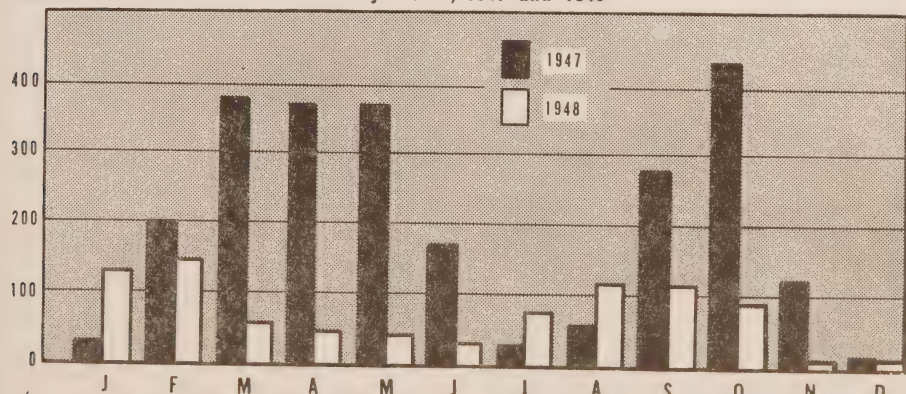
By the end of January, 1949, the number of unplaced applicants had risen to 248,517, as compared with 186,056 a year previously.

While unemployment thus appeared to be somewhat higher, available statistics indicated that the number of persons gainfully employed also exceeded the previous year's totals. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of non-agricultural employment reached a record height at December 1. The Bureau's sample survey of the labour force also showed higher employment. Covering the week ending November 20, the survey indicated that employment outside of agriculture at 3,872,000 was 93,000 higher than in November, 1947; agricultural employment was down, however. The estimate of total employment, 4,858,000, was below the record of 5,042,000 set in September, 1948.

WORKING DAYS LOST THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

By month, 1947 and 1948

Thousands



Industrial Relations

Time loss through work stoppages arising from industrial disputes in Canada during 1948 was only a little more than one-third of the total time loss in 1947, according to preliminary figures which showed 148 strikes and lockouts in 1948 involving 41,234 workers, with a time loss of 898,405 man-working days—a drop in time loss of 1,498,935 man-working days from the 1947 figure. There were 236 strikes in 1947, involving 104,120 workers and a time loss of 2,397,340 days.

The demand for increased wages was the principal issue in 85 per cent of all work stoppages in 1948. Three major strikes during the year—coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, furniture factory workers in the province of Quebec, and automobile parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ontario—accounted for about 60 per cent of the total 1948 time loss.

Time loss during December, 1948, amounted to 18,939 man-working days.

In the field of labour relations within the jurisdiction of the federal Department of Labour, the month of December was without unusual incident. Industrial peace existed in almost all branches of industry, and, with the possible exception of ocean-going shipping, promised to continue well into the year 1949.

Earnings

A notable feature of the economy in the closing months of 1948 was the rise that took place in the statistics of "real" weekly earnings.

As indicated in the accompanying charts, average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose steadily through the year. However, a different trend was followed in weekly income. During the summer months the length of the working week fell, on the average, so that weekly earnings fluctuated somewhat. Meanwhile the cost-of-living index was advancing steadily, and this brought about a decline in the index of real weekly earnings.

In the last quarter of the year, however, the cost-of-living index remained stable, while hourly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average weekly earnings all increased. These factors resulted in an improvement in real earnings, and in fact by December 1 the index of real earnings in manufacturing (av. 1946=100) had reached 106.6, the highest point since V-E Day.

Cost of Living

Canada's official cost-of-living index, which at December 1 had shown its first decline of any consequence in over three years,

rose again at the beginning of January. The rise, from 158.9 to 159.6, exactly offset the decline during the previous month.

While all budget indexes were firm, more than half of the rise was due to changes in service rates, including health, personal care, laundry and fuel gas, which are priced only at annual intervals because of their characteristic stability.

The food index rose from 202.0 at the beginning of December to 202.2, with further declines in egg and fruit prices acting as a partial offset to generally firmer levels for other foods. Fuel and light moved up from 129.1 to 130.0.

The clothing index rose from 181.5 to 181.9, and home furnishings and services from 166.2 to 167.0, on scattered increases which affected nearly all sub-groups. The advance in miscellaneous items from 124.6 to 126.6, reflected changes in health and personal care services. The rentals index remained unchanged at 121.7.

Labour Income

During September a lump-sum payment of \$31 million in retroactive wages to employees of Canadian railway systems caused an unusually large rise in the statistics of labour income. For October the figure was \$27 million lower; but discounting the lump-sum payment, wages, salaries and supplementary income showed a gain of \$4 million. The 10-month total for 1948 is estimated at \$5,879 million, about 15 per cent higher than the corresponding total of \$5,117 million in 1947.

An adjustment in the statistics of labour income has been made to bring the totals into agreement with the revised annual totals published in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1947."

Foreign Trade

Canada's unfavourable trade balance with the United States in 1948—already substantially cut from 1947—was whittled slightly lower in November when domestic and foreign exports to that country exceeded Canadian purchases by approximately \$1,500,000 to reduce the debit figure from \$275,400,000 at the end of October to \$273,700,000. This compares with an adverse balance of \$884,200,000 at the end of November, 1947.

In trade with the United Kingdom, Canada had a favourable balance of \$28,600,000 in November as compared with \$36,500,000 in October and \$51,600,000 in November, 1947. For the 11 months ending November, the credit balance aggregated \$365,200,000, down from \$511,800,000 for the similar period of the previous year.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell sets record of service

On January 13 the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell achieved the distinction of serving longer as a Minister of Labour than any other holder of that office within the British Commonwealth.

The previous day he had equalled the record length of service of the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., who from 1911 to 1918 served seven years and twenty-eight days as head of the Labour portfolio in the administration of Sir Robert Borden.

Efforts to check "export of brains"

During recent years increasing concern has been evident in Canada with respect to the considerable numbers of technically trained Canadians who

accept permanent employment in the United States. It is widely recognized that Canada can ill afford this so-called "export of brains" and that efforts should be made to counteract it.

One such step is being taken by the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The Division, during the two years since it was set up, has given particular study to this problem. It has been learned that in many instances, Canadian students at American universities would prefer to return to Canada, if employment were found that would provide outlets for the exercise of their special qualifications.

The Executive and Professional Division obtained from the Department of Veterans Affairs the names and addresses of more than 900 Canadian veterans who were studying at universities all across the United States. Letters and information relating to the National Employment Service were forwarded to each of these. The response is reported to be "very gratifying." Hundreds of appreciative replies have been received. Many of the students called meetings of other Canadian students, or by other means, spread the information and large numbers of non-veteran students have written for information with respect to prospective employment and business openings in Canada. More than 1,300 have communicated with the Division so far and have been given detailed information as to the extent and nature of the service provided by the National Employment Service.

Thus the project, although only in its initial stages, has demonstrated the desire of many Canadian students to return to Canada following their graduation, and every effort will be made to place them in employment where their talents and specialized skills will be retained for Canada.

Transfer of carpenters by National Employment Service

The method by which the National Employment Service uses its network of offices to provide workers for an urgent project has been demonstrated at Petawawa Military Camp on the Ottawa River. This job, sponsored by the Federal Government, involves the construction of a large number of pre-cut homes at the camp.

On November 8, the contractor needed approximately 150 general carpenters who possessed their own tools. The contractor notified the Pembroke office of the Employment Service, which arranged for the Regional Office in Toronto to clear the order all over the province and into Quebec. By early December, 142 carpenters had been found for this job, of whom 103 came from Quebec and 39 from Ontario.

The wide range of Employment Service operations is shown by the record of transfers of these carpenters. Cornwall transferred 16 qualified tradesmen, Ottawa 17, Montreal 11, Rimouski 22, Shawinigan Falls 29, Rivière du Loup five and Quebec City three. In the Lake St. John area two were recruited at Jonquière, two at St. Joseph d'Alma and one at Chicoutimi. The mining areas participated by transferring four carpenters from Val d'Or, one from Kirkland Lake, one from Sudbury, one from North Bay and one from Thetford Mines. Other offices at Sorel, Rouyn, Kapuskasing and Hawkesbury also located one or two carpenters to complete the order.

Growth of unemploy- ment insurance fund

The unemployment insurance fund for the first time rose above the half-billion dollar mark during November, and at the end of the month stood at \$509,155,346.69.

During the month, benefit payments to unemployed persons were \$2,279,934.18; while revenue totalled \$11,587,108.31, comprising \$8,759,604.20 in employer and employee contributions, \$1,754,063.83 in

Government contributions, \$1,072,919.23 in interest on investments, etc., and \$521 in fines.

A more detailed statement concerning receipts and disbursements in regard to the fund appears in the *Labour Statistics* section of this issue, under Table E-7.

Dominion-Provincial farm labour conference

The federal and provincial governments and certain of the northern United States are continuing the co-operative policy in the direction and placement of farm labour developed during the war.

Early in December, the sixth Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference was held in Ottawa. Official representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour and Agriculture were present, as well as observers from the National Employment Service and from the United States and Newfoundland. Mr. W. W. Dawson, Director, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Division of the Federal Department of Labour, presided.

During the two-day conference reports were presented by provincial officials covering the transfer and placement of farm labour in 1948, and estimates were made of the prospective requirements throughout the spring, summer and autumn of 1949. A more extended report of the conference will be published in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Employer and labour groups submit briefs on prices

Recommendations made by labour organizations, in briefs submitted to the Royal Commission on Prices in December, included the reimposition of price controls and the excess profits tax, the re-introduction of subsidies, reduction of sales and excise taxes, and increased exemption for personal income tax. It was also proposed that some form of price control board or price arbitration court be set up, to which applications for price increases would have to be submitted and approved before they could be put into effect. Briefs were submitted by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour, and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce opposed "interference with the function of prices," stating that there was "no general cure-all" for high prices, and that "any rapid downward movement" could lead to a depression.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association argued that further wage increases would lead to higher prices, declared that the current profits of Canadian corporations were "reasonable," and called for increased physical output on the part of labour.

Briefs were also presented by the Canadian Retail Federation, Co-operative Union of Canada, Canadian Association of Consumers, and other national organizations.

The Royal Commission on Prices was appointed to continue the work begun by the Special Prices Committee of the House of Commons (L.G., Aug., 1948, pp. 831-33). Public hearings were concluded on December 16, and the Commission's report was expected to be ready for presentation to Parliament in January. A summary of the report will be given in a future issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Work of Industrial Development Bank

The Industrial Development Bank was established in 1944 by Act of Parliament. Its purpose is to provide financial assistance mainly to small and medium-sized enterprises which are demonstrably sound but which might not otherwise be able to get credit on reasonable terms and conditions. The Bank is intended to supplement rather than compete with the activities of the chartered banks and other lending organizations.

The Industrial Development Bank operates as a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1948, the Bank authorized 143 applications for loans, as compared with 177 the previous year, according to the Annual Report of President G. F. Towers to the Minister of Finance. More applications were refused than in 1947, since, in the words of the Report, "the combination of high cost of capital development and the state of the market for various types of consumers' goods, in which supply is tending to outstrip demand has made it desirable for the Bank—both in its own interest and in that of its customers—to scrutinize applications for credit with ever-increasing care."

Since it commenced operations on November 1, 1944, the Bank has authorized 586 loans, investments and guarantees in a total amount of \$39,027,624. The loans cover a wide range of industries, while on a geographical basis they follow fairly well the pattern of industrial development in Canada. The Report states that "during

the past year, both the Maritimes and British Columbia received an increased percentage of the Bank's total loans authorized."

Noting that many of the loans have been to industries "quite new to the industrial economy of Canada," Mr. Towers concludes the Report by stating: "I think it may be said that the Bank has been playing its part in the large task involved in the re-equipment and expansion of Canadian industry."

Collective agreements in Quebec

Statistics furnished by the Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec, and published in the *Bulletin des Relations Industrielles* of Laval University indicate that in the course of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, a total of 676 collective agreements covering 158,317 wage-earners, were deposited with the Labour Relations Board in conformity with the Labour Relations Act.

The *Bulletin* prints the following statistics relating to the various labour organizations in the Province:—

(1) *Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour*; 262 agreements covering 59,598 workers. Of the 262 agreements, 209 were concluded directly by the parties concerned, 53 following the intervention of a conciliator, and 16 after an arbitration judgment was rendered.

(2) *Trades and Labour Congress*; 190 agreements covering 44,416 workers. Of the 190 agreements, 143 were concluded directly by the parties concerned, 45 following the intervention of a conciliator, and 30 after an arbitration judgment was rendered.

(3) *Canadian Congress of Labour*; 93 agreements covering 20,554 workers. Of the 93 agreements, 64 were concluded directly with the parties concerned, 28 following the intervention of a conciliator, and 20 after an arbitration judgment was rendered.

(4) *Independent Unions*.

(a) *Incorporated*; 75 agreements covering 25,550 workers. Of the 75 agreements, 63 were concluded directly by the parties concerned, 11 following the intervention of a conciliator, and 7 after an arbitration judgment was rendered.

(b) *Non-incorporated*; 57 agreements covering 8,199 workers. Of the 57 agreements, 45 were concluded directly by the parties concerned, 12 following the intervention of a conciliator, and 6 after an arbitration judgment.

The *Bulletin* concludes: "If to the agreements deposited, after deducting those in default or terminated, we add the agreements previously deposited and remaining in force at March 31, we arrive at a grand total of 1,136 agreements covering 163,548 wage-earners. The provisional statistics for the month of November indicate that the collective agreements deposited now exceed 1,500 and cover more than 200,000 workers."

Diamond Jubilee of Hamilton Labour Council

The Hamilton and District Trades and Labour Council celebrated its Diamond Jubilee on December 4, 1948. Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Percy Bengough, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, were guests of honour.

Prominent leaders in organized labour and in Canadian public life who attended the celebration included Hon. Charles Daley, Minister of Labour for Ontario; Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State; Hon. Russell T. Kelley, Provincial Minister of Health; J. W. Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; E. F. MacArthur and William Jenoves, President and Vice-President respectively of the Provincial Federation of the Trades and Labour Congress; and Samuel Lawrence, Mayor of Hamilton. The President of the Hamilton and District Council, TLC, A. B. Docherty, presided at the dinner in the Royal Connaught hotel.

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, for many years a member and a prominent officer in the Hamilton Council, touched upon some of the highlights in the eventful history of the Council and extended his congratulations on the progress it had made, as well as the spirit of unity that it had developed in its membership. He compared conditions in Europe as he had found them during his recent tour of inspection there, with those in Canada and declared that "there is no country under the canopy of heaven where there is greater freedom than there is in this great country."

Mr. Bengough declared that "the Trades and Labour movement is owned by nobody, nor is it controlled by any one person, nor do I think it will ever fall into the hands of the Communist party." He was of the opinion that Canadians in general had confidence in the TLC and asserted that "no group of any description, either the impossible 'leftists,' or the ultra-conservative 'rights' are going to govern the Trades and Labour Congress."

Mr. Bengough recalled that the Hamilton Council was one of the first six to be chartered in Canada. It had "contributed a great deal to the working people of this country," he said, declaring that much of today's labour legislation originated with the Hamilton Council.

Sudden death of Hugh A. Black, Director of the Annuities

Death came suddenly on December 19 to Hugh A. Black, Director of the Annuities Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour.

Coming to Ottawa from Edmonton in 1942, Mr. Black became associated with the Cost Accounting Division of the Federal Treasury. A year later he was appointed assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour, Dr. A. MacNamara. While in this position he gave valued service on several Government Committees, including the Public Records Committee, the Appeal Board that dealt with Labour Exit Permits, the Rehabilitation Information Committee and the Civil Service Mobilization Committee. Subsequently, he was made Administrative Officer of the Department of Labour and in 1946, succeeded E. G. Blackadar as Director of the Annuities Branch.

In paying tribute to the services of Mr. Black, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour said: "He was one of our most able and conscientious officials and a devoted public servant who never spared himself in dealing with the day-to-day problems of his responsible position. We all respected and liked him and shall miss him very much. It is going to be difficult to fill his place."

Mr. Black was born in Carman, Manitoba. He served with the Canadian Forces in France in the First World War and was wounded during the battle on the Somme. Upon his recovery, he joined the Royal Air Force, with which he served for the remainder of the war. Following his graduation from the University of Manitoba, he became a chartered accountant and was a member of the Edmonton accounting firm of Mackintosh and Black prior to coming to Ottawa.

Vacations with pay in Britain

More workers in Britain are taking vacations with pay today than ever before, the British Information Services state in their

review, *Labour and Industry in Britain*, of December, 1948.

It is estimated that about 12 million wage-earners are now covered by collective agreements or orders providing for holidays with pay, apart from the large number of other workers, such as clerks and salaried workers generally, to whom holidays are granted by other arrangements.

In the summer of 1948 there were in operation just under 2,000 collective agreements providing for paid vacations for wage-earners. These agreements operate in practically all industries in which conditions of employment are determined by collective bargaining.

Under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, conditions recognized by organizations representing substantial proportions of the employers and workers in any industry and district, had to be observed by employers generally in that industry and district, and therefore most of the agreements are now more widely effective than before the war. The Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, empowers statutory wage authorities to order holidays for workers for whom they prescribe minimum wages. Holidays are also prescribed under the Wages Councils Act, and other legislation.

The majority of the collective agreements provide for 12 days' holiday with pay, consisting of six consecutive days and six public or statutory holidays. In a considerable number of others, the period is 6 or 18 days. Where the period is 6 days, payment is usually for a week's annual holiday, with no payment for public holidays, except for a special rate of payment to workers called upon to work on such days. A period of 18 days usually includes two weeks' annual vacation and 6 public holidays.

Nearly all agreements specify certain conditions which must be fulfilled before the worker becomes entitled to the benefit of paid holidays. The consecutive days' holiday is usually dependent upon the worker having had a specified length of service up to the time of the holiday or other specified date. Many, however, provide for workers whose employment has not been continuous with the same employer for the full period. This is the case in industries such as building, engineering, and cotton, in which the holiday pay accrues from week to week under a system of accumulated credits, and there is machinery for the carrying forward of such credits when a worker changes his employer. Payment of wages for public holidays is not as a rule dependent upon length of service. Conditions as to attend-

ance occur more frequently, payment often depending upon the worker attending on the days immediately preceding and following the holiday.

In many of the agreements provision is made for the payment of holiday allowances to workers who leave their employment or are discharged before they have taken their holiday. Payment is usually proportionate to the time served since the date of the previous annual holiday or some other specified date.

Welfare plan at U.S. automobile firm

A social security plan, negotiated by the United Automobile Workers with the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, Detroit, is stated to be the first of its kind in the automobile industry.

The plan now covers a total of 44,357 employees and their dependents, and is entirely financed by the company, which pays 5 cents per hour for each hour worked by the employees covered. Two funds have been set up, one covering union members and the other, non-union employees. The former, the KF-UAW Social Security Fund, is jointly administered; the latter is administered solely by the company.

The benefits provided are free hospitalization, \$2,000 of life insurance for each worker, and payments of \$15 a week for a maximum of thirteen weeks for sickness and accidents.

Recent health benefits in Australia

The Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, 1947, which came into operation on June 1, 1948, provides for pharmaceutical benefits to every person ordinarily

resident in the Commonwealth of Australia. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied on presentation of a written and signed prescription, on the prescribed form, by a medical practitioner, an approved pharmaceutical chemist or approved hospital authority. The Act is administered by the Director-General of Health, who is required to prepare an annual report concerning the administration and operation of the Act and to submit it to the Minister for presentation to Parliament.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Social Services, a "flying dentist" service has been introduced. This is a further step in the Government's program for providing medical care to

inhabitants of remote areas. The dentist will have a plane at his disposal, supplied by the Government, which will carry about 190 pounds of equipment.

Indian State Insurance Act, 1948

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, adopted by the Indian Dominion Legislature, provides benefits in respect of sickness, maternity and employment injury to persons employed for wages in, or in connection with, the work of a factory other than seasonal. The Act does not apply to any member of the armed forces or to a person whose remuneration exceeds 400 rupees a month. About 2½ million workers are covered initially; the scope of the Act may be extended later.

Trade union organization in Dominion of India

Twenty years ago (1927-28) there were 29 registered trade unions in British India, with a total membership of about 100,600, of whom only 3,594, or 1·2 per cent were women.

At the end of March, 1947, according to a recent issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*, there were 1,725 trade unions on the registers in the provinces of the Dominion of India, not including East Punjab. As registration is not compulsory, there are, in addition "a number of unregistered unions."

Membership in registered unions during the same year (1946-47) stood at 1,331,962 of whom, 64,798, or 4·9 per cent were women. The most marked increases in the number of unions and in total membership have been made since the war, although growth has been steady and fairly uniform, between 1928 and 1945. Thus in 1944-45 there were 865 registered unions, having a total membership of 889,388, so that the increases in the two-year period were 860 in the number of registered unions and 442,574 in total membership.

Union federation has made a similar advance in the year ending March 31, 1947. Seven federations were registered during the year as compared with four in the previous year.

It is stated that reports from some of the provinces attribute this recent rapid growth to "a growing desire on the part of workers to organize themselves in order to demand higher wages to compensate them for the rising cost of living." The enforcement of the Industrial Standards (Standing Orders) Act is said to have given "a further impetus to the registration of new unions."

APPRENTICESHIP IN CANADA

To meet industry's needs for highly skilled workers, Dominion and provincial authorities are encouraging apprenticeship. The Dominion has ten-year agreements with most provinces under which it renders financial support to provincially-administered programs that meet prescribed standards. Recently authority was granted to amend these agreements with a view to making apprenticeship more attractive to young persons.

Prior to 1928, apprenticeship in Canada was a neglected field in so far as Governmental interest and support was concerned. Up to that time only scattered plans had been developed by private industry, notably by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

A booklet entitled *Apprenticeship in Canada* recently issued by the Training Branch of the Department of Labour, thus describes the status of apprenticeship 20 years ago. However, a growing recognition of its importance, not only to industry, but to all Canadians has been in evidence, particularly since shortly before the outbreak of war in 1939.*

The booklet presents a review of the development of apprenticeship in the several provinces, together with synopses of apprenticeship systems followed in the other countries of the British Commonwealth and in the United States. Included also are seven appendices which provide samples of indenture forms used and comprehensive information with respect to designated trades, wages and length of apprenticeship in the several provinces, as well as other aspects of the plans described in the booklet.

Basic Principles of Apprenticeship

The term "apprenticeship" has been very loosely used, the booklet points out, and frequently denotes nothing more than the practices followed in teaching an employee a job without regard to the degree of skill essential to the competent performance of such a job, or the adherence to any definite plan or method. This tendency has been accentuated in recent years by the higher degree of specialization in modern industry, coupled with the increasing use of automatic machinery and the breaking down among several semi-skilled workers of jobs formerly performed by skilled craftsmen.

"These tendencies," the booklet continues, "have led some to assert that there is no longer any need for apprenticeship. Nothing could be more mistaken. Industry still needs skilled workers, although it is true that the same high degree and wide range of skills is no longer essential in certain occupations, and equally true that the identical methods followed in training apprentices fifty, or even twenty years ago, are no longer necessary or desirable.

"At the same time, the development of modern industries has brought into being many new occupations calling for such a high degree of manipulative skill and technical knowledge that an organized system of apprenticeship should be the normal method of entry. It is essential that there should be a clear-cut distinction between 'apprenticeship' for these highly skilled trades and 'learnership' for entry to those semi-skilled or narrowly specialized occupations in which the requisite degree of competency can be attained in a much shorter time. It can, nevertheless, be asserted without much fear of contradiction that the period of apprenticeship for these skilled trades can be very much shortened from the five to seven years formerly prevalent, without any lessening of craft skill, provided that there is a systematic plan of practical and technical training under competent supervision and instruction, and in which training is not unduly sacrificed to the interests of production.

"At present there are some anomalies in the government apprentice plans in Canada where the apprentice period for the same occupation is a year to a year and a half longer in some provinces than in others. There is no logical or justifiable basis for such a situation."

Apprenticeship is defined in the booklet as "an organized program of training for a specific skilled trade embodying the following features: (1) an agreement or indenture

in written form; (2) a definite period of apprenticeship; (3) a fixed scale of wages with progressive increases; (4) a schedule of work processes; (5) provision for technical class instruction; (6) provision for trade tests and examinations; (7) a ratio of apprentices to journeymen; (8) adequate supervision and records; (9) joint representation of employers and organized labour on all boards and committees."

As defined in the Dominion of Canada Apprenticeship Agreement, an apprentice is "a person at least 16 years of age who enters into a written agreement with an employer to learn a skilled trade requiring a minimum of 4,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment and which provides a program of practical experience and related technical instruction for such person."

Beginnings of Apprenticeship in Canada

Until some 20 years ago Canadian industry depended largely on immigration from Great Britain and other Western European countries, for its skilled craftsmen. It is asserted that "the majority of employers followed a hit and miss plan of training, optimistically hoping to obtain skilled workers which some other employer had trained." Such legislation as there was, was of a "medieval character and reminiscent of the Elizabethan poor laws. In Prince Edward Island any infant of twelve might be indentured as an apprentice until the age of 21, and was to be taught the three R's. Penalties were provided for any person who permitted an apprentice in his house to play dice, cards, and drink intoxicating liquor. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there was similar legislation, with the additional proviso: 'That the overseers of the poor might bind as an apprentice, the infant children of anyone who has become a public charge on the parish.' The master must instruct his apprentice to read, write and cypher. In New Brunswick, no person could sell to an apprentice on credit. Any complaints about apprentices were heard before a Justice of the Peace, and one month in jail was a penalty for any misbehaviour."

Credit is given in the booklet to the employers and trade unions of the construction industry in Ontario "for the first real Government legislation and assistance." As a result of an experimental plan of apprenticeship financed and operated jointly by the employees and the unions, Ontario, in 1928, passed the "first genuine Appren-

ticeship Act in Canada, applicable to the building trades only." Provision was made for levying an assessment against employers to help defray the cost of class training of apprentices for two months in each of the two years of apprenticeship. This assessment was discontinued during the depression of the early 1930's and the number of apprentices fell off rapidly, reaching a low of 319 in 1935. In 1936, motor vehicle repair, hairdressing and barbering were added to the list of designated trades.

In British Columbia the Apprenticeship Act was proclaimed in 1935 and followed the Ontario legislation closely. Some plans, started privately by industry, conform to the provincial apprenticeship regulations, use the provincial indenture form and register apprentices with the provincial apprenticeship authorities.

Nova Scotia enacted legislation, also similar to that of Ontario, in 1936. However, "it was very limited in its actual application until recent years."

In 1937, the National Employment Commission appointed by the Dominion Government, recommended the establishment of a Branch of the Federal Department of Labour, to promote apprenticeship in the provinces in accordance with the basic standards outlined by the Commission. Some assistance was granted to the Ontario Government under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, but it was in 1944 that Dominion-Provincial co-operation in this field commenced on a broad scale under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act. This Act enabled the Governor in Council to authorize the Minister of Labour to enter into apprenticeship agreements with the provinces. As a result of such agreements, Apprenticeship Acts were passed in 1944 by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. However, the Act is non-operative in the last named province."

Provincial Administrative Machinery

In each of the provinces, except Ontario and Quebec (the Quebec Apprenticeship Act is "so radically different" from that of the other provinces that it is dealt with in a separate section of the booklet) the Act provides for the appointment of an Apprenticeship Board or Commission, usually of five to seven members with representation from the Departments of Education and Labour and equal representation by employers and labour. In Ontario, apprenticeship is under the general direction of the Industry and Labour Board of the Provincial Department of Labour.

In the provincial Acts of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia the duties of the Board, or Commission, are not specifically outlined. Elsewhere they include the following: (1) to prescribe the form of indentures; approve and register indentures and cancellations; (2) issue certificates; (3) prescribe the composition and powers of advisory committees; (4) supervise the payment of fees; (5) prescribe the nature of class training and qualifications of apprentices; (6) arrange for trade tests and examinations; (7) prescribe the records that are required to be kept. In addition to these duties, which are common to the provinces enumerated, others having application to individual provinces are outlined in the booklet.

Trade advisory committees "have been found invaluable in all provinces and increasing use is being made of their services.

All provincial acts provide for the appointment of a Director of Apprenticeship, and such other staff as may be necessary. The duties of the Director include the following: (1) keep registration of apprentices; (2) enquire as to compliance with the Act; (3) promote apprenticeship in industry; (4) assist industry in establishing a permanent system of training apprentices; (5) provide information for the Minister, apprenticeship board and advisory committees; (6) collaborate with the educational authorities regarding technical training; (7) submit annual report to the Minister; (8) other duties concerning the Act as prescribed by the Minister.

Field Supervision

Field supervision of apprentices is "a most essential feature of any well organized program," enabling the provincial authorities to ensure that training standards are being complied with and that the apprentices are giving satisfactory service, and to adjust disputes or difficulties. Under an amendment to the Apprenticeship Agreement early in 1948 the Dominion may contribute financially to this work; and field supervisors have been appointed in all provinces except Nova Scotia.

Designated Trades

The number of "designated trades" varies from province to province. In practically all acts there is a section to the effect that no person can be an apprentice in a designated trade except in accordance with the regulations of the Act and, further, that no person eligible for apprenticeship can be employed in a designated trade for more than three months except under a contract of apprenticeship approved by the

Act. Provision does exist, however, in some of the provincial Acts, for exceptions to the above to be authorized by the Board or approved by a special permit. Such special cases are usually restricted to those employed in specialized or repetitive work.

Trades Designated under Provincial Apprenticeship Acts, and Apprentices Registered

JUNE 30, 1948

| | Trades Designated | Apprentices Registered |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Nova Scotia | 19 | 284 |
| New Brunswick | 25 | 297 |
| Quebec | 25 | ... |
| Ontario | 14 | 6,780 |
| Manitoba | 19 | 731 |
| Saskatchewan | 17 | 417 |
| Alberta | 15 | 1,409 |
| British Columbia | 25 | 1,825 |
| Total | | 11,743 |

The Indenture

All provincial acts call for a written indenture on a form approved by the apprentice authorities, and also for the registration of each contract of apprenticeship.

In the indenture, the apprentice and/or his parent assume the following obligations in all provinces:—

1. He binds himself as an apprentice in the trade of — for a period of — to serve faithfully and obey all reasonable demands of the employer. In addition to the above, the following obligations are assumed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

- (i) To attend all prescribed classes.
- (ii) Not to absent himself from work without permission.
- (iii) Not to cause damage or waste to the property of the employer.

In all provinces the obligations of the employer are as follows:—

1. To receive the apprentice for the period stated and to teach, or cause to be taught, to him the trade specified. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia there is the further obligation that he will be subject to the conditions in the apprenticeship standards and other regulations of the act. In Nova Scotia there are several further obligations.

All indentures specify the wages to be paid and the increases to be given from time to time. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia also specify the hours of work. In Nova Scotia the indenture also includes an outline of the schedule of practical work

processes to be learned and the curriculum of technical class instruction to be followed. In New Brunswick all these items are covered in standards for each individual trade.

Training of Apprentices

Apprenticeship training, the booklet notes, may be divided into two parts: (1) Practical experience in manipulative or hand skills; (2) related theoretical and technical instruction or more simply—"skills and knowledges." The first of these could be acquired in a special class in the school, or on the job with an employer. The second ordinarily can be given only in a class.

The booklet points out that training in a class cannot itself turn out a finished mechanic; but must be supplemented with work experience on the job.

"At the same time experience gained across Canada in war emergency training and veterans' rehabilitation has demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that greater trade competency can be acquired in class than in the same period working on the job, provided that the class instructor is not only a competent tradesman but has the teaching ability to impart his knowledge to the class in a clear and systematic way.

"The reasons for this are: (1) that all good mechanics with an employer are not necessarily good instructors; (2) when training and production are carried on together both suffer, but the former to a greater extent; (3) the breadth of experience any apprentice can obtain on the job, necessarily depends on the types of work the employer has in his shop from time to time, so that an apprentice may never have an opportunity of learning some of the specialized units of the work; (4) there is an inevitable tendency for an employer, in the interests of production, to retain an apprentice on certain routine or elementary types of work for a long time after such work has ceased to have any training value.

"In all apprentice plans under provincial legislation, the great bulk of the practical training is given on the job. But the class training which is being given in all provinces has proven most valuable, not only for the technical and theoretical instruction, but also as a means of filling in any gaps in the practical trade experience the apprentices have had on the job."

Noting that methods vary in the different provinces, the booklet outlines the situation in each.

(Early in January it was announced that in order to encourage the pre-employment training of apprentices, authority had been granted to amend the Dominion-Provincial Apprenticeship Agreements to permit the Dominion to give financial assistance for such training. A summary of the amending Order appears at the conclusion of this article.)

Apprenticeship in Quebec

Apprenticeship in many industries in Quebec is carried on under Government supervision, as provided by decrees made under the Collective Agreements Act, 1941. These decrees are administered by "parity committees" representative of employers and unions. The Apprenticeship Assistance Act of 1945, administered by the Provincial Department of Labour, provided a more systematic and better-supervised plan for training apprentices. Autonomous Apprenticeship Commissions set up in suitable areas make agreements with institutions under the Specialized Schools Act, or the Trade Schools Act, give courses of training to apprentices and determine conditions of apprenticeship, subject to the approval of the parity committee concerned. The plan is financed jointly by the Provincial Department of Labour and associations of employers and workers respectively. Up to the present, 15 commissions have been established for different trades and areas in the province.

The minimum age of entry is 16, except for moulders and boiler makers, where it is 20. The maximum age of entry is 25, except for printers, 20, and barbers, 30. No maximum age of entry has been set for motor mechanics. As in the other provinces, Quebec has given special attention to training apprentices for the building trades, and specific, detailed provisions have been set up for training in the printing trades.

Listed in the appendices are designated trades and the names and addresses of the several provincial Directors of Apprenticeship; the number of apprentices registered, classified by trades and also by provinces as at June 30, 1948, and the standards for ratios, wages and length of apprenticeship, established by each of the provinces.

Federal Assistance to Apprenticeship

Although apprenticeship is under the jurisdiction of the provinces, it is recognized that an adequate supply of apprentices is a matter of national importance. Consequently, the Dominion Government in

1944, entered into ten-year apprentice agreements with each of the provinces, except Prince Edward Island and Quebec, by which the Dominion matched dollar for dollar, certain approved provincial expenditures on vocational training. The Rehabilitation training program for war veterans was carried out co-operatively by the Dominion and the provinces, but the Federal Government assumed responsibility for all of the financial outlay.

In 1945, the Dominion made available to the provinces some \$30,000,000 over a period of ten years, for building, equipping and operating vocational schools, on condition that the provinces accepting this offer contribute on a dollar for dollar basis for this work. Up to the end of September, 1948, over \$7,000,000 of Dominion funds had been allocated for this work. There are, however, prescribed standards to which the Provincial Apprentice Acts and Regulations must conform, if Dominion financial assistance is to be granted. These are enumerated in the booklet and involve both the nature of the apprenticeship program and its administration in the province concerned.

Private Plans in Industry

An important section of the booklet is devoted to descriptions of private apprentice training programs that have been put into operation by several important Canadian industrial concerns. Among these are: Canadian Pacific Railway; Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B.C.; Consumers Gas Company of Toronto; McKinnon Industries, St. Catharines; Toronto Transportation Commission; Dominion Engineering, Lachine; Canadian Westinghouse, Hamilton; Canadian General Electric, Peterborough; Ford Motors of Canada, Windsor.

Apprenticeship in Great Britain

Sketching the history and development of apprentice training in Great Britain, it is stated in the booklet that apprenticeship originated in the British Trade Guilds of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It was "the foundation for that skill and pride in craftsmanship which built up British industries." The earliest apprenticeship systems were designed for an era of small, local industries. "The employer was responsible, not only for the class training of the apprentices who lived with him, but also for their education, morals and general conduct." The period of apprenticeship was long, sometimes up to ten years, and as a rule no wage was paid.

The guild system broke down in the sixteenth century, and with the passing of the Statute of Artificers in 1563 a system of state control of apprenticeship was inaugurated which lasted until the industrial revolution some 250 years later. The advent of machinery and the factory system in industry led to a repeal of rigid state control, and since 1814 apprenticeship in Britain has been on a voluntary basis.

"Apprenticeship (in Great Britain) has continued to be the chief method of training in those industries where a high degree of manual skill is essential, such as the metal trades, shipbuilding, printing and the building trades." However, piece-work payment and job-breakdowns in large industrial plants have at times impeded a wider acceptance of apprenticeship programs. As a result, employers in some classes of industry have combined to promote apprenticeship and have in recent years set up committees, or councils, to study the problem and make recommendations. There has thus been "a growing tendency to indenture an apprentice to an industry, rather than to an individual employer." Standards have been set and there is a renewed insistence on thorough training, with increasing use being made of technical colleges. Some firms have established their own apprentice training schools. The starting age for apprentices is being gradually raised to fourteen, or even sixteen years of age and the age at completion is usually set at 21. Joint committees of employers and labour in the industry are responsible for formulating and carrying on apprentice training, with assistance, but not control, from the Departments of Education and Labour.

Since the close of World War II, it is stated that plans for training apprentices have been stepped up in Britain, especially for those whose apprenticeship had been interrupted by war service. These were given time credits and higher wages, which were paid in part by the State, for a maximum period of two years. Special study was given to apprenticeship in the coal mining industry, but "an indenture system was found to be neither practical nor desirable." A preliminary course of one year was given, followed by one year at specialized types of work. Apprenticeship for ship-building was controlled by a collective agreement with national and local joint committees and with part-time classes held on the employer's time.

In 1945, the building and construction industry adopted a national plan of apprenticeship and registration. The period of

apprenticeship was set at five years, but with generous time credits given for work in technical schools and a probationary period of six months. Compulsory attendance is required at part-time classes held on the employers' time. The wages paid to apprentices vary from 25 per cent of the journeyman's wage for 15-year-old apprentices up to 87½ per cent for 21-year-old apprentices. Although an objective of 25,000 new apprentices each year has been set, the average at present is about 23,000. Under the British Education Act of 1944, full time pre-employment classes lasting two or three years have been set up for the building trades in technical colleges.

Apprenticeship in South Africa

The booklet points out that prior to the passage of the Apprenticeship Act in 1922, there was very little apprenticeship in the South African Union. That Act, it is stated, "served as a model for some of the first Acts passed in the provinces of Canada." It applies only to some fifteen designated trades and the usual period of apprenticeship is five years. However, time credit is given to those with prior technical school training in the trade. A central committee, representing employers and labour, recommends to the Minister the number of apprentices to be employed, but the Act definitely stipulates that these shall not be restricted with a view to limiting the number of future journeymen.

Apprentices are allotted to an employer, not in a ratio to the number of his journeymen, but in proportion to his facilities for training them. The Departments of Education and Labour co-operate in supplying compulsory technical class training on a part-time basis of from four to eight hours a week, half of which is on the employer's time and half on the apprentice's. The operating cost of the schools is paid by the State. The minimum age of entry is 16 and the maximum age for completion is 26. It is pointed out that "as compared with Canada, the number of apprentices (in South Africa) is very much greater—mainly in the building trades, engineering, motor mechanics, printing and hair-dressing."

Apprenticeship in New Zealand

New Zealand passed an Apprentice Act in 1923. In 1944, a Royal Commission on Apprenticeship was appointed and several of its recommendations were embodied in the Apprenticeship Amendment Act of 1946. Under this Act a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners were appointed and provi-

sion made for an expansion of local committees. Apprentice orders were made Dominion-wide instead of local, and provision was made for indenturing apprentices to industry, or to the State, as well as to an individual employer.

Shop apprentices can be transferred from one employer to another and where such transfers are made they are not included in the ratio of the receiving employer. Apprentices may also be transferred to a Department of the Dominion Government for training. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen is set for the industry, as a whole, and the number allotted to any one employer is determined by the employer's training facilities. All apprentices must undergo technical training, either in classes at technical colleges or in centres established by the industry, the employers contributing to the operating costs. Provision is also made in the Act for adult apprenticeship (those over 18 years of age) and for females. The period of apprenticeship is five years.

It is stated that in 1947, New Zealand had over 12,800 registered apprentices in some 36 trades, mainly in the building trades, engineering, motor mechanics, coach building, furniture, printing, baking and boot-making.

Apprenticeship in Australia

It is stated that the division of authority on apprenticeship between the Commonwealth and the Australian States "is not altogether clear," and, as a result, there have been conflicting opinions in jurisdictional matters. While the effective control and regulation of apprenticeship appear to rest with the States, the Commonwealth authorities are empowered to make apprenticeship awards.

Apprenticeship is compulsory for those trades (over 50 in number) brought under the authority of the Act in designated schedules or in apprenticeship awards. The period of apprenticeship is usually five years and technical class instruction is compulsory in most States for periods of from four to eight hours per week, generally in the employer's time. Most of these classes are held in technical colleges. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen usually varies from one to two up to one to five, and the minimum age of entry is 14, except in two States where it is 15 and 16 respectively. The total number of registered apprentices in Australia is greater than in Canada, both absolutely and in proportion to the population.

Apprenticeship in the United States

In the United States apprenticeship is under State jurisdiction, and some of the States have had apprenticeship legislation for many years. In 1937, however, Congress decided that the training of all-round skilled workers was a matter of national concern and established the Federal Apprenticeship Service by means of enabling or permissive legislation. Thus the basis of the policy is that apprenticeship should be voluntary, mutually satisfactory to employers and employees and developed jointly. A Federal committee, representing management, labour and education, develops standards and policies and a large field staff assists the States and industry in formulating programs. In addition, national joint committees of management and labour have been set up by some interested industries to work out national standards for their respective trades.

The basic standards drawn up by the Federal Service cover more than 100 trades requiring at least 4,000 hours to learn, with apprenticeship periods of from two to six years. The wage scale established provides for an average of 50 per cent of the journeyman rate over the whole period of apprenticeship. Related technical class instruction is required for at least 144 hours per year. Apprenticeship agreements must be in writing and are subject to review by the State Apprenticeship Council. By 1947, over 20 States had passed Apprenticeship Acts embodying Federal standards. By the summer of 1948, there were over 28,500 apprentice programs, with 200,000 apprentices registered in 96,000 establishments in the United States.

N.B. Copies of the booklet *Apprenticeship in Canada* may be obtained free of charge from The Training Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Encouragement of Pre-Employment Training for Apprentices

With the completion of veterans' rehabilitation training, vocational training and apprenticeship authorities have been keenly aware that it is of primary importance that the intake of civilian apprentices be increased, particularly for the building and construction industry.

At a conference of the Regional Directors of Canadian Vocational Training and the Provincial Directors of Apprenticeship held in Ottawa in October, 1948 (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1393) a resolution was passed requesting that the Apprenticeship Training Agreement be made more flexible with respect to the length of apprentice training in full-time classes.

In compliance with this request, an Order in Council (P.C. 5517) was adopted on December 21, 1948, giving authority to the Minister and through him to the Training Branch of the Department of Labour, to amend the Apprenticeship Agreements made between the Dominion and the provinces under the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942. The amendments are, of course, subject to the approval of each of the provinces.

The effect of the amendments will be to allow a person to take class training prior to commencing his apprenticeship instead of being allowed only a maximum of three months in class during each year. The new agreement, if signed by the provinces, will still allow class training during apprentice-

ship, but will not permit more than three months' training for each year of apprenticeship.

The normal period of such pre-employment training will be about six months, but its actual duration will be determined by each province. On its completion, trainees will be trade-tested and given time-credit in the period of training approximately in accordance with the degree of trade competency attained, provided such credit would at least equal the length of the training period in class. The apprentice will then be eligible for a higher starting pay.

The amended agreements will be effective from January 3, 1949. To comply with the terms of the amendment, the numbers to be admitted to pre-employment training in each occupation must be set by the provincial apprentice authorities after consultation with the appropriate trade advisory committee. In this way, any overcrowding in certain occupations can be prevented. Then, too, in order to qualify for the Federal grant, apprentices must be at least 16 years old. Moreover, the length of the pre-employment training and the syllabi of instruction are to be determined by each province. It has been recommended by Federal training authorities that the syllabi should be drawn up by the Vocational Training Branch of the provincial Departments of Education and based

on analyses of the occupations as put forward by the appropriate employers and trade unions.

Basically, the amendments are designed to make apprenticeship more attractive, so as to induce more civilian young persons to enter the skilled trades, and to provide the machinery for speeding up their training to meet the growing demand for skilled craftsmen as quickly as possible. Pre-employment class training and the resultant better starting pay for apprentices are considered to be important factors in attaining these objectives. In addition, it is anticipated that there will be fewer cancel-

lations and lay-offs after indentureship, because of better screening of applicants before being placed in employment. Then, too, the position of instructors should be made secure, by providing them with steadier employment. This is expected to be reflected in improvements in instructional standards. The new plan, if and when it is accepted by the several provinces, will not preclude a continuance of class training during apprenticeship. Both methods of class instruction may be used if the provincial apprenticeship authorities so desire.

ILO—A YEAR OF CHALLENGE

by David A. Morse

Director-General, International Labour Office

"The ILO is responding actively and vigorously to the needs of ordinary men and women everywhere. . . ."

The LABOUR GAZETTE reprints herewith from the United Nations Bulletin a short survey of the work of the International Labour Organization by its recently appointed Director-General.

Nineteen Hundred and Forty-Nine is a critical year, a year of challenge in which men and women everywhere must not hesitate or falter, but must press forward to meet the new conditions of a changing world with vigour, with confidence, and with a positive and dynamic faith in themselves and in their future.

How is the ILO responding to this challenge? Is it meeting the needs of ordinary men and women everywhere, who seek better conditions of life and work based on economic prosperity and social justice? How are the peoples of the world responding to the challenge of the ILO? Are they coming together and, in a spirit of give and take and mutual understanding, moving steadily and side by side along the road towards social progress?

In this short survey of the work of the past twelve months and of the plans for the coming year, seen as a single process of continuous growth and development from a moment only three months after taking up office as Director-General, I shall try to sketch the outlines of ILO policy and action that lie behind the meetings of Conferences in Geneva and San Francisco and Montevideo, behind meetings of industrial committees and technical committees,

behind missions and reports and publications and all the administrative machinery that can so easily confound the man-in-the-street.

During this period, I took over the office of Director-General from Mr. Phelan, to whom the ILO owes so much and under whose guidance the ILO came through the war unscathed and strengthened, then remodelled and re-equipped itself to meet the changing conditions of the post-war era and took up an honoured place in the network of international organizations. Thus strengthened and re-equipped, the ILO is ready to move more and more into the field of operations and to tackle the immediate practical problems that are confronting countries in the labour and social fields.

Full Use of Manpower Resources

Foremost among the questions on which the ILO has been actively engaged during the past year and on which it will intensify its work in 1949 is the problem of manpower, which in one form or another is acute in all parts of the world. One of the major factors underlying economic and

social reconstruction and development today is the training and full utilization of the manpower resources of the world, and the ILO is pursuing a vigorous and co-ordinated plan of action aimed at contributing in a concrete and practical manner to this end.

This problem has many aspects, including the organization of employment services, provision and development of facilities for vocational and technical training, exchange of trainees between countries, migration, statistics on manpower surpluses and deficits, and job classification. The ILO is dealing with these questions on a world-wide scale, on a regional basis, and also as they arise in particular industries, and at all times with the full participation of the representatives of employers' and workers' organizations whose experience and co-operation are essential to the success of any program in the field of manpower.

This year the International Labour Conference continued the world-wide activities of the ILO in this field, already well developed as regards vocational training, and laid down detailed provisions for the organization of employment services. Next year the Conference will carry its work a step further and will deal with the questions of vocational guidance and migration for employment.

Aid in European Recovery

However, each region of the world has its own specific problems in this field, and the ILO is adapting these world-wide standards, and developing and expanding its activities to meet their special needs. In Europe this work has been developed during the past year at the request of its regional organizations and will be intensified in the coming months. The immediate urgent problem in Europe is to make the fullest possible use of existing manpower resources to speed up economic reconstruction.

Much has already been accomplished by the ILO in gathering information on labour surpluses and deficits and in job classification for the use of governments anxious to organize the exchange of workers, and also in the collection and dissemination of information on technical training. To this will be added in the coming months further activities relating to employment service organization and to technical training and exchange of trainees, in which certain operational tasks will be undertaken to assist governments directly in their own plans.

In Asia technical training is a fundamental requisite for all programs of

economic development. An ILO expert recently carried out, in collaboration with ECAFE, a special survey of the needs for technical training and of the facilities to meet them, and made recommendations for their improvement. To carry this work further, I drew up a program of immediate action to go before the Governing Body of the ILO in early December, and which I am confident will make a practical contribution to the improvement of training facilities in Asia. As this work develops, it will be possible to decide where vigorous action might be taken by the ILO on other aspects of manpower problems which are acute in Asia.

In Latin America also there is a shortage of trained technical personnel. The ILO is therefore sending an expert to Latin America in the immediate future to survey, in collaboration with ECLA, the needs and facilities, within and without the region, for technical training, and to make recommendations on the basis of which it will be possible to draw up concrete proposals for practical action by the ILO. Migration from Europe to Latin America is a further problem which is receiving most careful and urgent consideration today, and particular attention will be directed to it at the Fourth Labour Conference of American States Members of the ILO to be held in Montevideo in the spring of 1949.

As part of its policy to study the major questions of social and labour policy as they arise in individual industries, the ILO has given special consideration in the past year, through its industrial committees, to the problems of recruitment and training in the textiles and petroleum industries and has made specific recommendations on the means of solving them. Next year special attention will be given to the problem as it arises in the construction industry and in coal mining.

In the execution of this comprehensive program the ILO must, however, ensure that it is integrated with the related work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies so that the fullest and most intelligent use is made of the resources of international organizations expended in this field. I have therefore invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the other Specialized Agencies to send representatives to meet with me in Geneva early in 1949 to examine this program in order to explore the contribution which the United Nations, including its Regional Commissions and other Specialized Agencies, might be able to make to implement and complete it, and, reciprocally, the contribu-

tion which the ILO can make to their related programs.

There are many obstacles to be overcome in the execution of this program. It is a challenge to the ILO, but I am confident that it will meet and rise above them, that it will make a concrete contribution to economic reconstruction and development—and thus to peace and stability—upon which basis alone the ultimate aims of the ILO may progressively be achieved.

If I have dwelt at some length on the manpower program of the ILO, it should not be supposed that the work of the ILO on other social and labour questions is not being followed up vigorously at the same time.

Industrial Relations

A vital and urgent problem in the industrial life of many countries today is the question of freedom of association and industrial relations, one of the principal questions which has been dealt with in the ILO from the outset. It is at present under active consideration by the International Labour Conference as a result of a request which the Economic and Social Council addressed to the ILO in the spring of 1947. After a preliminary discussion in 1947, the Conference in 1948 adopted an international convention guaranteeing freedom of association, which marks a major advance in the labour field.

In 1949 the Conference will continue consideration of the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively, and will begin to deal with other important aspects of industrial relations, including collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations.

Special consideration has been given in 1948 to the problems of industrial relations as they arise in the chemical industry, the textiles industry, and the petroleum industry, and will be extended in 1949 to the construction industry. The ILO has also been studying the development of industrial relations in the particular conditions of the different regions, and at the Montevideo Conference will discuss the problems relating to the adjustment of labour disputes as they arise in the countries of Latin America.

Wages

Another aspect of labour and social policy which is of immediate interest to men and women workers everywhere today is the question of wages. At San Francisco the

Conference had an opportunity to survey the whole problem of wages in all its aspects and gave particular attention to labour clauses in public contracts and the protection of wages, which it will continue during the coming year. The questions of a guaranteed wage and of equal pay for equal work will also be receiving special attention in coming months. Wage regulation and the introduction of measures to enhance the earnings of primary producers are important problems of immediate concern to agricultural and other workers in Asia; these are being studied in connection with the preparations for the First Asian Regional Conference of the ILO which is to be held in the near future.

Safety and Health

Measures for the safety of workers and for the protection of their health are a fundamental element in proper conditions of work. A comprehensive Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments for the guidance of governments was adopted at a recent technical conference of the ILO, and in 1949 a similar conference will consider a detailed Code of Safety Regulations in Coal Mines, which has been in the course of careful preparation for some time.

Silicosis and other dust diseases have wrought terrible havoc among workers in certain industries, and a special conference on pneumoconiosis is being held in Australia in 1949 to study measures to protect workers from these dangers. In addition, the ILO has given particular consideration to safety and health measures for workers in the petroleum industry, as part of its study of conditions in individual industries.

Space does not permit me to indicate in detail the work of the ILO in other fields, including social security, women's work, the protection of children and young persons, maritime labour, and agricultural labour, on which work has continued unceasingly, nor to do more than mention the missions which have been sent to many countries of the world to advise governments on various aspects of labour and social policy. In particular, an Office mission was sent to Greece at the invitation of the Greek Government in 1948 to survey the social and labour legislation of Greece and to make recommendations concerning it. The mission has made a full report on its work which will soon be published. A similar request has recently been received from the Turkish Government, which it hopes to meet at an early date.

Regional Activities

I have already mentioned different examples of the regional work of the ILO, but I should like for a moment to underline this important development of ILO policy to meet the individual needs of different parts of the world.

The ILO is at present studying intensively certain social and labour problems which are of special urgency for Latin America. These include the question of industrialization, with special reference to factories, bearing upon the efficiency of the labour force, including, particularly, training and health conditions; also conditions of life and work of indigenous populations of American countries and conditions of employment of agricultural workers, in addition to migration and the adjustment of labour disputes to which reference has already been made. These will be given further consideration at the Fourth Labour Conference of American States Members of the ILO which will meet in Montevideo in the spring of 1949.

Special attention is likewise being given to fields of labour and social policy, which are of immediate concern to the countries of Asia. These include in particular technical training, labour inspection, welfare facilities, co-operation, and wage regulation. The First Asian Regional Conference of the ILO will devote special attention to them; and in preparation for that Conference a technical conference on labour

inspection in Asian countries was recently held in Ceylon, and an Office mission is at present in Asia to obtain first-hand information on these questions.

It is difficult to paint on such a small canvas a full picture of the varied activities of the ILO at the present time. However, I feel that sufficient indication has been given to the outlines of ILO policy and action during 1948 and 1949 to show that, through its current work on manpower, including employment service organization, training and migration, trade union rights, and industrial relations, wages, safety, and health, and its special emphasis on the development of regional activities to meet the special needs of each region, the ILO is responding actively and vigorously to the needs of ordinary men and women everywhere.

What is of the utmost importance is that the people of the world are accepting the challenge of current trends and meeting together in the ILO. With their support the possibilities of future action by the ILO are boundless. It has its roots in the people. Its aims are those of ordinary men and women everywhere. With their support, and in active collaboration with the United Nations and with other specialized agencies, I am confident that the ILO will play an increasingly important part in building a world of peace and social justice.

107th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

Carrying out its task of planning and directing the work of the ILO, the Governing Body decided to expand the work of the Organization in the field of manpower; dealt with the agendas of the next two sessions of the General Conference; studied the work of a number of ILO committees; and made plans for future meetings.

Canada was represented at the 107th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, held in Geneva, December 8-11, by Mr. Paul Coté, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour, as substitute for Mr. Arthur MacNamara, the Canadian Government member. Mr. A. H. Brown, Department of Labour, acted as alternate to Mr. Coté; and Mr. Paul Renaud, Department of External Affairs, was adviser.

Election of Officers

Mr. Shamaldharee Lall, of the Ministry of Labour of India, was elected as Chairman of the Governing Body for the ensuing year. Mr. Lall succeeds Mr. Luis Alvarado of Peru. Mr. Léon Jouhaux, France, and Sir John Forbes Watson, United Kingdom, were elected Vice-Chairmen by the Workers' and Employers' groups, respectively.

Manpower and Vocational Training

Proposals looking towards an expanded manpower program for the ILO, on both a world-wide and regional scale, were put before the Governing Body by the new Director-General, Mr. David Morse.

The Governing Body endorsed Mr. Morse's view that United Nations activities in the field of manpower, including migration and vocational training, should be co-ordinated under the ILO; and authorized him to discuss this matter with the UN Co-ordinating Committee.

The principal object of the ILO's manpower activities in Europe is to help countries to make the fullest possible use of existing manpower resources in order to assist in economic recovery.

In accordance with directions given by the Governing Body last March (L.G., July, 1948, p. 723), the ILO has been compiling information on manpower surpluses and deficits, job classifications, and technical training, for the use of Governments interested in the exchange of workers.

Mr. Morse's new proposals include the development of systems of training of supervisors within industry, the international exchange of trainees, sponsoring of training films, the convening of meetings of experts from European countries, and other measures related to training, migration, employment service organization, and manpower generally.

Activities in the manpower field were also suggested for Asia and Latin America, in some sections of which there is great need for developing a more skilled and productive labour force.

The Governing Body gave approval to a number of specific proposals by the

Director-General; others will be submitted in more detail at the next session in February.

Application of Conventions in Federal States

Of particular interest to Canada was the inclusion of a new Order in the Standing Orders giving effect to the decision of the last ILO Conference to provide that when the Office sends out to the Member States a questionnaire relating to a proposed Convention, it shall include a question requesting the Federal States to indicate whether the subject matter of the proposed Convention would be regarded by them as being appropriate for Federal action or appropriate in whole or in part for action by the constituent units of the Federation.

Eight States of Chief Industrial Importance

Upon the report of the officers of the Governing Body, Italy was designated as the eighth state of chief industrial importance and Belgium was elected in place of Italy as one of the other eight States on the Governing Body.

The eight states of chief industrial importance are each entitled to a non-elective seat on the Governing Body. The other eight Government seats are filled at a triennial election by the International Labour Conference, as are the eight Employers' and Workers' seats.

The eight non-elective seats are now occupied by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, India, China, Canada, Brazil and Italy.

CALENDAR OF ILO MEETINGS

| | | Place |
|---------------------|--|------------|
| 1949 | | |
| January 13-27 | 3rd Session, Permanent Migration Committee | Geneva |
| January 31 | Preliminary Meeting of Technical Experts on Safety in Coal Mines | Geneva |
| February 21-March 8 | 108th Session, Governing Body | Geneva |
| March 15 | 2nd Session, Building, Civil Engineering, and Public Works Committee | Rome |
| April 25 | 4th Regional Conference of American States Members | Montevideo |
| April 19-30 | 3rd Session, Coal Mining Committee | Pittsburg |
| May 18 | 3rd Session, Inland Transport Committee | Brussels |
| June 8-30 | 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference | Geneva |
| Dates not fixed | Preparatory Meeting of Technical Experts on Safety in Coal Mines | ..... |
| | Regional Asiatic Conference | China |

Proposed Revision of Maritime Conventions

The question of the possible revision of the Maritime Conventions adopted at the Seattle Conference of the ILO in 1946 was considered by a tripartite subcommittee of the Joint Maritime Commission last November. The subcommittee elected as its chairman Mr. V. C. Phelan, Department of Labour, Canada, who had been one of the Canadian Government Delegates to the Seattle Conference. It decided to recommend that four of the Maritime Conventions be revised in respect of a number of specific points; and urged that the Governing Body place these matters on the agenda of the next general session of the Conference, to be held at Geneva in June, 1949.

Over the opposition of the Employers' Group, the Governing Body accepted this suggestion. The four Conventions are Nos. 70 (Social Security for Seafarers), 72 (Vacation Holidays with Pay for Seafarers), 75 (Crew Accommodation) and 76 (Wages; Hours; Manning).

(The other items on the agenda of the June, 1949, Conference include various aspects of Industrial Relations; three Wages items; Vocational Guidance; Fee-Charging Employment Agencies; and Migration for Employment; as well as the standard items of Director-General's Report,

Financial and Budgetary Questions, and Application of Conventions.)

Agenda of 1950 Conference

An agenda was approved by the Governing Body for the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in 1950.

The four major items will be: Industrial Relations; Equal Pay for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Agricultural Labour; and Vocational Training of Adults including Disabled Persons. In addition the agenda will include the standard items of Director-General's Report, Financial and Budgetary Questions, and Application of Conventions.

Social Security

The Governing Body decided to establish the Correspondence Committee on Social Security as a permanent Committee of Experts on Social Security to meet as necessary but, in principle, not less frequently than once a year.

Mr. C. A. L. Murchison, Unemployment Insurance Commission, is Canadian member of this Committee.

Industrial Committees

The Governing Body approved a number of meetings of industrial committees for 1949. It also approved a statement on the status of industrial committees, the text of which is printed below.

The ILO and its Industrial Committees

Since their formation in 1945, the Industrial Committees of the ILO have played an increasingly important role in the work of the Organization. Composed of representatives of management, labour and government from the countries most directly concerned in each industry, the Committees have considered a wide range of problems applicable to each particular industry. Questions as to the scope of the Committee's work, and the form that their decisions should take, have been the subject of discussion recently by the Governing Body of the ILO, which at its 107th Session adopted the following statement clarifying the functions of the Committees.

The purpose of this document is (i) to explain the place of the Industrial Committees within the structure of the International Labour Organization, and (ii) on the basis of experience so far gained, to offer certain general guidance as to the way in which the work of the Committees should be developed in order that they may make their most effective contribution towards the work of the Organization as a whole.

The Main Structure of the ILO

The ILO is composed of the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body and the International Labour Office.

The International Labour Conference

The Conference is a world Assembly for labour and social questions which meets at least once a year. Each State Member

of the Organization is under the obligation to be represented at the meetings of the Conference by four delegates—two representing the Government, one representing Employers and one representing Workers. Governments nominate Employers' and Workers' delegates in agreement with the most representative organizations of employers and workpeople.

The principal function of the Conference is to discuss and adopt International Regulations embodying minimum labour standards. These Regulations take the form of International Treaties known as Conventions, or of Recommendations. These may be of a general character, or they may relate to particular industries.

The Conference also reviews annually the general international developments in the sphere of economic and social affairs.

The Governing Body

This body is composed of sixteen Government representatives, eight representatives of Employers and eight representatives of Workers. Eight Government members are representative of the States of chief industrial importance; the other eight, and the Employers' and Workers' representatives, are elected every three years by their respective groups at the Conference.

The Governing Body is generally responsible for the planning and direction of the work of the Organization and for framing the Budget. It fixes dates and agendas of meetings. It determines the composition and terms of reference of committees and acts as a co-ordinating agent. Under the Conference it is responsible for the conduct of business between Conferences and for making authoritative decisions binding on the Organization. It is similarly responsible for the relations of the Organization with the United Nations and other international organizations.

The International Labour Office

This is the permanent Secretariat of the Organization and is responsible to the Governing Body. It services meetings held under the aegis of the ILO, it collects and studies information derived from all parts of the world, prepares drafts of International Regulations, produces publications and undertakes technical missions to assist Governments. The Office has branch offices and correspondents in many countries. A special section of the Office has been set up to deal with the work of Industrial Committees.

Other Organs

Within this general framework, a place has been found for Regional Conferences, a Joint Maritime Commission, Tripartite Technical Conferences, Industrial Committees and Committees of Experts on various technical subjects. The deliberations of all these various organs are reported to the Governing Body, which decides the action most appropriate to be taken on them.

Objects of the Industrial Committees

Like other Committees, the Industrial Committees were set up by the Governing Body and report to it. They are new bodies. The first Committees were set up and met in 1945. Their object was to fill a gap in the structure of the ILO. The International Labour Conference effectively covers the field of general policy. These Committees are to provide machinery through which the special circumstances of the principal international industries can receive special and detailed consideration. By bringing together representatives of those engaged in the industries, the Committees afford an opportunity for the discussion of common problems on the international plane in the same way as within the individual countries.

Work of the International Labour Conference and of Industrial Committees

In the light of experience and in order to avoid any confusion between the work of the International Labour Conference and the Industrial Committees, the Governing Body has decided that the scope of the Industrial Committees should be defined as follows:—

- (a) primarily, the consideration of particular and practical problems of the industry with which the Committee is concerned;
- (b) secondarily, the consideration of general problems which have been decided by the International Labour Conference, but only in so far as they affect the industry with which the Committee is concerned;
- (c) thirdly, and exceptionally, the consideration of problems which have not been finally dealt with by the Conference, but only in so far as they affect the industry with which the Committee is concerned.

In order that Industrial Committees can achieve the objectives outlined by the Governing Body in the agenda approved for each meeting, subjects not on that agenda should not be discussed by the

Committee for the purpose of arriving at reports or resolutions unless by agreement of a majority of each of the three groups: Government, Employers and Workers.

The Governing Body also wishes to offer the following guidance. The distinction between questions affecting a particular industry and questions of a general character has caused some difficulty in the operation of Industrial Committees. In considering the relationship between the Committees and the Conference, the distinction between particular and general questions is, of course, only a rough and ready one. The Conference has dealt in the past, and will deal in the future, with detailed problems affecting particular industries for which international regulations are needed, although the Conference will, no doubt, have the benefit in suitable cases of the preparatory work of Industrial Committees. On the other hand, there will be some problems the consideration of which by Industrial Committees cannot be divorced from the more general aspects of the subject.

When Industrial Committees in the course of their examination of the problems of their own industries are dealing with subjects having a more general aspect, special care will be needed in two separate types of case in order to keep the respective functions of the Conference and of the Committees clearly defined:—

(1) *Where the question to be considered by the Committee has already been the subject of final consideration by the Conference.*

Clearly the Committees should proceed on the basis of the decisions arrived at by the Conference and not base their work on principles contrary to those decisions, but the application of the principles to the particular circumstances and problems of individual industries might well be a necessary task for them to undertake and one in which their special knowledge should give valuable results. Moreover, where circumstances have changed since the consideration by the Conference, they may wish to suggest to the Governing Body on the basis of the circumstances existing in their own industry reasons why the matter might be appropriate for re-examination by the Conference;

(2) *Where the questions are currently receiving the attention of the Conference.*

In order to avoid any undesirable duplication, the Governing Body will exercise discretion in placing such matters on the agenda of Industrial Committees and

will define clearly those aspects of the question which the Industrial Committee is to consider. In so far as they do appear on the agenda of Industrial Committees, it is clearly desirable that the Committees should not take action which would be regarded as prejudicing the deliberations of the Conference, and that they should proceed by way of a report to the Governing Body. At the same time the fact that the Governing Body has placed a subject on the agenda is a recognition that the Governing Body regards it as one of particular interest to the industry concerned and one that it is proper, within the limits of the agenda item, for the Committee to discuss. The work of a Committee on such subjects may in fact well be a means of giving valuable guidance and information to the Conference, based on practical considerations arising in an important international industry. It may be that an Industrial Committee can present to the Governing Body for transmission to the Conference a unanimous view on the subject appearing on their agenda. Alternatively, it may present in an agreed report the various views expressed by the members of the Committee.

There will also be cases where the general principles of a subject have not received and are not receiving the consideration of the Conference. In such cases, Industrial Committees may wish:—

- (a) to ask the Governing Body to consider the desirability of arranging for the subject to be dealt with by the Conference in its particular application to their industry; or
- (b) to suggest that the subject is of such general importance as to merit consideration by the Conference in its wider aspect.

Form of Industrial Committees' Conclusions

Whatever form may be taken by the conclusions reached by an Industrial Committee, the first essential is that those conclusions shall be the outcome of a full and free exchange of views between the members of the three groups. The actual form of the conclusions will largely be determined by the nature of the subject under discussion and the particular circumstances obtaining at the time when it is discussed. The conclusions of Industrial Committees have hitherto normally taken the form of resolutions. This is appropriate in some cases, but by no means in all. There have been subjects, and are likely to be more in future, in which real progress

and practical results will be achieved by framing agreed reports or memoranda designed to derive the fullest benefit from the special knowledge of the members of the Committee, and to lay a firm basis for further action by the interested parties, by the Committees themselves, by the Office, the Organization and other international authorities.

Resolutions, reports or memoranda will, in the first instance, be directed to the Governing Body. They may relate to such matters as the following:—

- (a) suggestions for application by the Employers' and Workers' organizations in the various countries including matters considered more appropriate for joint negotiation than for legislative action;
- (b) suggestions for the consideration of Governments;
- (c) suggestions concerning questions which the Governing Body may wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or other international organizations;
- (d) proposals for action by the International Labour Organization which may be settled by the Governing Body, referred to the International Labour Conference or to other conferences or committees of the Organization, or acted upon by the International Labour Offices;
- (e) proposals concerning studies and enquiries which the Office may be called upon to undertake;
- (f) recommendations as to the subjects which might be examined at future sessions.

The nature of the action to be taken on these conclusions will be determined by the Governing Body and reported to the Governments concerned and to the Industrial Committees.

Action by Governments and Employers' and Workers' Organizations

Certain action on the Committee's deliberations will be proper to the Office, the Governing Body or the Conference, but a great deal will depend on the individual Governments and Employers' and Workers' organizations concerned. Clearly this is so in the case of the meetings, for without goodwill on all sides, good results cannot be expected. It is also true in the particular countries. Governments will need to supply information and reports to the Office to enable the work of the Committees to be adequately prepared and followed up. Governments and Employers' and Workers' organizations acting together in their respective countries through the machinery deemed most appropriate will also need to pay due regard to the deliberations of the Committees if they are to result in improvement of labour and social conditions in their respective countries and throughout the world. To that end, the Committees in their deliberations will no doubt keep in mind what is reasonable and practicable and how far the measures they advocate are capable of wide application.

It must be emphasized that the successful operation of Industrial Committees within the framework of the International Labour Organization cannot be assured by the establishment of procedural rules. It is hoped that the general guidance given in this note will be helpful. More important, however, is the obligation which rests upon all concerned to promote a more widespread knowledge and appreciation of the aims and methods of the Organization and the determination to evolve a practical technique within that framework in the spirit of mutual co-operation.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Many of these rights have a special interest for labour. The text of the Declaration is printed below.

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world;

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people;

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law;

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations;

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge;

Now therefore the General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the

peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

(1) Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

(2) Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether this territory be an independent, Trust, Non-Self-Governing territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by-law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

FURTHER ACTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights will have as its next task the working out of international conventions in the field of human rights, and of measures of implementation or enforcement.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Chairman of the Human Rights Commission, described the acceptance by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as "only the first step."

She expressed the hope that at the next Assembly the first Covenant, including methods of implementation, would be presented and accepted.

"In the meantime," she continued, "a great satisfaction should permeate the thoughts of all men, for the great documents declaring man's inherent rights and freedoms which in the past have been written nationally, are now merged in an international, universal Declaration.

"Forty-eight nations, through their representatives in the United Nations,

have accepted this Declaration as a standard declaration of principles in the field of the rights and freedoms of man. In doing so, the nations have agreed that they would strive for the attainment of these standards. No nation voted against the Declaration, two nations were absent and eight abstained.

"Naturally, it is not a perfect document and being as it must be, a composite document to meet the thoughts of so many different peoples, there must be a considerable number of compromises.

"On the whole, however, it is a good document. We could never hope for perfection no matter how many times we revised a Declaration, for one could always see something a little better that one might do.

"For that reason, I think a beginning had to be made and in the light of experience, changes may be made in the future just as they have been made in the past in many of the other great documents of history."

Article 16

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education should be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and

friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

WORK OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH DIVISION, OTTAWA

The following article, reprinted from the Annual Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare, describes the services provided by the Department's Industrial Health Division during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, in seeking to improve the health and occupational environment of the working population.

Canada has become one of the leading industrial nations as a result of its industrial expansion during the war and post-war years. Between 1939 and 1946, the value of manufactured goods and foreign trade increased threefold, while the number of employees in manufacturing alone rose from 658,000 to 1,119,000. Today, persons gainfully employed in all occupations number about 4,800,000. The sickness rate of this vital section of our population is estimated to be nine days per annum, and represents a loss of over 500 million dollars to our national income.

The efforts of the Industrial Health Division are directed toward the alleviation of this important public health problem through the improvement of the health and occupational environment of the working population. To discharge this function, under Section 5 (b) (h) and (i) of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the division maintains

medical, nursing and laboratory staffs, which provide the following facilities:—

- (a) medical and nursing consulting services, for improving and promoting plant medical programs and for appraising industrial health problems;
- (b) laboratory services, for research and investigation of industrial health hazards;
- (c) education and technical information services, for promoting personal and plant health practices.

In co-operation with provincial departments of health, the division is applying its professional and technical facilities to various industrial health projects of a continuing or emergency nature.

The division also maintains contact with industrial health agencies abroad and holds membership on a number of national and international committees and associations dealing with various phases of industrial

health. Supplementing this part of the division's activities, an index of current literature is maintained and there is a constant flow of information on new developments in the industrial health field between the federal and provincial levels.

Co-operation with Provincial Authorities: Ontario

During the past fiscal year, the division collaborated with the Ontario Division of Industrial Hygiene in preparing a reference manual on occupational diseases. The manual includes a list of occupations in Canada, with a description of their actual and potential health hazards, and will be a reference guide for physicians who treat industrial workers. This publication contains certain features relating to industrial diseases in Canada which are not readily available from other sources.

Saskatchewan

With the assistance of the division's medical staff, the field unit conducted an environmental survey of certain industrial establishments in Saskatchewan. This included a study of working conditions, the potential health hazards related to materials and processes used, and the existing measures for health supervision. The field unit continued its survey of the carbon monoxide hazard in garages and began an investigation of environmental hazards among agricultural workers.

Alberta

The field unit continued its environmental survey of the coal mining industry in Alberta, to determine the extent of the silicosis hazard and to provide the basis for preventive measures in the field of legislation, engineering, and medical services. Environmental studies in other industries are being undertaken, in co-operation with various provincial agencies.

Nova Scotia

Investigation of the silicosis hazard in various industries was extended and X-ray examination of workers was undertaken by provincial authorities. In accordance with the original plan for the unit, full responsibility for its operation was assumed by the province at the end of the fiscal year and a permanent provincial division of industrial hygiene was established.

Medical Advisory Services

A series of lectures and demonstrations for industrial and public health nurses in the Ottawa-Hull area was sponsored by the division's medical and nursing staff. The

project was designed as an extension course for the nurses engaged, or interested, in industrial nursing, and will serve to promote similar courses in other centres. Details of the course were published in the *Industrial Health Bulletin* of the division, with excellent response from nursing groups throughout Canada and in the United States.

In co-operation with the Ontario Division of Industrial Hygiene, further steps to promote industrial nursing services in the Ottawa area were undertaken. Efforts are now being made to provide local industries with part or full-time nursing service through personnel of local nursing groups. In this way, procedures for group servicing of small industries are being developed which can be applied to many other parts of the Dominion where small industrial establishments predominate.

In the past year, members of the medical and nursing staff have delivered papers on health problems of Canada's working population to meetings of public health, medical and scientific associations, and at university courses. The staff also participated in conferences of various professional associations in Canada and the United States.

Education and Technical Information

The division continued its program of health education to industry and labour by distributing 150,000 copies of posters and pamphlets in French and English, through provincial health departments. Over 30,000 copies of the most recent pamphlet *Skin Diseases in Industry* were requested by various industries.

During the year, 35,000 copies per month of the division's *Industrial Health Bulletin* were distributed in Canada and abroad. This bulletin was supplied to all Canadian establishments having more than 15 employees, to 2,000 trade union locals, to provincial and professional agencies and to other interested bodies. A large correspondence with industrial and labour groups on the articles printed in the bulletin was a significant feature during the year.

A consultative service on industrial health problems was provided to federal government departments, provincial departments of health, private industry and individuals. During the past year, the division supplied information on the health hazards of solvents, the effectiveness of various methods for air purifications, environmental conditions, such as lighting, noise, ventilation and many other industrial health problems of local or national concern.

Laboratory Service

During the year the laboratory service of the division was directed toward technical solution of health problems having their origin in the working environment of the Canadian employee. This scientific approach to industrial health problems referred to federal level was combined with the medical and educational approaches to provide a broad co-ordinated attack on the causes of ill-health among Canadian wage-earners.

A major laboratory project undertaken during the year was the development of a simple device for estimating small quantities of methyl bromide in air. Methyl bromide is a highly volatile material and intensely toxic to the human being. It has a specific usefulness as an aircraft fire extinguisher, as a fumigating agent and as a refrigerant. To protect the health of employees who may be exposed to the vapour of methyl bromide, health authorities require to estimate the amount of the substance in workroom air. Because of its high toxicity not more than 50 parts of methyl bromide in 1,000,000 parts of air can be tolerated in a work space. The laboratory undertook to develop a device which would simply and accurately measure such small quantities. Successful completion of this project was in sight by the end of the fiscal year.

A contribution to the continuing national problem of silicosis was made through the medium of the division's laboratory service. This concerned one of the besetting difficulties in connection with prevention of silicosis among employees in the dusty trades—the difficulty of estimating the amount of silica in dust and working materials. The chemical method for estimating silica has always been lengthy and liable to a considerable range of error. Accordingly, advantage has been taken of the recent advances in the X-ray field, and during the year, a Geiger Counter X-ray spectrometer was acquired for the estimation of silica by the X-ray method. This modern device makes possible rapid estimations with high accuracy. Following its standardization, which was under way by the end of the year, analyses of dusts, rocks and other materials will be conducted for provincial industrial health agencies, as a service under section 5 (i) of the departmental Act.

Health problems associated with office machine work have come to the forefront of the industrial health field in the major industrial countries, during the post-war

period. In line with this broadening scope of industrial health, the laboratory of the division has been conducting a study among Hollerith machine operators in two dominion government departments. During the fiscal year, two lengthy reports on working conditions of such operators have been prepared for the departments concerned. One of these reports dealt with noise and the other with absenteeism and production in relation to environmental conditions.

Increasing attention directed toward the health of the federal civil servant has brought to light working conditions having technical aspects comparable to many occupations in Canadian industry. In order to provide full health protection for civil servants so engaged, the division has co-operated with the Civil Service Health Division of the department in evaluating these industrial-type working environments. The laboratory has carried out a survey of the air in the refinery section of the Royal Canadian Mint and has made recommendations to ensure an air supply free from toxic materials, such as tellurium, arsenic and selenium. Along the same lines, an environmental survey was undertaken at the Mines Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources, to ensure protection of health of laboratory personnel against possible exposure to radiation from ore concentrates and other materials handled.

The flow of scientific material related to health standards for working environments has accelerated markedly throughout the world during the post-war period. To keep pace with this flow, membership of divisional laboratory personnel on the Safety Code Correlating Committee of the American Standards Association was accepted during the fiscal year. Membership on the Committee on Maximum Allowable Concentrations of the same association continued. Information gained through the proceedings of these committees, and from scientific interchange with laboratories abroad, was supplied to various provincial health agencies.

The highly technical nature of the laboratory projects carried on during the fiscal year reflects the increasingly technical complexity of Canadian industry. Recent experience has demonstrated clearly that new chemical and physical agents introduced into manufacture generally bring with them some health problems requiring a technical solution. Strong emphasis has therefore been necessary at the laboratory level of the division's work.

COMPANY WAGE POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES

A survey undertaken at Princeton University investigates the influences that cause companies to decide on the level of wages they should pay.

Replies from employers indicate that wage policies and practices are "much more human and diverse than conventional theory postulates," and that company wage policy is "influenced and guided by a mixture of economic and non-economic factors."

"There are few subjects about which more is written and less is known than wages," the Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Industrial Relations, Princeton University, states in a report *Company Wage Policies*, issued in the autumn of 1948. (Research Report Series: No. 77.)

The report is based on data obtained in 1946 by questionnaire and interview from 107 manufacturing companies, considered to be fairly representative of American industry. In size they range from 80 to 300,000 employees. Eighty-eight are multi-plant companies, 79 having manufacturing operations in two or more labour-market areas. Only six of the firms are known to have been operating completely non-union. Most dealt with CIO or AFL unions.

The report, it is stated, is an "exploratory investigation without recommendations."

It attempts to supply answers to such questions as: What are the wage policies and practices of manufacturing firms? What basis or bases do companies use in determining plant wage levels and changes in plant levels? How consistently do companies follow selected criteria like the market, a job evaluation plan, worker productivity, or some other standard? How has company wage policy been affected by the spread of unionism and collective bargaining? What wage policies have firms found from experience to be unsatisfactory? What is company policy toward increased uniformity in wage scales between firms in the same industry?

Summary of Findings

It was found that, whatever their wage policies, practically all companies rely on private wage surveys. Of the companies included in the survey, half follow the policy of adjusting their wage scales to community levels, a fourth are guided by some combination of community and industry levels, and the remaining fourth are

equally divided between industry orientation of their wage scales and the application of a uniform scale in all plants of a multi-plant concern.

Of the replying companies, two-thirds reported that their scales were approximately equal to the average for the locality or for the industry; a third stated that their scales exceeded one or both of those averages. Only two firms indicated that their whole scale was below either community or industry levels, although a number of multi-plant concerns admitted that one or more of their plants were under one of those averages.

"The weaknesses of a policy of adjusting to community or prevailing rates have become increasingly evident, especially with widespread unionism and a series of 'wage rounds.' However, the policy still has a number of advantages for many firms, and those most aware of its weaknesses have been unable to develop a satisfactory alternative. The use of productivity measures as a basis for inter-company wage levels is not as yet generally practicable."

"Of the companies replying, one-third lead or desire to lead in general wage increases, one-third make wage-level changes at the same time as the rest of the industry, and the other third is about equally divided among (a) keeping in line with community changes; (b) following competitors; and (c) no consistent policy or pattern.

"Industry orientation of wage policy appears to have been increasing with greater inter-company co-operation in wage changes, partly as a result of trade unionism. Such orientation is especially prevalent in well-defined industries like oil, steel, rubber, meat-packing, automobile assembly, airframe manufacture, glass, marine transportation, railroads, and textiles. Multi-plant firms operating within the orbits of two or more such industries generally follow the separate industry patterns (sometimes national-union patterns)."

Increased labour organization since 1932 has been a significant influence on wage policy in many companies, where it has led to the adoption of specific and well-defined policies (including job evaluation), more consistent application of policies, and, it is stated, the abandonment by some companies of the policy of paying above community or industry rates or of attempting to lead in general wage increases. Some companies report that unions have considerably increased the costs or disadvantages of wage leadership.

"The aims of company wage policy are frequently expressed in terms of fairness, employee loyalty and satisfaction, and company prestige as well as in terms of labour supply and other economic factors," according to the replies. "Although generally such ethical and psychological factors have significant economic consequences, some firms seem to give them semi-independent consideration."

At the time the survey was made in 1946, the responding companies considered the most important factors in general wage increases to be wages paid by other firms, union pressures, and the cost of living. Interviews indicated that union pressure was more influential than some written replies seemed to indicate.

Dealing with the influence of labour supply on wage rates, the report states: "The real significance of labour-supply factors in wage policy and wage changes is difficult to assess by this type of survey. Three-fourths of the replying companies stated their wage-policy aims in terms that included influencing job applicants. Some 20 out of 63 answering firms mentioned 'shortages or surpluses of qualified labour' as an important, but not the most important, factor in wage-level changes, often explaining that such shortages were significant, however, only for some occupations (especially skilled trades) at particular times.

"Eight firms paying below the average of community or industry rates in some or all of their plants reported no special trouble in recruiting qualified labour, most of them giving such explanations as cleaner work, regular employment, and the existence of different labour markets in the same locality. Some companies paying above the average of community or industry levels doubt that they obtain and retain better labour as a result, and other companies that have ceased to follow a policy of paying above community or industry averages believe that they have suffered no relative disadvantage in the

labour market as a result of the elimination of such a wage differential."

Comparison of a company's policy on a variety of wage matters indicates that many firms do not consistently follow the market criterion of prevailing rates but, where there is a conflict, may instead adhere to a job-evaluation formula, a program of company-wide uniformity, some notion of fairness, or some measure of productivity, the report continues. "A number of companies frankly stated that with labour organization their policy was one of opportunism or of strategy that involved more than purely economic objectives such as profit maximization."

Implications for Wage Theory

The results of the survey, "although partly impressionistic and the expression of employer opinion," have some significant implications for wage theory, the report states.

"Clearly a significant gulf exists between company wage policies or practices and economists' wage theories. Industrialists follow policies and practices that not only disregard conventional wage theory but may actually run counter to it. Conventional wage theory, for example, neglects important influences and company considerations that have arisen as a result of widespread trade unionism. It also disregards non-economic considerations such as the stress that some companies place on ethical notions, employee loyalty, and company standing, as independent factors in wage determination.

"Orthodox wage theory runs in terms of economic forces bringing about a unique wage determination where demand and supply are equal. The company replies, however, clearly indicate that employers have been free to select where within a range of rates they wished to establish their scales. Prior to unionization, their location within the range was partly a matter of historical accidents and psychological desires that could not be adequately explained merely in economic terms. Unions, with their political considerations, have tended to make purely economic explanations of wage determination even more unsatisfactory.

"Any relationships between wage rates and labour supply for individual firms are obviously much more tenuous than conventional theory has assumed. The replies indicate considerable employer belief that a company differential of 5 or 10 per cent above industry or community levels could be eliminated without causing adverse effects on the supply of labour available

to that company. Other companies report that, especially for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, it is not necessary to pay as much as the dominant firms or industry in a community in order to obtain and retain high-grade labour.

"Employer wage policies and practices are much more human and diverse than conventional theory postulates. Employers do

not mechanistically follow a single principle or pattern. As the quotations indicate, company wage policy is influenced and guided by a mixture of economic and non-economic factors. The task of industrial relations research is to develop a more human and realistic theory of wages, based in part on an adequate understanding of employer behaviour."

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

Peace and harmony prevailed during December in most sections of industry coming under Dominion jurisdiction.

Introduction

The month of December was without unusual incident in the field of labour relations within the jurisdiction of the Federal Department of Labour. Industrial peace existed in almost all branches of industry, and, with the possible exception of ocean-going shipping, promised to continue well into the year 1949.

Of chief interest and importance among the industrial disputes settled during the month was one between the General Longshoremen's Union Local No. 273 of the International Longshoremen's Association and various steamship companies operating from Saint John, N.B., represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc. Some 3,000 longshore workers were involved.

Under the terms of the settlement, which was negotiated by the Department's Industrial Relations Officer for the Maritimes, an increase of 13 cents per hour was granted in the wage rates for handling general cargo, bringing the basic rates up to \$1.38 per hour for day work and \$1.48 per hour

for night work. A similar increase for handling bulk cargo brought the wage rates for such work up to \$1.48 and \$1.58 for day and night work respectively. A premium of 20 cents per hour above bulk cargo rates was granted for longshore work involving the handling of ammonium nitrate fertilizer. The men were also guaranteed a minimum of three hours' wages, instead of two hours' wages as formerly, when ordered out after 7:00 p.m. on week days, except when weather conditions prevent working or when a ship is finishing. Time and one-half rates of pay will be paid in future for work on Saturday afternoons and all evenings during the period from January 1 to April 30, while similar work during the period from May 1 to December 31 will continue to be paid for at double time rates of pay. For work in refrigerators, a premium of 10 cents per hour will be paid when work is performed at temperatures lower than 30 degrees Fahrenheit, instead of 26 degrees as formerly.

The following statement concerns the scope and administration of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and under the Conciliation and Labour Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board under the former Act.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until succeeded by the wartime Regulations in 1944.

Proceedings begun under the wartime Regulations are continued in so far as the services involved in such proceedings are authorized under the new Act. Likewise, decisions, orders and certifications given by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the new Act.

The Act applies to industries within Dominion jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations, and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions, for the consideration of complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively and of applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Minister that a party has failed to

bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Conciliation services are also provided by the Industrial Relations Branch under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. This statute empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour. From time to time, as required, a third article under this section will cover Conciliation Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Fredericton. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta; an officer stationed in Winnipeg covers the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; two officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; two officers in Montreal are assigned to the Province of Quebec and the officer resident in Fredericton, represents the Department in the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during the month of December. During the month, the Board received five applications for certification, held seven hearings, issued three certificates designating bargaining agents, ordered one representation vote, rejected two applications for certification and two requests for reconsideration of decision in certification cases.

Applications for Certification Granted

(1) Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., for a unit of employees of the Transit Tankers and Terminals, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., comprising licensed deck officers employed aboard the ss. *Transbay*, ss. *Transtream*, ss. *Transriver*, and ss. *Translake*. Masters were excluded from the bargaining unit.

(2) National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., for a unit of

employees of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., comprising employees aboard the D.E.V. *Beaverbrae* in the classifications of engineer officer, sanitary engineer, chief electrician and electrician. The chief engineer was excluded from the bargaining unit.

(3) Canadian Seamen's Union for a unit of employees of the Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company, Limited, comprising the unlicensed personnel employed aboard the ss. *Joseph Dubrule* and ss. *Levis*.

Representation Votes Ordered

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 45). Following an investigation of the application and a public hearing, the Board ordered a representation vote among

the clerical employees in the General Office, Angus Shops Stores of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Quebec, classified as clerk, stenographer, typist and office boy. (Returning Officer: R. Trepanier.)

Applications for Certification Rejected

(1) Canadian Navigators Federation and Transit Tankers and Terminals Limited, Montreal, Quebec (L.G., June, 1948, p. 575). Following an investigation of the application, a public hearing and a representation vote, the Board rejected the application, which covered deck officers and marine engineers, for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees affected.

(2) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Local 1005, and National Harbours Board, Montreal, Quebec (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 45). Following an investigation of the application, the Board rejected the application for the reason that the employees affected (yardmasters) were performing duties of a nature such as to exclude them from the coverage of the Act.

Requests for Reconsideration of Decision in Applications for Certification

The Board rejected the report of the Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company, Limited, for reconsideration of decision to certify the Canadian Navigators Federation (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1239).

The Board rejected the request of S. H. Rich, Canadian Pacific Railway Coal Contractor, Vancouver, for reconsideration of decision to certify the Brotherhood of

Maintenance of Way Employees (L.G., Oct., 1948, p. 1101).

Applications for Certification Received During the Month of December, 1948

(1) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for prevailing rates employees (monthly and hourly rated) employed by the National Harbours Board on the harbour at Quebec, P.Q. (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

(2) International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America Local 119, for freight line drivers employed by Biggar Brothers Freight Lines, Winnipeg, Manitoba. (Investigating Officer: R. H. Hooper.)

(3) The Association of Marine Employees for the licensed and unlicensed employees on board dredges, tugs and workboat of Canadian Dredge and Dock Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario. (Investigating Officer: H. Perkins.)

(4) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for clerical employees in the accounting offices at Montreal, Quebec and Edmonton, Alberta, of the Canadian Pacific Airlines, Montreal, Quebec. (Investigating Officer: R. Trepanier.)

(5) Canadian Seamen's Union for the unlicensed personnel on board the ss. *Foundation Lillian* and ss. *Foundation Josephine* of Foundation Maritime Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia and Moran Towing and Transportation Company, New York, N.Y. (Investigating Officer: R. Trepanier.)

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Appointment of Conciliation Officers

During December, 1948, the Minister of Labour appointed Conciliation Officers to deal with two disputes pursuant to the provisions of Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. The parties involved in the disputes were:—

(1) General Longshoremen's Union, Local No. 273, International Longshoremen's Association, Saint John, N.B., applicant, and the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: H. R. Pettigrove.)

(2) National Catholic Brotherhood of Transport Employees of Quebec, Inc., Quebec, Que., applicant, and the Quebec

Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, Que., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: L. Pepin.)

Agreements Facilitated by Conciliation Officers

Reports under Section 27 of the Act were received from Conciliation Officers during December indicating the settlement of all matters at issue in three industrial disputes. The parties involved in the disputes were:—

(1) Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division No. 279, applicant, and the Ottawa Transportation Commission, Ottawa, Ont., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: B. Wilson.)

(2) National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., applicant, and the National Harbours Board, Port of Montreal, P.Q., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: R. Trepanier.)

(3) General Longshoremen's Union, Local No. 273, of the International Longshoremen's Association, applicant, and the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., on behalf of various shipping and stevedoring employers at Saint John, N.B., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: H. R. Pettigrove.)

Conciliation Boards Appointed

On December 1, 1948, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between Canadian National Steamships and Canadian Pacific Steamships, operators of deepsea passenger steamships, and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC), representing the unlicensed personnel employed by these companies. The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of Raoul Trepanier, Conciliation Officer (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1240). The personnel of the Board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board; Theodore Meighen, K.C., Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the employers; and John Kerry, K.C., also of Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the union. It will be noted that the personnel of the Board appointed to deal with the passenger dispute is the same as that of the Board appointed to deal with the dispute between the union and the Canadian Deepsea Dry Cargo Shipping Companies (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 52).

On December 13, 1948, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute

between the Temiscouata Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of Liguori Pepin, Conciliation Officer (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 52). Constitution of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month.

Conciliation Board Fully Constituted

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Prescott & Ogdensburg Ferry Company, Limited, and the Canadian Navigators' Federation (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 52) was fully constituted on December 21, 1948, with the appointment of His Honour Judge F. W. Schwenger, of Hamilton, as Chairman of the Board. Judge Schwenger was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, N. L. Mathews, K.C., of Toronto, and G. M. Desaulniers, of Montreal, who had previously been appointed on the nomination of the company and the union, respectively.

Application for Consent to Prosecute

During the month, the Minister of Labour refused an application for consent to prosecute made under Section 46 of the Act by Mr. A. G. Anderson, a member of Lodge 477, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, against Mr. C. Day, a member of Division 66, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and Other Transport Workers (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 53). The application had alleged the violation of Sections 3, 4 (3) and 5 of the Act.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and from the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec, are summarized in a separate article following this.

Logging

BRITISH COLUMBIA COASTAL REGION— CERTAIN LOGGING FIRMS AND INTER- NATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA.

Agreements to be in effect from July 15, 1948, to July 15, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The companies recognize the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Check-off*: the companies agree to deduct union dues monthly and also initiation fees, back dues and assessments from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work shall be 8 per day and 40 per week, except cookhouse and bunkhouse employees in unorganized territory, fire-fighters, boatmen, first-aid attendants and watchmen (time worked by cookhouse and bunkhouse employees shall be computed on a daily basis and they shall be entitled to one day off in seven), provided the companies will have the right to operate 44 hours per week with time and one-half over 40 hours. *Overtime* at time and one-half will be paid for work in excess of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week and for all work on 7 specified holidays.

Vacations with pay will be granted employees in accordance with the provisions of the annual holidays act of British Columbia. Cookhouse and bunkhouse employees in unorganized territory will receive one week's vacation with pay after 6 months' continuous service; provided that such employees shall not be entitled to more than 2 weeks' vacation with pay in any one year except as outlined below. All employees with 5 or more years' continuous service will receive an additional week's vacation with pay or pay in lieu thereof.

Wages: the present scale of wages to employees except contract workers, but including shingle sawyers and packers, fallers and buckers employed at hourly rates shall be increased by 13 cents per hour or 11 per cent whichever shall be the greater. Sawyers and packers, fallers and buckers employed as contract workers receive in-

Two unusual features in an agreement summarized this month are: a compulsory pension plan for employees from the age of 21 years and new employees, and three paid statutory holidays allowed to union members only. These provisions are included in an agreement between the Donnacona Paper Company, Limited and two unions: Le Syndicat National des Travailleurs de la Pulpe et du Papier de Donnacona Inc., and National Federation of Pulp and Paper Workers Inc.

creased piece rates. Train crews receive additional increases of 10 cents per hour for engineers and head brakemen and 5 cents per hour for all other train crew employees. The wage increase shall be retroactive to July 15, 1948, and shall apply to employees on their employers' payrolls on September 27, 1948. The wage scale may, subject to mutual consent of both parties, be revised once annually.

Night shift premium of 6 cents per hour will be paid for work on the second and third shift.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Manufacturing

Animal Foods

MONTREAL AND HULL, P.Q., PETERBOROUGH AND TORONTO, ONT., ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA, EDMONTON, ALTA. AND VANCOUVER, B.C.—CANADA PACKERS' LTD. AND UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA (LOCALS 357, 314, 210, 114, 216, 243 AND 162 RESPECTIVELY).

Agreement to be in effect from August 19, 1948, to August 1, 1950, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the ones previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1948, p. 483, December, 1946, p. 1770, with the following changes—The *maintenance of union membership* clause includes a two weeks period at the end of each year in which any employee may resign his union membership without affecting his employment. *Wages*: present rates shall be increased by 9.6 per cent effective from August 2, 1948. These rates are to remain in effect for the duration of the agreement provided however that the question of wages may be reopened during July, 1949, upon proper notice, by either party.

Manufacturing

Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

DONNACONA, P.Q.—DONNACONA PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND LE SYNDICAT NATIONAL DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA PULPE ET DU PAPIER DE DONNACONA INC. AND THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PULP AND PAPER WORKERS INC.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1948, to April 30, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice. The company recognizes the unions as the sole bargaining agents for its eligible employees.

Hours of work: for four workers 8 per shift, shifts to rotate in sequence weekly; for day workers 10 per day, except mechanical and electrical department maintenance crews who shall work 8 hours per day. **Overtime** for four workers at time and one-half for all time worked during shutdown period on Sundays and 4 mill holidays, and when working extra time as an extra man, or at another job than his regular one, or when replacing a man who is not his jobmate; for day workers, time and one-half for all time worked in excess of the above hours; for all employees, for work on Sundays, 4 mill holidays and during shutdown periods (day workers who work on a Sunday shall be entitled to take one day off in lieu of Sunday during the week). All employees (both tour and day) who are members of the union are granted three of the mill holidays with pay when not worked.

Vacation with pay: all employees shall be entitled to 1 or 2 weeks per year. No authorized or justified absence shall affect the right of an employee to his vacation, which must be taken in the year due. Hourly paid permanent employees continuously employed for 12 months who have worked at least 1,920 hours straight time during this period receive one week; every employee continuously employed for 5 years who has worked at least 1,920 hours during the 12 months preceding his vacation date shall receive 2 weeks.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: these shall remain in effect during the period of the agreement, every employee governed by the agreement shall receive remuneration of not less than 91 cents per hour except sub-base employees who are entitled to a minimum of 71 cents per hour. The standard scale is as follows: Part 1, sub-base employees only 71, 76, 81 and 86 cents; Part 2, regular employees 91, 93, 95, 97, 99 cents, \$1.02, \$1.06, \$1.10, \$1.14, \$1.19, \$1.29 and \$1.40; Part 3, paper makers, supervisory, etc., \$1.47, \$1.58, \$1.69, \$1.80, \$1.91, \$2.02, \$2.13 and \$2.24. The standard wage rates for mechanics in the trades of machinists, millwrights, electricians, pipefitters, carpenters and painters range from 97 cents to \$1.29. For train crew the rates are, locomotive engineman \$1.29, yard conductor \$1.19, locomotive fireman \$1.10, brakeman \$1.02. For an apprentice in the mechanical and electrical trades the rates are first year 71 cents, second year 76 cents, third year 81 cents and fourth year 86 cents, after which he is entitled to class "E" mechanics rate of 97 cents.

Pension plan: employees from the age of 21 years and new employees are required to join the pension plan, as a condition of service.

Provision is made for *sickness benefits, seniority rights, grievance procedure and an apprenticeship plan.*

HULL, P.Q.—THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCALS 35 AND 243) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 50).

Agreement of May 1, 1946 (L.G., Jan., 1947, p. 45), was amended May 1, 1947, and again May 1, 1948, effective until April 30, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The amendment effective May 1, 1947, granted a general increase of 14 cents per hour. The amendment effective May 1, 1948, further increases wage rates 10 to 11 per cent and additional adjustments of from 1 to 30 cents per hour for some classes. **Hourly wage rates** for certain classes effective May 1, 1948, follow: specialty mills—machine tenders \$1.36 to \$1.46, back tenders \$1.14 to \$1.23, third hands 97 cents to \$1.07, fourth hands 92 to 95 cents, fifth hands 92 cents, plug rolls and labourers 88 cents, beater engineers \$1.14 to \$1.44, colour men \$1 to \$1.07, sizemen \$1, beaterman dumpers 99 cents, beaterman 97 cents, cuttermen 91 and 93 cents, rewinder operators 91 and 92 cents, trimmer operators 92 cents and \$1, broke hustlers 88 cents, female sorters 64 to 70 cents, female checkers 80 and 87 cents; newsprint mill—machine tenders \$2.10, back tenders \$1.90, third hands \$1.54, fourth hands \$1.19, fifth hands \$1.10, broke hustlers 95 cents, mixing room operators \$1.37, broke beatermen 92 cents, beatermen and labourers 88 cents, finishers 94 cents, oilers \$1.06, millwrights \$1.17; sulphite and woodroom—cooks \$1.02 and \$1.25, acid makers \$1.11, blow pits, screen men 94 cents, wet machine 91 and 93 cents, truckers 93 cents, others 88 to 99 cents.

Holiday shutdown period for Dominion Day is increased from 24 to 32 hours.

OTTAWA, ONT.—THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 34), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 73) AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Agreement of May 1, 1946 (L.G., Jan., 1947, p. 45), was amended May 1, 1947, and again May 1, 1948, to be in effect until April 30, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice. The amendment effective May 1, 1947, granted a general increase of 14 cents per hour. The amendment effective May 1, 1948, further increases wage rates so that the hourly wage rates for certain classes are: board mill—machine tenders \$1.47, back tenders \$1.28, third hands \$1.17, fourth hands \$1.06, fifth hands 98 cents, colour men \$1.14, beatermen 97 cents, others 88 cents to \$1.06; electrical—electricians \$1.07 and \$1.12, helpers 93 cents, motor tenders 94 cents; groundwood—grindermen 93 cents, deckermen, woodhandlers, wet machine operators 90 cents, others 88 to 90 cents; mechanical—machinists, welders \$1.11 and \$1.17, helpers 93 and 94 cents, blacksmiths \$1.07, millwrights \$1.07 and \$1.12, pipefitters, carpenters \$1.04 and \$1.09, helpers 93 cents, painters 95 cents and \$1.01, oilers 94 cents; specialty paper finishing and shipping—males 88 cents to \$1.05, females 69

to 90 cents; specialty paper mills—machine tenders \$1.56 to \$1.63, back tenders \$1.38 to \$1.45, third hands \$1.22 to \$1.24, fourth hands \$1.03; fifth hands \$1 to \$1.02, engineers \$1.44, panel board operators \$1.02, colour men \$1.07, sizemen \$1, scalemen 99 cents, mixer men 92 cents, spare hands \$1 and \$1.25, others 88 to 99 cents; steam—firemen 93 cents to \$1.01, turbine operators 97 cents to \$1.10, others 88 to 93 cents; sulphite—cooks \$1.22, acid makers \$1.07, blow pits and digesters 98 cents, others 88 to 92 cents; technical—testers 95 cents to \$1.02; wood room 89 to 92 cents; woodyard—locomotive engineers \$1.11, brakemen, tractor operators 94 cents, sawyers 91 cents, oil men 88 to 91 cents; garage—truck drivers 94 cents; general labourers, watchmen 88 cents.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—CANADIAN NASHUA PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, LOCAL 520 (SPECIALTY PRINTING WORKERS)

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1948, to June 29, 1949, and thereafter unless 60 days' notice of intention to change or terminate shall be given by either party. The company recognizes the union as the sole and exclusive collective bargaining agent for all eligible employees. The company will encourage all eligible employees to become union members and maintain membership therein. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues monthly during the term of the agreement from members who so authorize and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: on one and two shift operations, 8-8 per day Monday through Friday, a 44-hour week on 3 shift operations—first shift 8 per day Monday through Saturday, second shift 8 per day Monday through Friday and 4 on Saturday, third shift 8 hours per day Monday through Friday. For engineers and watchmen the normal work week shall be 48 hours. For maintenance mechanics the normal work week shall be 44 hours. *Overtime* at time and one-half to apply for hours worked in excess of normal week of 44 hours on first shift in 3 shift operations and for all work in excess of normal hours up to 3 hours of overtime; double time thereafter and for all work on Sundays (except maintenance mechanics, engineers and watchmen), and on 8 statutory holidays which are *paid holidays* if they do not fall on a Saturday for employees who work full shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday. On Remembrance Day veterans of the two wars, who report for duty at the regular time, shall be allowed to leave for the ceremony at 9 a.m. If they return to work at 1 p.m. for the balance of the day they will be paid for a full day, otherwise they will be paid only for the time actually worked.

Vacation with pay: one week to all employees with one year of continuous service with the company, 2 weeks to employees with 5 or more years' continuous service. If a paid statutory holiday occurs during an employee's vacation, it will not be counted as part of his vacation, and the employee will receive an extra day's vacation with pay.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: wax division—excluding lead hand, starting rates are 83 cents to \$1.06 and increase to 95 cents to \$1.495 after some months' experience;

gum division—starting rates are 83 cents to \$1 increasing to 95 cents to \$1.15; general—starting rate for males 83 to 86 cents, for females 67 cents, increasing to 92 cents to \$1.06 for males and 75 cents for females; shipping and receiving—starting rates 83 cents to \$1.05 increasing to 98 cents to \$1.33; maintenance—range by trades, machinist \$1.13 to \$1.38, machinist's helper 92 cents to \$1.04, electrical maintenance \$1.08 to \$1.31, carpenter 92 cents to \$1.09, engineer (third class) \$1.13. A *night shift differential* of 7½ cents per hour for work on both the afternoon and night shifts shall be paid. A *cost-of-living bonus* of 25 cents per point for each point rise over the June, 1948, index as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Such payment shall not be made until the index advances a full 4 points, similarly if after having advanced 4 points the index must drop back 4 points before being discontinued.

Provision is made for *seniority rights and grievance procedure*.

Manufacturing

Wood Products

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST REGION—CERTAIN FIRMS ENGAGED IN SAWMILLING, PLYWOOD, VENEER, CREOSOTING, BOX FACTORY, BASKET, LATHE MILL AND SHINGLE MILL OPERATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA.

The agreements summarized above under "Logging" apply to certain companies engaged also in the above operations.

Manufacturing

Metal Products

MONTREAL, P.Q.—CANADAIR LIMITED AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AIRCRAFT LODGE 712.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1948, to May 31, 1949, and for a further period of one year unless notice is given by either party. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agent for all eligible employees during the term of the agreement. Employees are entirely free to join the union or not as they see fit. There shall be no discrimination, coercion, restraint or influence either because of membership or non-membership in the union. *Check-off*: employees may have union dues deducted monthly from their pay by the company and remitted to the union. This authorization shall be irrevocable until 30 days before the anniversary date of the agreement, when it may be cancelled.

Hours of work: standard working week to be one of 45 hours. Standard working day to be established by the company. In the event that the entire plant, a division, a department or a departmental function of the plant is placed on a 3-shift operating schedule, the first and second shifts shall be of 8 hours and the third shift shall be of 6½ hours with a lunch period of a ¼ hour allowed on each shift. *Overtime*: time and one-half for work in excess of the standard working hours up to 12 hours in any one shift, double time thereafter and for any time worked on Sundays and 8 specified holidays. No work to be performed on Sundays except in cases of emergency.

Overtime shall not be paid for work on Sunday or holidays if the employee takes another day off in the same week except through illness or by permission.

Vacation with pay: one week per year after one year's service, as provided by provincial law; 2 weeks after 5 years' continuous service with the company with pay equal to 4 per cent of the wages an employee has earned during the preceding 12 months.

Wages: minimum hourly rates of pay for certain classes—journeymen tool and die makers, jig makers, pattern makers, \$1.15; machinists, electricians, joiners, sheetmetal workers, welders, painters, moulders, cable spicers, upholsterers, aircraft mechanic, \$1.04; production workers 73 and 88 cents; beginners, labourers 66 cents; miscellaneous light labour 60 cents; apprentices first 1,850 hours 49 cents increased by 11 cent raises to \$1.04 during sixth 1,850 hours. All employees working on shifts other than the regular day shift shall receive a premium of 5 cents per hour over their regular rate. In the event that the plant goes on a 3-shift operating schedule, it is agreed that all shifts shall be paid for the same number of hours per shift. Leading hands (any employee in charge of a group of 4 or more employees and responsible for their work) shall be paid at a rate of 5 cents per hour higher than his classification calls for, or than the rate of the highest-paid employee under him, whichever is higher.

Provision is made for *seniority rights, grievance procedure and an apprenticeship plan.*

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—THE WEATHERHEAD COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LODGE 1804.

Agreement to be in effect from April 30, 1948, to March 24, 1949, and thereafter from

year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole and exclusive collective bargaining agent for all eligible employees. There shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion by the company or the union because of membership or non-membership in the union. **Check-off:** the company will deduct union dues monthly from the pay of members who so authorize and remit same to the union.

Hours of work: five days Monday to Friday inclusive, a 45-hour week. A one-half hour lunch period will be allowed the *night shift* on company time. **Overtime:** time and one-half shall be paid for all time worked over 45 hours (except firemen, whose normal work week is 48 hours) in any one week, and for all work on Sundays and Victoria Day. Double time shall be paid for all time worked on 6 additional statutory holidays, which are *paid holidays* for employees with seniority who work the day before the holiday and the day after.

Vacation with pay: one week to employees with 1 to 5 years' continuous service with the company with a minimum of 250 days of actual work during the preceding year, 2 weeks to employees with 5 or more years' continuous service with a minimum of 250 days of actual work during the preceding year.

Wages: the existing individual and group bonus incentive system shall be continued. The existing schedule of job classifications and of rates applicable thereto, together with a cost-of-living bonus of 12 cents per straight time hour effective March 22, 1948, shall continue in effect during the term of the agreement, provided that anytime upon 30 days' notice after 6 months either party may re-open negotiations as to general wage rates.

Provision is made for *seniority rights and grievance procedure.*

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec,* include the extension of 2 new agreements, the correction of another, and the amendment of 6 other agreements. These include the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers at St. Johns and Iberville and for building trades at Hull in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of December 18. The other Orders in Council are summarized below.

Requests for the amendment of the agreements for the uncorrugated paper box industry and for the men's and boys' clothing industry for the province and for building trades at Hull were gazetted November 27. A request for the amendment of the agreement for barbers and hairdressers at Sherbrooke was gazetted December 4. A request for the amendment of the agreement for hospital and charitable institution employees at St. Hyacinthe was published December 11. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers and for printing

trades at Montreal, and for a new agreement for retail stores at St. Hyacinthe were published December 18.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and

*In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employers or associations of employers, either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of objections, after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties. References to the summary of this Act and to amendments to it are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1949, page 65. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, monthly since June, 1934.

by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessment on the parties.

Manufacturing

Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated December 10, and gazetted December 18, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between "Le Syndicat patronal de l'Imprimerie de Québec, inc." and "Le Syndicat Catholique des Imprimeurs et Relieurs de Québec, inc.", "L'Union Typographique de Québec", Local 302, "L'Union des Pressiers et Clicheurs de Québec", Local 152, "L'Union des Relieurs", Local 152, Quebec, "Le Syndicat Catholique des Imprimeurs de Rimouski et Rivière-du-Loup", "Le Syndicat Catholique des Ouvriers Imprimeurs de la Beauce." Agreement to be in effect from October 15, 1948, to October 15, 1949, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It is similar to the agreement previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1948, p. 332, with certain exceptions:—

Establishments governed by the agreement are divided into the same 5 classes as previously with the new provision that if during the existence of the present agreement a shop should be liable to change class because of new material, the employer operating the shop may, during the first 6 months of operation of this new material, increase his employees' wages by only half the difference between the former class and the new one, after which time the employees shall receive the regular wage rate of the actual class of the shop.

Hours are the same as those set by the previous agreement, with the exception that, in paper bag factories, only the aniline press department still works 48 hours per week, the other printing departments of these factories now being on a 45-hour week. The number of paid *statutory holidays* is increased from 5 to 6 in 1949, 7 in 1950, and 8 in 1951.

Minimum wage rates for journeymen are increased by 15 cents per hour for all classes. Journeymen on night shifts receive \$3 more per week than the regular rates established for day workers. Foremen receive \$5 more per week than journeymen in class "A", \$4 more in classes "B" and "C", and \$3 more in the other classes. Bookbinding female employees receive from \$12 per week in first 6 months to \$20 in second 6 months of fourth year.

Apprentices are paid the following minimum wage rates: class "A", from \$15 per week in first year to \$31 in second 6 months of fifth year; classes "B" and "C", from \$14 to \$30; classes "D" and "E", from \$14 to \$27. Apprentices on night shifts receive an additional \$2 per week.

Manufacturing

Metal Products

SHEET METAL MANUFACTURING, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated November 12, and gazetted November 27, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 871, Sept., p. 993) by

providing for a general increase of 5 cents per hour over the minimum wage rates previously paid to all employees except boys from 16 to 18, whose minimum starting rate remains at 51 cents per hour.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated December 10, and gazetted December 18, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., May, 1948, p. 488) by increasing the minimum hourly wage rates as follows:—mechanic, erector from \$1.10 to \$1.17 per hour, fitter, blacksmith from 98 cents to \$1.04, helper (shop or field) from 85 to 90 cents.

Construction

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated November 18, and gazetted November 27, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 993, Nov., p. 1247; Jan., 1949, p. 67) by reducing the maximum hours of work for landscape workmen to 44 per week and by providing that the minimum wage rate for shovel operators shall be \$65.54 per week, even where the maximum weekly hours of work are restricted by law or agreement to 44 per week.

Another Order in Council, dated December 2, and gazetted December 11, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry by increasing the minimum wage rates for employees in the elevator industry in the Montreal and Quebec regions by 10 cents per hour for mechanics and 7 cents per hour for helpers, so that the new minimum wage rates for mechanics are \$1.55 in the Montreal region and \$1.37 in the Quebec region, and for helpers \$1.09 in the Montreal region and 96 cents in the Quebec region; in the Hull region, minimum wage rates remain at \$1.39 per hour for mechanics and 97 cents for helpers.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.

An Order in Council, dated November 25, and gazetted December 4, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Feb., 1947, p. 186, Nov., p. 1662; April, 1948, p. 334, July, p. 741, Sept., p. 995, Nov., p. 1247, and previous issues) by increasing the minimum wage rate for painter in zone I from \$1.06 to \$1.10 per hour.

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE.

An Order in Council, dated December 2, and gazetted December 11, corrects the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Nov., 1947, p. 1661; Dec., 1948, p. 1421), by providing that the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, as well as the towns of Drummondville, Victoriaville and Arthabaska, are no longer included in the territorial jurisdiction of this agreement.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Local and Highway Transport

TRUCK DRIVERS, QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated November 18, and gazetted November 27, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between "L'Association des Camionneurs de Québec" and "Le Syndicat catholique des Employés

du Camionnage inc." Agreement to be in effect from November 27, 1948, to December 31, 1948, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Quebec and the municipalities situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river and included, in whole or part, in a radius of 5 miles from the limits of Quebec City.

Professional jurisdiction comprises all employers of the cartage industry, with or without a permit from the Provincial Transportation and Communication Board, living, doing business or operating their concern within the territorial jurisdiction and all employees of the employers of the industry. It also includes (but only for the cartage services) all industrial and commercial employers and their employees not governed by another decree, or by a private collective labour agreement under the Labour Relations Act, who are living or doing business or operating their concern within the territorial jurisdiction, as well as the cartage services of establishments engaged in the sale and distribution of essential commodities like coal, oil, firewood, or similar products, except when governed by another decree. However, commission salesmen of industrial and commercial establishments governed by this decree other than cartage concerns and whose

trucking operations are but an accessory to their main salesman functions, and employees of industrial and commercial establishments governed by this decree other than cartage concerns who perform the trucking services of such commercial and industrial establishments when working less than 3 days per week at their professional occupations are not governed by this decree.

Hours: 9 per day, 54 per week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half, double time on Sundays and 8 specified holidays.

Minimum wage rates: hourly rates—truck driver 60 cents per hour, helper or labourer 55 cents, float driver, rubber-wheel tractor driver or operator 65 cents; *weekly wages*—truck driver \$29, driver's helper or labourer \$27. Every hourly-paid employee reporting for work shall be entitled to 4 hours' pay at his regular hourly rate, when no work is found for him to do or when the work is done in less than 4 hours in the course of the day.

Vacation: one half-day with pay for each period of 25 days of work for the same employer. If an employee leaves his employer or is dismissed before his vacation, he shall receive a compensation equivalent to the vacation pay to which he is entitled.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during November

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

During the month of November the Department of Labour prepared 69 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 95 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour", and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum rates only*" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates."

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

| Department | No. of contracts | Aggregate amount |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation. | 5,453 | \$5,335,001.00 |
| Post Office. | 12 | 64,036.69 |
| R.C.M.P. | 2 | 39,260.00 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING NOVEMBER

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|--|--|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| Department of Agriculture | | | | |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Placing of gravel fill, etc., in connection with the removal and rebuilding of an Advanced Registry Piggery at the University of Manitoba. | Weber Construction Co., Winnipeg, Man. | \$ 2,489 00 | Aug. 19, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Installation of sewer and water mains, Advanced Registry Piggery at the University of Manitoba. | Weber Construction Co., Winnipeg, Man. | 830 00 | Aug. 19, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Installation of steam line, Advanced Registry Piggery at the University of Manitoba. | Skinner Bros., Winnipeg, Man. | 595 00 | Aug. 19, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Removal of existing buildings to new site, Advanced Registry Piggery at the University of Manitoba. | J. T. Loewen, Steinbach, Man. | 1,665 00 | Aug. 19, 1948 |
| Kelowna, B.C. | Construction of storage dam. | L. A. McKenzie Construction Co. Ltd. | 168,925 50 | July 2, 1948 |
| Between Lillooet and Tenasse Lakes, B.C. | Deepening of the river channel. | Highway Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 404,000 00 | June 8, 1948 |
| Canadian Commercial Corporation | | | | |
| Bedford Basin, N.S. | Ditching and reconstruction of earth traverses at R.C.N.A. Depot. | Hub Equipment Co., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. | 13,190 00 | June 30, 1948 |
| Greenwood, N.S. | Installation of air conditioning equipment, Celestial Navigation Trainer Buildings at R.C.A.F. Station. | Corex Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 7,350 00 | Nov. 26, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Installation of improved lighting facilities in R.C.O.C. Depot, Willow Park. | Bryant Electric Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 8,875 00 | June 4, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Exterior painting of various buildings, Garrison Barracks. | R. J. Frosst, Dartmouth, N.S. | 5,135 00 | July 14, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Renewal of wood decking, complete, No. 1 Jetty, H.M.C. Dockyard. | Fundy Construction Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 6,265 00 | Sept. 9, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Drainage and fence repairs at H.M.C.S. <i>Sladcona</i> . | Fundy Construction Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 9,551 50 | Sept. 10, 1948 |
| Coverdale, N.B. | Painting interior and exterior of several buildings at W/T Station. | A. N. Clarke & Son, Moncton, N.B. | 3,689 00 | Aug. 13, 1948 |
| Renous, N.B. | Earth traverses and concrete retaining walls, R.C.N. Magazine. | Hub Equipment Co., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. | 36,750 00 | Dec. 10, 1948 |
| Bouchard, P.Q. | Exterior painting of various buildings (24) at No. 34 Ordnance Depot (Ammunition). | Dougall Painting Contracting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 6,018 00 | Sept. 1, 1948 |
| Montreal, P.Q. | Landscaping of 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars Armoury. | Laurentian Landscape Co., Montreal, P.Q. | 8,900 00 | Nov. 17, 1948 |
| Quebec, P.Q. | Installation of water main extensions at Valcartier Military Camp. | Union Quarries & Paving Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. | 12,400 00 | Sept. 1, 1948 |
| St. Johns, P.Q. | Interior and exterior painting and renovating of R.C.E. workshops and offices, St. Johns Barracks. | Jean Paul Trahan, St. Johns, P.Q. | 6,436 75 | Sept. 25, 1948 |
| Valcartier, P.Q. | Construction of Building No. 70 at Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment. | Magloire Cauchon Ltee., Quebec, P.Q. | 127,305 61 | Sept. 8, 1948 |
| Barriefield, Ont. | Installation of additional steam boiler at Kingston Military Hospital, Barriefield Military Camp. | Williams Bros., Ottawa, Ont. | 5,950 00 | July 12, 1948 |
| Camp Borden, Ont. | Reroofing buildings. | Heather & Little Ltd., Toronto (S) Ont. | 17,999 00 | Aug. 31, 1948 |
| Chatham, Ont. | Installation of a new heating system in the Armoury. | Reid & Cambridge, Ltd., Westmont, P.Q. | 13,290 13 | July 27, 1948 |
| London, Ont. | Construction of an asphalt parking area at No. 6 Ordnance Depot. | Towland Construction Co., Ltd., London, Ont. | 5,150 00 | Sept. 10, 1948 |
| Madoc, Ont. | Installation of a new hot water heating system, Madoc Armoury. | Van Dusen Bros., Ltd., Picton, Ont. | 5,976 00 | Sept. 2, 1948 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING NOVEMBER

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|---|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation—Con. | | | | |
| Rockliffe, Ont. | Installation of air conditioning equipment, Celestial Navigation Trainer Buildings at R.C.A.F. Station. | Corex Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | \$ 7,350 00 | Nov. 23, 1948 |
| Trenton, Ont. | Renovation of Building No. 76 at the R.C.A.F. Station. | Green & Kingveys, Trenton, Ont. | 5,974 50 | Oct. 7, 1948 |
| Camp Shilo, Man. | Application of roofing to 48 double housing units (96 quarters) permanent married quarters area. | McCreedy-Hughes, Winnipeg, Man. | 5,304 00 | Aug. 31, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Laying of new flintkote mastic floor in Main Drill Hall at Minto Armoury. | Dominion Construction & Arlington Lumber Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 10,980 00 | Nov. 17, 1948 |
| Calgary, Alta. | Resurfacing floors in the O.R. Mess and Canteen Building P-6. | Alberta Marble & Tile Co., Calgary, Alta. | 8,053 75 | Sept. 2, 1948 |
| Namoo, Alta. | Installation of water and sewage system for permanent married quarters project (60 houses) at R.C.A.F. Station. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 27,465 00 | May 26, 1948 |
| Trenton, Ont. | Installation of electrical distribution system for married quarters project (125 houses), R.C.A.F. Station. | The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto. | 58,928 00 | Dec. 9, 1948* |
| Fort Churchill, Man. | Installation and overhaul of Diesel power units. | Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 27,751 00 | Nov. 1, 1948* |
| Goose Bay, Labrador. | Construction of a new control tower, R.C.A.F. Station. | Terminal Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 13,065 00 | Dec. 14, 1948* |
| Goose Bay, Labrador. | Conversion of Building No. 6 to a telephone standard of accommodation for single armmen, R.C.A.F. Station. | Terminal Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 94,920 00 | Feb. 19, 1948* |
| St. Johns, Newfoundland. | Installation of radio teletype equipment. | Terminal Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 10,000 00 | Nov. 29, 1948* |
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation | | | | |
| St. Laurent, P.Q. | Construction of houses (Project No. 1 B). | G. Archambault Lee, Montreal, P.Q. | 445,560 00 | Sept. 20, 1948 |
| Kamloops, B.C. | Construction of houses (35 units). | Kamloops Construction Co. Ltd., Kamloops, B.C. | 184,268 00 | June 23, 1948 |
| Department of Mines and Resources | | | | |
| McIntosh Indian Residential School, Ont. | Road construction. | Brett Construction Co., Kenora, Ont. | 17,500 00 | Aug. 20, 1948 |
| Jasper National Park, Alta. | Construction of piers and abutments, Fiddle Creek, Jasper-Edmonton Highway. | Western Construction & Lumber Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 31,000 00 | Sept. 13, 1948 |
| Yoho National Park, B.C. | Construction of piers and abutments, Kicking Horse River. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 40,000 00 | Aug. 27, 1948 |
| Department of Public Works | | | | |
| Fishing Cove, P.E.I. | Construction of a wharf and breakwater. | Wallace Noye, Allison Raynor, William Bagtote & James Noye, Ellerslie, P.E.I. | \$1,138 07 | Aug. 23, 1948 |
| Arichat, N.S. | Linoleum floor covering, exterior and interior painting and general repairs at Public Building. | Murdoch F. MacLean, Sydney, N.S. | 10,631 00 | Oct. 19, 1948 |
| Capstick, N.S. | Breakwater reconstruction. | Donald F. Cantley, New Glasgow, N.S. | 65,746 10 | Sept. 8, 1948 |
| Drum Head, N.S. | Wharf replacement. | T. C. Gorman (Nova Scotia) Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 100,999 99 | Sept. 29, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Roofing, improvements to lighting system and general repairs, Customs House. | Standard Construction Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 21,272 00 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Little Anse, N.S. | Breakwater replacement. | T. C. Gorman (Nova Scotia) Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 188,800 00 | Aug. 21, 1948 |
| Chodfish, N.B. | Construction of a wharf. | J. W. & J. Anderson, Ltd., Burnt Church, N.B. | 48,463 50 | Aug. 24, 1948 |
| St. Arden, N.B. | Wharf improvements. | Donald Construction Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. | 244,098 00 | Sept. 19, 1948 |
| St. Arden Shales, P.Q. | Wharf extension. | Alphonse Lapointe & B. J. Levesque, Matane, P.Q. | 230,560 60 | Sept. 3, 1948 |
| Contrecoeur, P.Q. | Construction of steel sheet pile retaining walls. | Indecon Leclercq Sorel P.Q., P.Q. | 24,501 73 | Oct. 1, 1948 |
| Cross Point, P.Q. | Construction of a jetty extension. | J. Romeo Allard, Cross Point, P.Q. | 34,443 62 | Oct. 4, 1948 |
| Lac Tremblant, P.Q. | Construction of a wharf. | Eliээр Cournoyer, St. Joseph de Sorel, P.Q. | 27,690 00 | Aug. 24, 1948 |

| Montreal, P.Q. | Alterations to building at St. Luke and Guy Sts., for Unemployment Insurance Commission | B.B. Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 35,703 36 | July 19, 1948 |
|--|---|---|------------|----------------|
| Nipigon, Ont. | Construction of a wharf extension | Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. | 6,654 00 | Aug. 26, 1948 |
| Riviere Colombiere, (Anse Noire), P.Q. | Wharf enlargement | Gustave Duroir, La Malbaie, P.Q. | 3,229 93 | Aug. 20, 1948 |
| Sorel, P.Q. | Harbour improvements | Elzear Cournoyer, St. Joseph de Sorel, P.Q. | 193,775 53 | Oct. 31, 1948 |
| Sorel, P.Q. | Harbour repairs (three icebreakers) | Elzear Cournoyer, St. Joseph de Sorel, P.Q. | 29,395 52 | Oct. 27, 1948 |
| St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. | Wharf repairs | J. Lionel Biazar, Quebec, P.Q. | 26,979 00 | Sept. 22, 1948 |
| St. Michel de Bellechasse, P.Q. | Construction of steel sheet pile protection wall | Lacien Lachapelle, Sorel, P.Q. | 51,434 00 | Aug. 27, 1948 |
| Yamnes, P.Q. | Breakwater reconstruction | Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 8,900 52 | Oct. 1, 1948 |
| Brockville, Ont. | Construction of a wharf | Wm. Newman Co., Ltd., St. Boniface, Man. | 110,064 33 | Sept. 17, 1948 |
| Dryden, Ont. | Repairs to wharf and breakwater | Haequill's, Fort William, Ont. | 25,409 00 | Sept. 18, 1948 |
| Fort William, Ont. | Replacement of public wharf | R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont. | 16,260 00 | Aug. 19, 1948 |
| Honora, Ont. | Alterations to water, steam and drainage services, etc. | L. C. Scott Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 10,566 00 | Sept. 8, 1948 |
| London, Ont. | Westminster Hospital | | 114,750 00 | Sept. 28, 1948 |
| Morson, Ont. | Wharf replacement | General Builders Co., Winnipeg, Man. | 12,023 20 | Aug. 4, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Forced air heating system in the Ore Dressing Laboratories | Wilfrid D. St. Cyr, Hull, P.Q. | 7,008 80 | Nov. 23, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Bureau of Mines | | | |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Installation of venetian blinds in buildings "A", "B" and "C" | Connor Venetian Blinds Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 8,372 92 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Cartier Square | Stanley G. Brookes, Ottawa, Ont. | 13,000 00 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Renovation of electrical system—Dominion Observatory—Central Experimental Farm | Stanley G. Brookes, Ottawa, Ont. | 5,500 00 | Sept. 20, 1948 |
| Pelee Island, Ont. | Alterations and additions to switchboard equipment, Royal Canadian Mint | Birmingham Construction, Hamilton, Ont. | 74,887 50 | Sept. 1, 1948 |
| Rockcliffe, Ont. | Replacement of steam mains and connections, etc., Central Heating Plant, R.C.A.F. Station | Ottawa Plumbing & Heating Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 37,500 00 | Oct. 25, 1948 |
| Lockport, Man. | Cleaning, scraping and painting of the steel work of the St. Andrews Lock and Dam Bridge | Brothman Painting Co. Ltd., Norwood, Man. | 7,400 00 | July 9, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Alterations to ventilating system, Public Building | McBain & Jack, Winnipeg, Man. | 6,339 90 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Calgary, Alta. | New floor covering for 1st floor, Post Office Building | W. J. Scott, Calgary, Alta. | 11,060 00 | Nov. 5, 1948 |
| Calgary, Alta. | Alterations and improvements to lighting, Public Building | Wilkinson Electric Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. | 11,998 00 | Nov. 9, 1948 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Alterations to lighting, Public Building | Sunley Electric Co., Edmonton, Alta. | 17,423 13 | Oct. 16, 1948 |
| North Vancouver, B.C. | Construction of a Public Building | Pacific Drilling Co., Vancouver, B.C. | 291,669 90 | Nov. 9, 1948 |
| Rock Bay, B.C. | Plaster renewal and approach repairs | P. J. Seagar & Sons Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 18,897 20 | Aug. 20, 1948 |
| Rock Bay, B.C. | General repairs and interior painting in Examining Warehouses | George Henry Wheaton, Victoria, B.C. | 1,946 00 | Nov. 4, 1948 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | General repairs and exterior painting of Belmont Building | Victoria Pile Driving Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 7,748 00 | Sept. 3, 1948 |
| William Head, B.C. | New float, wharf approaches and breakwater repairs at Quarantine Station | | | |
| Riverport, N.S. | Dredging | J. P. Porter Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 15,067 26 | * |
| Campbellton, N.B. | Dredging | Felix Michaud, Buctouche, N.B. | 9,975 00 | * |
| Ste. Anne de Sorel, P.Q. | Dredging | Theodore Robidoux, Yamaska Est, P.Q. | 10,021 00 | * |
| Fort William, Ont. | Dredging | Consolidated Dredging Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 48,125 00 | * |
| Meaford, Ont. | Dredging | Russell Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 11,092 50 | * |
| Department of Transport | | | | |
| Dorval, P.Q. | Construction of two dwellings on Cote De Liesse Blvd. | The Tower Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 29,610 00 | Nov. 22, 1948 |
| Malton, Ont. | Repairs to hangar roof at Toronto Airport | A. F. Byers Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 10,000 00 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Ontario, Ont. | Construction of watermain at Ottawa Airport | McLaughlin Bros., Ottawa, Ont. | 12,475 00 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Welland, Ont. | Hydraulic dredging of silt | The J. P. Porter Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 140,000 00 | Aug. 16, 1948 |
| Windsor, Ont. | Erection of pipe rack | Hein Construction Co., Windsor, Ont. | 26,384 00 | Sept. 1, 1948 |
| The Pas, Man. | Erection of eight prefabricated dwellings | Matthews Construction Co., The Pas, Man. | 52,000 00 | Sept. 1, 1948 |
| Fort St. John, B.C. | Conversion of Building No. 226 to living quarters | W. T. Lamby, Fort St. John, B.C. | 7,900 16 | Sept. 8, 1948 |
| Smithers, B.C. | Repairs to hangar roof | A. F. Byers Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 9,900 00 | Nov. 22, 1948 |

* The labour conditions of these contracts contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.

LABOUR LAW

Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation

Regulations have been made bringing into force in Ontario the provisions of Part I of the Dominion Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. ¶In Nova Scotia, the first regulations for the safe operation of Diesel engines in coal mines have been issued. ¶As a result of higher minimum rates fixed for workers in forest operations in Quebec the employer is no longer required to provide board and lodging free of charge. The maximum amount for such deduction from wages is now \$1.05 per day. ¶In Alberta, persons employed in saw mills and planing mills in rural districts are permitted to work longer hours from December 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949.

DOMINION

Veterans Rehabilitation Act

An amendment to the Veterans Rehabilitation Order governs the amount of compensation payable to a veteran who is injured while taking an approved course of vocational or technical training for which he is being paid an allowance by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and who is not eligible for compensation under the law of the province in which the accident occurred. Under the Veterans Rehabilitation Act, 1945 (Section 17B) such an injured veteran is classed as an employee of His Majesty for the purposes of the Government Employees' Compensation Act. He is deemed to receive a monthly wage from the Crown equal to the monthly allowance, including additional amounts paid for dependants, made him by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

As formerly, the compensation in the case of temporary total disability must not be less than \$12.50 a week, and in the case of temporary partial disability a proportionate amount.

Provision is now made for calculating the compensation payable in cases of permanent total or permanent partial disablement. The veteran shall be deemed to have been receiving at the time of the injury a monthly wage from His Majesty which is considered fair in comparison with the earnings of a fully qualified person engaged in the same occupation. The award, however, in the case of permanent total

disability, must not be less than \$100 a month nor more than the amount of pension and allowances payable by the Canadian Pension Commission calculated on the basis of the marital status and number of dependants of the trainee, had the disability been incurred during service and pensionable under the Pension Act. For permanent partial disability, the veteran is to be paid a proportionate sum.

This amendment was made on November 26, 1948 (P.C. 5456), gazetted December 22.

PROVINCIAL

Alberta Labour Act

Wages and Hours in Lumbering

Persons employed in saw mills and planing mills in rural districts more than 10 miles from a city or in places of less than 1,000 people are permitted, by an Order of November 22, gazetted November 30 (O.C. 1369/48), to work a maximum of 10 hours a day and 208 hours a month, from December 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949, instead of the statutory eight hours a day and 48 a week.

Time and one-half must be paid for all hours worked in excess of nine in a day and/or 208 in a month, whichever is the greater amount, rather than for the hours in excess of nine in a day or 48 in a week as provided by the Act and Male Minimum Wage Order No. 1 (1947) (L.G., 1947, p. 843).

A similar order for these workers together with workers employed by logging and railway-tie contractors was made in 1947 (L.G., 1948, p. 197).

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Baking Industry

From December 30, working hours of persons employed in the baking industry as deliverymen may exceed the eight- and 44-hour limits laid down by the Act but only to the extent of four extra hours in a week, as a result of a new regulation (17C) made on December 15 and gazetted December 16. An earlier exemption (17B), now rescinded, in addition to setting a weekly limit of 48 hours for these workers restricted daily hours to 10 (L.G., 1947, p. 1817).

Bartenders

By an Order (No. 34A) made on November 25 and gazetted December 2, the hours within which bartenders, waiters and utility men may work on a split shift in premises licensed to sell beer have been extended to 13 immediately following commencement of work, instead of the 12-hour limit set by the Act. This temporary exception is effective to January 31, 1949.

British Columbia Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts

Road Transport

Exemptions from the application of the Order governing drivers, swamper or helpers employed in the transport of goods by motor vehicle of over 1,000 pounds have been extended to include drivers of vehicles used to transport passengers and to deliver non-alcoholic bottled beverages. As before, the Order does not apply to drivers in the laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, and in milk, bread and mail delivery (L.G., Oct., 1948, p. 1135). The amending Order (No. 9A) was made on December 3 and gazetted December 9, coming into effect on the latter date.

Laundries

An amendment in the Order governing male and female employees in the laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries (L.G., 1946, p. 988) permits the Board of Industrial Relations to exempt these workers from the daily guarantee of not less than an amount equal to four hours' pay and three hours' pay on Saturday. The amending Order (No. 74A) of November 25 was gazetted and became effective on December 2.

British Columbia Shops Regulations and Weekly Holiday Act

By Orders in Council No. 1134 of May 25 and No. 2776 of December 3, gazetted December 9, hairdressing establishments in the City of Vancouver, except those connected with a department store, have been exempted from the weekly holiday provisions of the Act provided that they observe Monday in each week as a weekly holiday and remain closed on the hours fixed for closing by municipal by-law.

Nova Scotia Coal Mines Regulation Act

New regulations for the safe operation of Diesel locomotives in coal mines were approved by Order in Council on November 23, 1948, and gazetted December 1. These cover applications for permits, roadways, inflammable gas in the mine, equipment and maintenance, operation, and testing and fuel.

The Minister of Mines may grant a permit for the use of a Diesel locomotive in a coal mine, upon application of the mine manager giving specified information concerning the type of construction of the locomotive, the district of the mine in which it is to be operated, the quantity of air passing and the percentage of inflammable gas present.

The driver of a Diesel locomotive must be at least 21 and must be appointed in writing by the manager. With the exception of Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors, no one may ride on a locomotive without the manager's written permission. The manager must post notices and instruct drivers regarding maximum loads to be hauled and maximum speed of trains.

Roads must be examined at least once in 24 hours and a full written report sent to the manager. Other requirements deal with the track, overhead clearance and location of manholes.

Weekly tests to determine the quantity of air passing and the percentage of inflammable gas in the air in every road on which a Diesel locomotive is operated must be made by a competent person appointed by the manager for the purpose. Samples must be taken when the percentage is likely to be greatest and a written record sent to the manager and the Deputy Inspector within seven days. As long as the percentage exceeds 0.75, daily tests are required and for at least six working days thereafter. If the percentage exceeds 1.25, the official in charge of the district, the manager

and the Deputy Inspector must be notified and the use of the locomotive discontinued until inflammable gas present has been found not to exceed one per cent. Any such case must be reported to the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Every Diesel locomotive must be of an approved type and equipped with a flameproof trap for the exhaust, speed indicator, headlight, means for giving a warning signal and portable fire extinguisher.

At least every 24 hours an examination of all Diesel locomotives in use must be made by a competent person appointed in writing by the manager, and the flameproof trap fitted to the exhaust opening must be replaced by a clean trap. At least every seven days the locomotive and flameproof trap must be examined by a competent mechanic. Specified tests must be applied to the braking system at least once a week and also after repairs or adjustments have been made.

A copy of the section of the regulations setting forth the requirements regarding testing of exhaust gas and fuelling of locomotives must be posted at each filling station. Exhaust gas is to be analysed at least once a month and if more than five parts per thousand of carbon monoxide are found, the locomotive is to be deemed defective.

Ontario Labour Relations Act

Provision for applying the Dominion Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1255) to works, undertakings and businesses within the legislative jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario was made in the Labour Relations Act, 1948 (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 888). Under this Act which was proclaimed in force on December 9, regulations have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council which are substantially the same as Part I of the Dominion Act.

Excluded from the Ontario Act are farm workers, domestic servants, members of a police force or fire department and municipal corporations. Subject to these exceptions, the regulations, which were made on December 9 and gazetted December 18 (O. Reg. 279/48) are applicable to all employees whose relations with their employers are ordinarily within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature to regulate and to their employers.

By O. Reg. 280/48, approved on December 9 and gazetted December 18, rules of procedure are laid down for the Ontario Labour

Relations Board and the forms prescribed for certain proceedings under the Act.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

Junk yards have been added to Schedule I of the Act, which enumerates the industries in which employers are liable to contribute to the Accident Fund. The section of the regulations excluding junk dealing from the operation of Part I has been revoked. These amendments made by O. Reg. 281/48 on December 3, gazetted December 18, came into force on January 1.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Higher minimum rates for different classes of woodsmen are established by Order in Council No. 1717 of December 16, gazetted December 24, amending Ordinance 39, 1942 (L.G., 1943, p. 268) which governs forest operations. In addition to a general increase, a change regarding the provision of board and lodging by the employer accounts for an over-all change in rates.

The employer is no longer required to supply board and lodging to the workers free of charge. If he does provide them, he may not deduct more than \$1.05 per day from an employee's wages, and he is forbidden to claim any rent for blankets. Previously, the minimum rates for all workers except pieceworkers included free board and lodging.

The new rates for cooks range from \$105 to \$145 per calendar month depending on the number in the camp, instead of from \$52 to \$80, as before. Cooks and chore-boys are to be paid \$80 instead of \$35.

For 26 days' work, a teamster is to receive \$110, with an additional \$35 if he uses his own team or \$16 for a single horse. The former rates were \$55 with an extra \$12.50 for each horse supplied. Stablemen have a minimum of \$110 rather than \$55. The \$60 rate for carpenters, blacksmiths, saw-filers, shotfirers, mechanics, truck and tractor drivers, engine and motor men is raised to \$115.

For workmen engaged in felling, making, handling or transporting pulpwood, the increase is from \$52 to \$105 and for those engaged in roadwork or camp construction from \$48 to \$100. For cutting firewood and charcoal wood, the new rate is \$85, and for cutting sawlogs, \$90. The old rates, with board and lodging, were \$37.50 and \$42.50. All these rates apply to a 26-day month.

Stream drivers must now receive \$525 a day instead of \$3; the minimum for sorters and dam guardians is \$105 instead of \$52 for 26 days' work.

Apprentices and incapacitated, which classes must not exceed 20 per cent of all employees, are entitled to \$85 for 26 days' work, instead of the former \$37.50 rate.

Rates established for piece-workers are, in most cases, 50 per cent higher than before. For cutting pulpwood, these decline from \$3 per cord for logs 4 feet to 6 feet long to \$1.65 per hundred cubic feet for wood cut in 16-foot lengths. For piece-workers cutting firewood, the rate per cord for wood 4 feet in length is \$3. For a pile 4 feet by 8 feet, the rate is \$2.25 for wood 3 feet long; \$1.80 for wood 2 feet long; and \$1.35 for wood 1½ feet in length. For

piece-workers cutting sawlogs, the rates range from \$3.30 to \$5 per 1,000 F.B.M. depending on the length of the logs.

If the employer so stipulates in the hiring contract, a worker who voluntarily leaves his work without adequate reason within 15 days after he begins work can claim neither travelling expenses nor board and lodging expenses en route but is entitled to receive the minimum of \$85 for 26 days' work. Formerly, this provision applied to workers who quit within 10 days.

The employer must, on request, post a copy of the Order in his employees' lodging quarters.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant was capable of and available for work and that the employment offered was not suitable. CU-B. 267 (June 26, 1947).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a married woman, aged 33 years, registered for work as a hairdresser, was last employed as such from June 23, 1946, to August 3, 1946. She worked on a percentage basis and earned between \$10 and \$35 a week. She became separated from her employment due to lack of work and on August 5, 1946, she made claim for benefit which was allowed.

On October 2, 1946, the claimant was notified of permanent employment as a counter clerk in a grocery store, eight hours a day, at a salary varying from \$10 to \$14 a week. She refused to apply for this employment, stating that she wished employment as a hairdresser with a good salary or in a store selling dresses and coats, not a store selling merchandise by the yard, because she did not know how to count.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant for a period of six weeks as from October 3, 1946, under Section 40 (1) (a) of the Act, on the ground that she had without good cause refused to apply for a situation in suitable employment.

From this decision the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees which unanimously upheld the decision of the Insurance Officer.

The claimant then submitted a medical certificate dated November 23, 1946, to the effect that she could not do any heavy work and the Court of Referees was requested by the Insurance Officer to reconsider the case on the new evidence which had been submitted. The case was reheard by the Court which unanimously confirmed the disqualification for a period of six weeks as from October 3, 1946, their decision reading in part as follows:—

In order that new facts can change or modify a decision rendered, these facts must have existed at the time the claim was filed or at least on the date the decision was rendered.

The Insurance Officer requested the Court of Referees to reconsider its last decision on the ground that the medical certificate might have been somewhat vague and that, in fact, the claimant had undergone an operation in May, 1946, and could not attempt to do heavy work.

The Court of Referees reheard the case and confirmed their previous decision, stating:—

The Court is asked, for the second time, to reconsider its decision, stating that

they should accept that which was not declared in the medical certificate. That is to say, that the surgical operation, which is mentioned in the certificate, took place in the month of May, 1946, and that as the claimant had not completely recovered from the operation, she could not since that date, do any strenuous work.

It is to be noted however, that this was not declared by the claimant, and that it is up to her to give the necessary proof. It is to be noted further that had the claimant declared this at the time of filing her claim or request on appeal she would have been declared, very easily as being not available.

There is therefore, actually nothing that could be submitted to the Court which would justify a modification of their previous decision rendered.

The claimant requested the permission of the Chairman to appeal to the Umpire, submitting a new medical certificate reading as follows:—

This is to certify that since October 2, 1946, was unable to do any strenuous work such as clerk in a grocery store. She could accept work as clerk in a dry goods store or hairdresser which is her regular occupation.

and permission to appeal was granted on the following grounds:—

1. In order that it may be decided by the Umpire whether a claimant, who gives his reason for refusing employment as, physically incapable, should be declared not available.

2. In order that it may be decided by the Umpire whether a medical certificate, as the one produced by the claimant, be judged as a new fact and thereby justifying the revision or modification of the decision already rendered.

DECISION:

When the nature of a claimant's physical incapacity is such that there is no reasonable probability for him to obtain or perform any work, he must be considered as being not capable of nor available for work within the meaning of Section 27 (1) (b) of the Act.

The medical certificate which, in this case, was submitted to the Court of Referees, in order that they reconsider their first decision was not a new fact but was new evidence to substantiate the claimant's allegation in her appeal to the Court.

The two questions which were submitted are of a theoretical nature; yet a decision must have some practical bearing.

From the facts and submissions, I must conclude that the claimant, although unable to perform heavy work as a result of a surgical operation, is capable of and available for work of a light nature; that the employment offered was not suitable.

For these reasons the decision of the Court of Referees is reversed and the appeal of the claimant is allowed.

Held that the claimant was not capable of and available for work. CU-B. 338 (February 27, 1948).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a married man, aged 68 years, registered for employment as a grain checker, was last employed as such by a grain company from 1937 to July 1, 1947, at a salary of \$75 a month.

On October 28, 1947, he made claim for benefit, stating that he had been laid off because the business was being sold. The employer confirmed this statement, adding that the claimant had been paid a bonus of \$900 in June, 1947.

The employer also stated in a reply to a request for further information:—

You are perfectly correct in the second paragraph of your letter that we kept (the claimant) on our payroll, only as an act of more or less charity. He has been crippled up for quite a few years. . . . We really don't know what type of work (he) could possibly qualify for in his present physical condition; in fact, we would say, that he is in no condition to work.

The Insurance Officer referred the question of the claimant's entitlement to benefit to a Court of Referees under Section 55 of the Act.

The Court of Referees, by unanimous decision, disqualified him for an indefinite period under Section 27 (1) (b), on the ground that he was not capable of work.

The Chairman of the Court granted the claimant leave to appeal to the Umpire, permission being granted on the following grounds:—

1. This not being a six weeks' disqualification, but an indefinite disqualification, it is of the utmost importance that the bare possibility of error should be excluded; unless leave to appeal is granted, the issue cannot reach the Umpire for his final decision.

2. Whether there is sufficient or indeed any evidence to justify the finding made

by the Court of Referees, that the claimant, by reason of physical disability, is not available for work; there was no medical evidence, the claimant did not appear in person, and in reality the only evidence is the report of the local office as to the claimant's means of locomotion within the local office, supplemented by the inference to be drawn from the employer's statement as to the reasons for maintaining the claimant in employment up until the sale of the line of elevators.

3. The claimant, in his application for leave to appeal, says that his condition is as good as it was when he was employed by the elevator company. I believe that to be true. Is the Insurance Officer, under those circumstances, not estopped from saying that the claimant is not available for work when he accepted the claimant's contributions as an insured person who was working, and whose services were not terminated by reason of disability, but by reason of the sale of the line of elevators.

4. To what extent must a claimant be incapacitated in order to justify a finding of "not available"?

The claimant appealed to the Umpire on substantially the same grounds.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant proved that he was capable of and available for work within the meaning of Section 27 (1) (b) of the Act.

In decision CU-B. 267 (see p. 187), I stated:—

When the nature of a claimant's physical incapacity is such that there is no reasonable probability to obtain or perform any work, he must be considered not capable of nor available for work

within the meaning of Section 27 (1) (b) of the Act.

In this instance, the claimant's physical condition is seriously impaired. Although he was employed under such disability, it is indicated in the employers' statement that "they kept him on their payroll only as an act of more or less charity", that "in fact, in their opinion, he was in no condition to work".

The claimant failed to support his contention that he "can satisfactorily do the work for which he made application" by any proof or medical evidence and the Court of Referees found unanimously that he was not capable of and available for work.

On the facts before me, whilst the claimant is deserving every sympathy and consideration, I have no other alternative than to uphold the disqualification imposed by the Court of Referees which is in accordance with the intents and provisions of the Act.

The Chairman of the Court of Referees raised the following question:—

Is the Insurance Officer not stopped from saying that the claimant is not available for work when he accepted the claimant's contributions as an insured person who was working, and whose services were not terminated by reason of disability, but by reason of the sale of the line of elevators?

The answer is no, since the Insurance Officer has the opportunity and the duty to test the capability of an insured person, not during his period of employment, but only after he has filed a claim for benefit, when all the requirements of the Unemployment Insurance Act must be complied with.

The appeal is dismissed.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics November, 1948*

Reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics state that during November, 1948, 73,119 claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit were filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, compared with 43,620 in October and 47,372 during November, 1947. These totals include revised claims (numbering 6,693 in November, 5,516 in October and 4,987 in November, 1947) which are reconsiderations, for any reason, of existing claims. Thus,

initial and renewal claims, representing mainly new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons, totalled 66,426 in November, 1948, 38,104 in October and 42,385 in November, 1947. Increases in the number of claims of all types in November as against October were reported in all provinces.

Ordinary claims on the live unemployment register at November 30, 1948, totalled 83,710 (62,806 male and 20,904 female) compared with 55,384 (36,881 male and 18,503 female) at October 31, and

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

59,555 (42,756 male and 16,799 female) on November 30, 1947. As in the case of the number of claims filed, the number of ordinary live claims on the register in each province was greater at the end of November than at the end of October. Ordinary claims are those filed by persons who have separated from their former employment either permanently or on the basis of a temporary layoff. In addition there were 4,143 (3,264 male and 879 female) "other claims" on the live unemployment register at November 30 compared with 4,460 (3,487 male and 973 female) at October 31 and 2,913 (2,025 male and 888 female) on November 30, 1947. These claims are filed largely by those who have been put on short-time at their places of employment.

Those on the live register at November 30, 1948, are also classified according to the number of days they have been continuously on the register since the last initial or renewal claim was filed. In arriving at the number of days in each case, an initial claim that immediately follows the termination of a benefit year is ignored and non-working days such as Sundays are not counted. Short periods of casual employment, generally being of less than one week's duration, which do not result in filing a renewal claim are not considered as breaking the period on the register, while the days so employed are not counted as days on the register. (Table E-6.)

A total of 63,408 claims was disposed of during November, 1948, including 342 special requests not granted (that is requests for ante-dating, extension of the two-year period and dependency rate of benefit) and 793 claims referred to courts of referees for further consideration. Of the remaining 62,273 claims, 48,774 were considered entitled to benefit and 13,499 not entitled to benefit.

Chief reasons given by insurance officers for considering claimants not entitled to benefit were: "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" 5,564 cases, "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 3,745 cases, "refused an offer of work

or neglected an opportunity to work" 1,162 cases, "not capable of and not available for work" 608 cases, "not unemployed" 558 cases.

During November, 1948, 64,960 persons received one or more benefit payments amounting to \$2,283,383 for 1,106,864 compensated days compared with 50,454 beneficiaries who were paid \$1,763,559 for 878,430 compensated unemployed days in October and 45,106 beneficiaries paid \$1,555,397 for 813,780 compensated unemployed days during November, 1947. Thus, the average duration of the unemployment compensated was 17.0 in November, 17.4 days in October and 18.0 days during November, 1947. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$35.15 in November, \$34.95 in October and \$34.48 in November, 1947. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$2.06 in November, \$2.01 in October and \$1.91 in November, 1947.

It should be noted in connection with the data on benefit payments that an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act, effective October 4, 1948, increased the daily rate of benefit for those having a dependent. The per cent increases are not uniform throughout the range of benefit rates, ranging from nothing at the lowest rate to about 8 per cent on the highest rate. At the same time a new contribution class was added for those earning \$34 or more a week with a higher contribution rate and correspondingly higher benefit. The full effect of this change will not, however, be apparent until May, 1949.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending November 30, 1948, showed 3,496,037 employees were issued with insurance books and had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1948, an increase of 72,567 since October 30, 1948.

As at November 30, 1948, 211,054 employers were registered representing an increase of 647 since October 30, 1948.

WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC CURRENT, OCTOBER 1947*

Most of the 22,800 wage-earners employed in the electric current production and distribution systems whose returns were analysed in this article worked eight hours per day, six days per week. About one-half of the wage-earners were covered by some form of collective agreement. Rates reported for overtime work providing premium pay were time and one-half, double time and double time and one-half. More than one-half the workers were in units which reported a paid vacation of two weeks after a year of service and 45 per cent received pay for nine observed statutory holidays.

The index of wage rates in the industry was 54.8 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1939 and 7.9 per cent higher than in 1946. On a percentage basis, annual gains were fairly uniform except for the 1940 increase and smaller increases in 1944 and 1945, which were the years of more rigid controls. The table below shows the index for the group based on rates in 1939 as 100, with the annual percentage increase in each year.

| Year | Index | Annual Percentage Increase |
|-----------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1939..... | 100.0 | — |
| 1940..... | 103.3 | 3.3 |
| 1941..... | 112.0 | 8.4 |
| 1942..... | 120.2 | 7.3 |
| 1943..... | 129.6 | 7.8 |
| 1944..... | 132.5 | 2.2 |
| 1945..... | 134.4 | 1.4 |
| 1946..... | 143.5 | 6.8 |
| 1947..... | 154.8 | 7.9 |

*The information in this article was prepared from data obtained in the general annual survey of wage rates and hours of labour for 1947, made by the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. Employers were asked to report on certain conditions of work as well as to give, by occupation, their straight-time wage or salary rates or the average straight-time earnings of employees on piecework during the last pay period preceding October 1, 1947.

Information on wage rates in 1947 was published in the Department's Report No. 30, "Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1947". A few industries have been analysed each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since June 1948 with respect to both rates and working conditions in 1947; comparable data for 1946 on a number of other industries have been published monthly from July 1947 in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

In the Department's annual report on "Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1947", a table on page 69 shows average hourly wage rates as well as predominant ranges of rates, by province, for six selected occupations in the industry. Increases in 1947 over 1946 in the Canada average rates in these occupations ranged from three cents per hour for linemen to ten cents for electricians. Except in the case of meter readers, average rates were highest in British Columbia.

This analysis covers information from both public and privately-owned systems. One hundred and seventy-nine returns were used, each applying to a "unit" of the industry engaged in either production or distribution of power, or both, in different general areas or specific localities. In several cases, a number of units are owned and operated by one system within a province.

Table I indicates the distribution of employees and units of the industry by province or region across Canada which are covered in this analysis. Eighty per cent of the workers were employed in Quebec and Ontario.

Of the 179 units, 107 employed less than 50 workers each, accounting for 10 per cent of the total number of workers, and 15 units, employing over 500 workers each, included 63 per cent of the total number of workers.

Collective Agreements.—Ninety-nine of the units reported 11,600 workers under union agreements or agreements with employee associations. Forty of the units and 6,700 workers were covered by agreements with associations of employees.

Eleven national or international unions represented the employees covered by union agreements. Thirty-four units reported agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-TLC), affecting 2,800 workers; three units reported agreements with the National Organization of Civic, Utility and Electrical Workers (CCL), covering 800 workers, and One Big Union was reported by four units, affecting 200 workers. Another three units reported 250 workers affected by agreements with directly chartered locals of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour and the remaining seven unions were each reported by one unit only.

Standard Hours of Work, Tables II and III.—Weekly hours ranged between 40 and 60 with only one unit employing 13 workers

on the 60-hour schedule. Of the 179 units whose returns were analysed, 103 reported a 48-hour week, including three-quarters of the workers. Although one-third of the units were on a 44-hour week, they employed only 17 per cent of the workers.

All but seven of the units worked a six-day week and these seven, on a 40-hour week, employed six per cent of the workers. On the basis of a six-day week, 100 of the units and 71 per cent of the employees worked a full day of eight to ten hours on Saturday and the remaining units reported working four to five hours.

Overtime Rates of Pay, Table IV.—

Most of the workers were in units reporting a payment of time and one-half during the work week, either after daily or weekly

TABLE I.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNITS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY, 1947

| — | Canada | Maritime Provinces* | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Number of Units..... | 179 | 16 | 46 | 56 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 19 |
| Employees: | | | | | | | | |
| Office..... | 6,884 | 253 | 1,873 | 3,996 | 396 | 62 | 206 | 98 |
| Wage Earners: | | | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 22,622 | 1,689 | 6,504 | 11,264 | 1,061 | 455 | 593 | 1,056 |
| Female..... | 204 | 3 | 41 | 113 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 5 |
| Total..... | 29,710 | 1,945 | 8,418 | 15,373 | 1,482 | 525 | 808 | 1,159 |

* Includes one unit in Prince Edward Island, nine in Nova Scotia and six in New Brunswick.

TABLE II.—STANDARD HOURS OF WORK IN THE ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY, BY UNITS, 1947

| Standard Hours | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Weekly | | | | | | | | |
| 40..... | 7 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 3 |
| 44..... | 60 | 3 | 10 | 17 | | 13 | 1 | 16 |
| 46½ and 47..... | 3 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 48..... | 103 | 11 | 34 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 14 | |
| 50..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 54..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 60..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Total Units..... | 179 | 16 | 46 | 56 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 19 |
| Daily | | | | | | | | |
| Monday to Friday | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | 7 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 3 |
| 8..... | 60 | 3 | 10 | 17 | | 13 | 1 | 16 |
| 8..... | 95 | 10 | 34 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 14 | |
| 8½..... | 4 | 1 | | 3 | | | | |
| 8½..... | 4 | | | 4 | | | | |
| 8½..... | 3 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 9..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 9..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 10..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Total Units..... | 179 | 16 | 46 | 56 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 19 |

TABLE III.—STANDARD HOURS OF WORK IN THE ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS, 1947*

| Standard Hours | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Weekly | | | | | | | | |
| 40..... | 1,415 | | | 597 | | | 240 | 578 |
| 44..... | 3,823 | 281 | 1,952 | 740 | | 342 | 25 | 483 |
| 46½ and 47..... | 163 | | | 163 | | | | |
| 48..... | 16,917 | 1,120 | 4,408 | 9,852 | 1,079 | 121 | 337 | |
| 50..... | 25 | | | 25 | | | | |
| 54..... | 470 | 291 | 172 | | 7 | | | |
| 60..... | 13 | | 13 | | | | | |
| Total Employees..... | 22,826 | 1,692 | 6,545 | 11,377 | 1,086 | 463 | 602 | 1,061 |
| Daily | | | | | | | | |
| Monday to Friday | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | 1,415 | | | 597 | | | 240 | 578 |
| 8..... | 3,823 | 281 | 1,952 | 740 | | 342 | 25 | 483 |
| 8..... | 15,697 | 1,050 | 4,408 | 8,702 | 1,079 | 121 | 337 | |
| 8½..... | 233 | 70 | | 163 | | | | |
| 8½..... | 1,089 | | | 1,089 | | | | |
| 8½..... | 61 | | | 61 | | | | |
| 9..... | 25 | | | 25 | | | | |
| 9..... | 470 | 291 | 172 | | 7 | | | |
| 10..... | 13 | | 13 | | | | | |
| Total Employees..... | 22,826 | 1,692 | 6,545 | 11,377 | 1,086 | 463 | 602 | 1,061 |
| Saturday | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | | | | | | | | |
| 8½..... | | | | | | | | |
| 8½..... | | | | | | | | |
| 9..... | | | | | | | | |
| 9..... | | | | | | | | |
| 10..... | | | | | | | | |

* Does not include office staff.

TABLE IV.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR WAGE EARNERS IN THE ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY, 1947

NOTE.—In the case of three units, employing 138 workers, one reported 80 cents per hour and the other two, time off in lieu of overtime.

| Overtime Rates by Region | After Daily Hours | | | | Only After Weekly Hours | | Sunday | | Holidays | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Monday to Friday | | Saturday | | | | | | | |
| | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers |
| Total Units and Workers..... | 158 | 21,235 | 158 | 21,235 | 18 | 1,453 | 176 | 22,688 | 176 | 22,688 |
| <i>Straight Time</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 26 | 1,637 | 28 | 1,677 | | | 21 | 1,406 | 18 | 1,162 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 3 | 705 | 3 | 705 | | | 3 | 705 | 3 | 705 |
| Quebec..... | 15 | 761 | 15 | 761 | | | 10 | 530 | 5 | 264 |
| Ontario..... | 4 | 129 | 6 | 169 | | | 4 | 129 | 6 | 151 |
| Manitoba..... | 3 | 18 | 3 | 18 | | | 3 | 18 | 3 | 18 |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | 24 | 1 | 24 | | | 1 | 24 | 1 | 24 |
| <i>Time and One-Half*</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 112 | 18,910 | 106 | 18,623 | 18 | 1,453 | 67 | 6,118 | 50 | 6,260 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 10 | 779 | 10 | 779 | | | 4 | 174 | 4 | 174 |
| Quebec..... | 20 | 4,643 | 20 | 4,643 | 6 | 1,104 | 20 | 2,591 | 10 | 2,240 |
| Ontario..... | 44 | 10,999 | 40 | 10,796 | 4 | 157 | 26 | 2,658 | 18 | 3,059 |
| Manitoba..... | 2 | 726 | 2 | 726 | | | 1 | 201 | 1 | 201 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 12 | 416 | 11 | 400 | 2 | 47 | 2 | 169 | 2 | 141 |
| Alberta..... | 10 | 352 | 9 | 284 | 5 | 142 | 9 | 202 | 10 | 322 |
| British Columbia..... | 14 | 995 | 14 | 995 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 123 | 5 | 123 |
| <i>Double Time</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 3 | 60 | 5 | 144 | | | 57 | 8,474 | 69 | 6,574 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | | | | 6 | 605 | 6 | 605 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | 9 | 2,436 | 24 | 3,053 |
| Ontario..... | 1 | 24 | 1 | 24 | | | 15 | 3,468 | 13 | 1,071 |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | | | 1 | 525 | 1 | 525 |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | 1 | 16 | | | 11 | 274 | 11 | 274 |
| Alberta..... | | | 1 | 68 | | | 4 | 258 | 3 | 138 |
| British Columbia..... | 2 | 36 | 2 | 36 | | | 11 | 908 | 11 | 908 |
| <i>Double Time and One-Half</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | | 2 | 1,165 | 13 | 6,766 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | | 2 | 1,165 | 12 | 6,718 |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 48 |
| <i>No Overtime Information</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 17 | 628 | 19 | 791 | | | 29 | 5,525 | 26 | 1,926 |

* Includes one plant with 64 workers paying time and one-quarter.

TABLE V.—VACATIONS WITH PAY FOR WAGE EARNERS IN THE ELECTRIC

NOTE.—Of the 179 units covered by this survey two,

| Length of Service Required | Initial Vacation | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | One Week | | Two Weeks | | Three Weeks | |
| | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers |
| <i>Eight Months and Under</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 24 | 1,633 | 1 | 620 | 1 | 129 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1 | 80 | 1 | 620 | 1 | 129 |
| Quebec..... | 2 | 667 | | | | |
| Ontario..... | 2 | 38 | | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 4 | 236 | | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1 | 20 | | | | |
| Alberta..... | 6 | 262 | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 8 | 330 | | | | |
| <i>One Year</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 75 | 7,135 | 65 | 12,982 | 8 | 220 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 5 | 435 | 7 | 403 | | |
| Quebec..... | 39 | 4,426 | 3 | 1,385 | | |
| Ontario..... | 24 | 1,534 | 29 | 9,803 | | |
| Manitoba..... | 3 | 536 | 3 | 314 | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 2 | 149 | 3 | 74 | 8 | 220 |
| Alberta..... | 1 | 18 | 11 | 322 | | |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | 37 | 9 | 681 | | |
| <i>Two Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 1 | 13 | 2 | 15 | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | 1 | 13 | | | | |
| Ontario..... | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | | |
| Alberta..... | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | | | 1 | 13 | | |
| <i>Five Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | | |
| <i>10 to 25 Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | | |
| Alberta..... | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | 100 | 8,871 | 68 | 13,617 | 9 | 349 |

(1) Includes three units with 181 workers requiring three years' service.

(2) One unit with 15 employees required four years' service.

(3) Two units required ten years of service.

(4) Fourteen units required 15 years of service; four required ten years; another, 20; two, 21; and sixteen, 25 years.

CURRENT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY, 1947

employing 79 workers, did not report vacations with pay.

| Length of Service Required | Maximum Vacation | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | One Week | | Two Weeks | | Three Weeks | |
| | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers | No. of Units | No. of Workers |
| <i>Eight Months and Under</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | 3 | 157 | 1 | 129 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | | 1 | 129 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | | | 3 | 157 | | |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | | |
| Alberta..... | | | | | | |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | | |
| <i>One Year</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 12 | 646 | 52 | 4,362 | 10 | 860 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1 | 253 | 7 | 403 | 1 | 620 |
| Quebec..... | 6 | 264 | 5 | 2,052 | | |
| Ontario..... | 4 | 92 | 16 | 549 | | |
| Manitoba..... | | | 3 | 314 | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | 3 | 74 | 9 | 240 |
| Alberta..... | | | 6 | 167 | | |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | 37 | 12 | 803 | | |
| <i>Two Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | 23 ⁽¹⁾ | 913 | 1 | 28 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | 5 | 262 | | |
| Quebec..... | | | 5 | 247 | | |
| Ontario..... | | | 9 | 362 | | |
| Manitoba..... | | | 2 | 11 | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | 1 | 28 |
| Alberta..... | | | 1 | 18 | | |
| British Columbia..... | | | 1 | 13 | | |
| <i>Five Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | 32 ⁽²⁾ | 3,286 | 4 | 184 |
| Quebec..... | | | 26 | 3,031 | | |
| Ontario..... | | | 6 | 255 | | |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | 4 | 184 |
| <i>10 to 25 Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | 2 ⁽³⁾ | 89 | 37 ⁽⁴⁾ | 12,093 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 3 | 897 |
| Ontario..... | | | 2 | 89 | 19 | 10,030 |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | 2 | 604 |
| Saskatchewan..... | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| Alberta..... | | | | | 11 | 417 |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | 1 | 24 |
| Totals..... | 12 | 646 | 112 | 8,807 | 53 | 13,294 |

hours had been worked; a few reported a rate of double time after daily hours.

Although more units reported time and one-half for overtime on Sunday, there were considerably more workers in units paying double time. Two units paid double time and one-half.

A rate of time and one-half, double time or double time and one-half for overtime on observed statutory holidays was reported by 132 units. They included 86 per cent of the total employment covered and 30 per cent of all the workers were on double time and one-half.

In the case of 13 units included under a straight time rate for all but holiday overtime in Table IV, the rate refers to workers other than maintenance crews who are paid time and one-half. One of these units reported that double time was paid after the first four hours of overtime.

Under the time and one-half rate, 13 of the units reported double time after the first four to eleven hours of overtime; two

paid double time after 10 p.m., one of these paying this same rate after 5 p.m. on Saturday. Another three units reported double time for overtime after midnight.

Vacations with Pay, Table V.—Although more units reported an initial vacation of one week, there were more workers in units giving two weeks, usually after one year of service.

Similarly, although more units reported a maximum vacation of two weeks, there were more workers in those units with a maximum vacation of three weeks, but this was usually after a service of 10 to 25 years.

Statutory Holidays, Table VI.—The great majority of units reported paying for two or more observed statutory holidays and two-thirds of the workers were in units who paid for seven to twelve holidays. There were about 4,000 workers in the units either observing no statutory holidays or observing between four and eleven but paying for none.

TABLE VI.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN THE ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY, 1947

NOTE.—Six units, employing 224 workers, observed no statutory holidays.

| | | Number of Holidays Observed, by Units | | | | | | | | | | Total Units | Total Workers Affected |
|---|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|------|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | Days | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Units Paying for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Holidays..... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| 3 | " | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 154 |
| 4 | " | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 101 |
| 5 | " | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 15 |
| 6 | " | | | 6 | | | | | | | | 6 | 166 |
| 7 | " | | | | 20 | 1 | | | | | | 21 | 1,646 |
| 8 | " | | | | | 33 | | | | | | 33 | 1,650 |
| 9 | " | | | | | | 23 | | 1 | | | 24 | 10,247 |
| 10 | " | | | | | | | 39 | | | | 39 | 2,765 |
| 11 | " | | | | | | | | 8 | | | 8 | 1,290 |
| 12 | " | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 | 712 |
| Total Units Paying for Two or More Holidays..... | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 35 | 23 | 39 | 9 | 4 | | 144 | 18,807 |
| Total Units Not Paying for Holidays |  | .... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 3 | .... |  | 29 | 3,795 |
| Total Units Observing Holidays..... | | 2 | 6 | 8 | 25 | 38 | 35 | 43 | 12 | 4 | | 173 | 22,602 |

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and other official information.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Exceptional employment records were attained during 1948. Employment and wages both showed large and steady gains during the year. Seasonal influences had brought about the usual surplus of unskilled workers during December, particularly in British Columbia and Quebec. The supply of tradesmen, however, still fell short of demand in many occupations. On the whole, the employment situation indicated a fairly even balance between workers and jobs by the end of 1948.

The month of December, 1948, closed a very favourable year in the field of Canadian employment. The labour force over the year had expanded by some 100,000 persons. Continued buoyancy in the economy and the necessary degree of labour mobility had kept unemployment, other than seasonal, at a very low level. Long-standing shortages of workers in mining and agriculture had been greatly eased by immigration. Wages, too, showed steady improvement, especially during the last quarter of the year.

Of particular interest was the fact that these wage boosts were largely brought about by peaceful labour-management negotiations. Time lost through strikes in 1948 was only one-third that of the previous year.

Employment during December, however, was affected by usual seasonal influences. Agriculture, construction, and transportation had released many of their workers for the winter months. On the other hand, logging, which formerly had provided jobs for many of these workers, was operating at a much lower level and employment accordingly had declined. The net result was that a surplus of unskilled workers was developing. The extent of the surplus varied with the climatic conditions of the region, with British Columbia, Quebec, and the Prairies particularly affected. Other classes of workers, especially clerical, who were seeking jobs at this time were also faced with somewhat stiffer competition. Generally, however, tradesmen and fully-qualified workers were able to obtain jobs without serious difficulty. In the industrial field, employers were still recruiting abroad for skilled workers.

A better balance now appears to exist between the demand for and the supply of labour. Very few large pockets of labour shortage currently prevail while labour surpluses are largely temporary and proportionately small. This return to normalcy is reflected in many current developments in the employment market. Among these is the decided drop in labour turnover, the greater selectivity in employers' hiring, and the tendency for more job-seekers to use the facilities of the Employment Service and to claim unemployment insurance.

Agriculture

Farming operations were seasonally slack during December and any demand for help which did arise was quickly met. A few orders remained on file at employment offices but low wages deterred placements. Farmers were now waiting until the spring months to take on additional help, with many expecting to hire immigrants slated to arrive in 1949.

During the early part of December, the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference met in Ottawa to discuss agricultural labour plans for the 1949 season. Generally, the Conference agreed it will be necessary to supplement the farm labour force by a continuation of the present policies of immigration and by the direction of available local labour supplies into the industry during the harvest period. The principal groups of farm immigrants will be much the same as in 1948. Dutch farmers and Displaced Persons will enter under organized programs; immigrants from Great Britain will come independently. The Conference felt that immigration had been the

vital factor in easing the acute shortage of help which developed in Ontario early in the year.

Non-Agricultural Industry

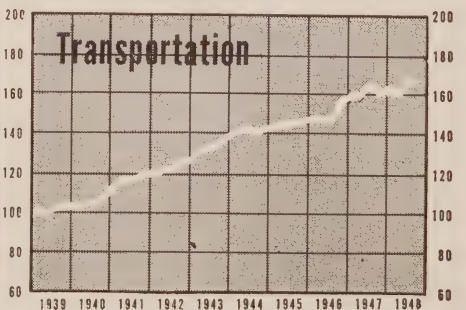
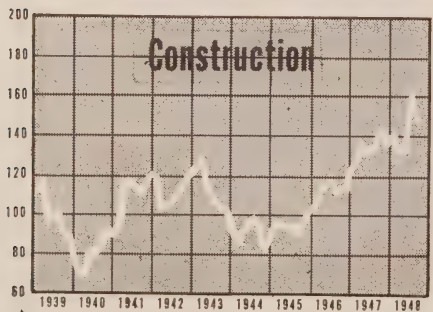
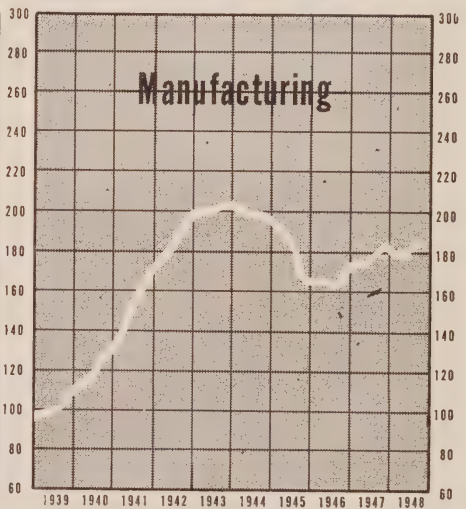
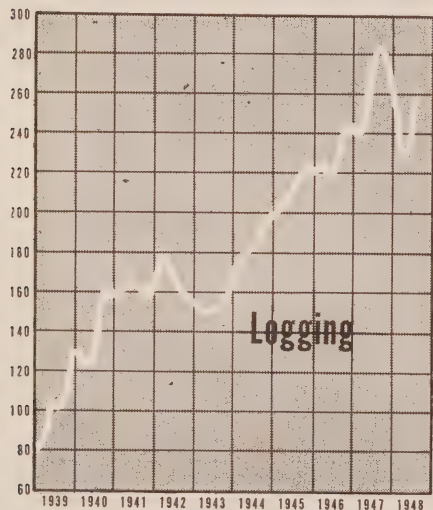
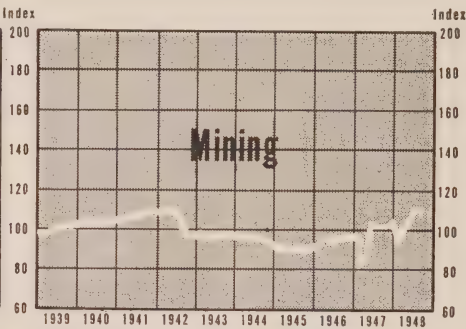
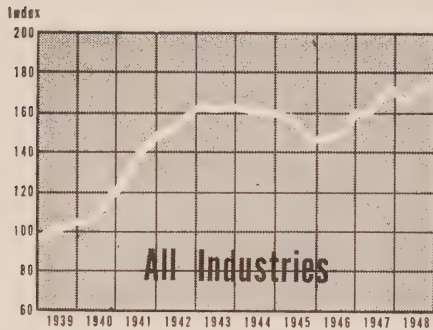
The peak records attained in industrial production during 1948 demonstrated the high level of activity in the Canadian

economy. The expansion in industrial production had gained momentum as the year advanced. By the month of October, the volume was running four per cent above that of 1947. The preliminary index at that time stood at 187·4 (base 1935-39=100). General industrial peace was an important factor in the high production level maintained this year.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1939 TO 1948

Average: 1939=100

Seasonally Adjusted



Industrial employment was still on the uptrend during October although the rate of increase had levelled off considerably. The index of employment in the eight leading industries stood at 203.5 (base 1926=100) at November 1, as compared with 203.3 and 197.8 one month and one year before, respectively.

The levelling off of the rise in the cost of living and continued wage increases had considerably improved the level of real wages in the manufacturing industry. At the beginning of November, the index of real wages for this industry stood at 105.5 (av. 1946=100).

Most of the **logging** camps in Eastern Canada had finished their year's cut by the end of December; last year, cutting continued until late January or early February. Hauling had begun in some areas while other companies were waiting for sufficient snow to begin skidding operations. Very few job openings, and a low turnover of labour were reported during December. Labour demand during the month was readily met with surpluses of men appearing in some areas.

In British Columbia, a number of factors combined to produce a low level of logging activity during the month of December. The effect of the seasonal decline, normal in this month, was accentuated by poor weather conditions. Heavy snows and low temperatures prevented work, especially in smaller camps. Many operators closed for the Christmas holiday season and will not re-open until spring. Uncertain market conditions were also a restraining factor on employment.

The post-war labour shortage in the **mining** industry appeared to be over by the end of 1948. Most mines, both coal and metallic ore, reported adequate staffs. A few mines could still use more men and experienced miners were usually taken on readily, but the labour supply was regarded as the most satisfactory for some years. Several factors contributed to this improved situation; first, a slackening demand in other industries, particularly logging, had made more workers available for mining; second, with a number of strip and placer mines closed down during December, these workers were seeking other jobs; third, labour turnover was sharply reduced.

Employment in mining as a whole during 1948 was estimated to be five per cent higher than in the previous year. During the first ten months of the year, production of all leading minerals except lead was above the 1947 level. A preliminary esti-

mate of the value of mineral production in Canada in 1948 placed the figure at \$806.2 million, an all-time record.

Hiring activity was slow in the **manufacturing** industries during December although a number of Ontario firms re-hired staff because of improved power supplies. Regular seasonal lay-offs took place in meat-packing plants and other food processing firms. Some plants were closed for re-tooling and overhauling of machinery but will open early in the new year.

Steel shortages continued to prevent employment expansion in numerous industries and in some cases caused temporary lay-offs. Nevertheless, materials in general were in better supply than at this time last year.

Employment in manufacturing during the year continued its post-war expansion. The labour force in the industry reached a peak of 1,300,000, or an estimated 3 per cent above the 1947 level. Earnings increased correspondingly over the year. At the beginning of November, average weekly earnings in manufacturing were about \$43 as compared with \$39 at the beginning of 1948. Wage increases were granted with relatively little strike action. The largest single strike during the year, in the auto parts manufacturing plant in St. Catharines, involved 2,500 workers and lasted for three and one-half months.

When winter weather arrived in December, **construction** began its seasonal downtrend. Many rough carpenters and outside labourers were released but inside workers will be employed throughout the winter. However, despite the high degree of winter activity, the seasonal lull was expected to throw a larger than usual number temporarily out of work. This was because of the exceptionally high level of employment attained this year; at the beginning of September, approximately 40,000 more workers were employed than in 1947. The outlook for the industry for the coming year continues bright.

With **trade** establishments at the height of seasonal activity during December, many persons secured temporary sales jobs. Labour demand seemed fairly well balanced with the supply of workers. Students again were the chief source of labour. Most of the extra workers were laid off directly after Christmas although some were retained for inventory work.

The dollar value of pre-Christmas sales in department stores was well above last year's level in all regions where information

was available. The Maritime region particularly showed a distinct improvement over the year. Although much of the general advance represented increases in prices, it would appear that a larger volume of goods was being sold in the department stores this year.

In many of the **service** establishments, labour supply was nearing demand during the month of December. The industry was also benefiting from reduced labour turnover, especially in restaurants, hotels, and laundries. Strong labour requirements, however, persisted in the domestic service group with orders at employment offices even larger than at this time last year. This situation developed despite the absorption of 7,000 girls and 250 married couples from Displaced Persons camps. Considerable dormant demand has been awakened by the promise of further immigration into this field. Casual day workers for household employment have been in better supply; many localities report requirements can be filled now with relatively little difficulty.

The service industry stands second only to manufacturing in the number of jobs provided for Canadian non-agricultural workers. At the beginning of September, employment in the service industry totalled 828,000. The composition of the working force within the industry was as follows: personal service, 284,000 (34%); government service, 251,000 (30%); community and public service, 213,000 (26%); business service, 51,000 (6%); and recreational service, 29,000 (4%).

Employment Service Activities

A heavier than usual registration of applicants took place during December, a month which previously has been one of the quietest at employment offices. As a result, unplaced applicants totalled 187,000 at the end of December, an increase of 45,000 over last year. The yearly increase was partially due to the greater number of jobless workers, particularly in logging and construction. Fewer winter jobs had been provided in the logging industry this year. Also, construction having employed 40,000 additional workers in 1948 necessarily threw many more workers into the labour market during the off-season.

However, there were several other factors which perhaps contributed more to the substantial rise in unplaced applicants over the year. Many persons were registering at employment offices immediately upon cessation of employment because of the

high living costs; formerly they had found jobs on their own during December or postponed job-hunting until the new year. Moreover, with eligibility widened for unemployment insurance and more job-seekers acquainted with the provision for a period of "waiting days", many were filing claims for benefits and registering for employment without delay. It would appear that generally more persons were using the facilities of the Employment Service than in former years.

Placement activity had fallen off appreciably during the month. Registrations continued to be predominantly in the unskilled field or among partially qualified workers. The majority of these persons had been released from the seasonally-inactive industries where demand was now negligible. Even in logging, where activity was at its yearly peak, requirements were small. This temporary lull, however, would begin to break by early March. In the women's field, more jobs were available during December with the upswing in Christmas trade; a considerable number of women workers who had been on file for some time were placed in the temporary openings.

Demand for skilled men in various occupations persisted through the seasonal decline. A number of orders were still in clearance since no local workers were available; in some instances, orders were being circulated as far as Great Britain.

Claims for unemployment insurance continued to increase. At the end of November, there were 84,000 ordinary claimants signing the unemployment insurance register. During the month, 65,000 persons had received one or more benefits, the average duration of the payment being 17 days while the average amount paid each beneficiary totalled \$35.15.

Regional Analysis

In the **Maritime** region, the seasonal decline in employment continued during December but conditions still compared favourably with those of last year. The usual quota of seasonal workers had not been absorbed in the logging industry this year because of the weak market for lumber. Nevertheless, improved employment conditions elsewhere had eased the situation, and applications at employment offices had not increased noticeably over the year.

Construction activity held up remarkably well throughout the region owing to unusually mild weather during December. Since many contractors had arranged for a large volume of inside work to be done during

the winter, employment had been maintained for skilled men. Indeed, in Halifax, some difficulty had arisen in filling the demand for such workers.

Waterfront employment was expanding rapidly with the start of what promised to be a good winter season. Halifax longshoremen obtained a new agreement granting a wage boost of 13 cents per hour. With the closing of the port of Montreal, all cargoes would be shipped through Halifax and Saint John for the remainder of the winter. Shipbuilding employment continued steady. The Halifax yards were busy with an Argentine contract; other contracts were on hand to sustain employment when this order was completed.

Employment conditions in the *Quebec* region were reaching their seasonal low by the end of December. The smaller logging cut this year had materially affected the current employment situation and applications at employment offices were substantially higher than one year before. Despite this, total employment had shown a gain over the year. The labour force had expanded appreciably in the Quebec region during 1948. All main industry groups particularly textiles, trade, and mining, had taken on additional workers.

Woods operations had passed their seasonal peak by the holiday period and cutting had been completed in most camps. It was expected that the current logging season would be the shortest in recent years. The demand for Canadian woodsmen for United States camps was about 2,000 less than in 1947. Ample labour was available to meet demand.

A number of manufacturing plants took advantage of the holiday season to suspend operations, either for annual vacations or for adjusting production schedules and overhauling machinery. Many of the workers who were thus temporarily released had registered for jobs at the Employment Service. Textile mills and furniture factories were operating at capacity and expansion was anticipated shortly in the electrical goods industry. Shortages of raw materials affected the output of heavy industries, although production was at or near capacity.

In keeping with the general trend, the *Ontario* region saw a further deterioration in the seasonal segment of employment during December. Nevertheless, mild weather had mitigated the downtrend in construction employment and a large amount of building was still underway. The hydro power cut-offs ended during the

month and no further restrictions were expected during the winter. Factory workers were recalled to their jobs where lay-offs had been in effect, but irregular work-shifts continued as a power-saving device.

Temporary lay-offs for inventory and other seasonal reasons occurred in all sections of the region. There were 3,000 auto workers laid off in Oshawa and 1,500 in Windsor, in addition to smaller lay-offs in other plants. In most cases, employment was expected to be resumed in January or February. The export market had weakened for a number of industries, such as automobile parts and flour milling, but employment had not been greatly affected. In contrast, the outlook was bright for heavy iron industries; in the furniture and paper industries, expansion was being planned for 1949.

Base metal mining was in a very favourable position by the end of the year. Rising world demand, higher prices, and the expectation of continued government stockpiling during the coming year made the outlook bright. The mines were well staffed and labour turnover had been greatly reduced.

In the *Prairie* region, winter employment conditions were fully in force by the end of December and seasonal unemployment had begun to develop. Nevertheless, the region had experienced the highest level of employment in its history during the summer, and unemployment still was proportionately low. The increase during December was the normal result of year-end lay-offs in industries such as trade, meat-packing, and construction. Because of the large overall expansion in construction employment this year, a proportionately large number had been displaced in the off-season. Lower logging activity, at the same time, had lessened the number of winter jobs available.

Seasonal lay-offs in packing plants had started, affecting many married women and farmers who had been hired at peak activity. Uncertainties in both market conditions and the supply of livestock had made the employment future difficult to discern.

Building activity continued during December and tradesmen generally were fully employed. Shortages of structural steel affected work on several projects. However, a busy year for construction is forecast for 1949. All production schedules were being maintained in the logging industry and labour turnover was extremely low. Employment in coal mining was high

despite the strike in the Edmonton and Estevan areas. Shortages of box cars, however, had resulted in some lay-offs.

In the **Pacific** region, the seasonal nature of the main industries always poses a problem at this time. Despite the fact that general employment had expanded appreciably during the year, by December conditions were not favourable. Heavy snowfalls throughout the region seriously affected all types of outside employment. Also, with the rapidly growing population it was very difficult to find jobs for all those currently looking for work.

The tremendous expansion in logging employment which has taken place during recent years now appears to be levelling off. Many of the smaller operators were beginning to retire from the field. Declining export markets, heavy log inventories,

lessening demand for lower grade logs, and the severe, though temporary, drop in the cedar shingle market were contributing factors in the current trend. Deep snow conditions during December forced early closure of many camps, a large number of which will not re-open for several months.

The construction industry ended its most successful year to date with a volume of work amounting to about \$85 million. The work was spread over most of the region, and about 70 per cent more was completed than in 1947. The prospects for 1949 appeared very good and estimates placed the 1949 volume at over \$100 million. Many large concerns, among which were pulp and paper plants and base metal mines, had announced extensive building programs for the coming year. These will provide for a further expansion in employment.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index fell from 159.6 to 158.9 between November 1 and December 1, 1948. All group indexes except that for foods were either fractionally higher or unchanged, but an unusually sharp decrease occurred in the price of eggs and there were moderate reductions among meats, vegetables and fruits. This was the first decline of any consequence in the cost-of-living index since September, 1945. The food index dropped from 204.7 to 202.0 between November 1 and December 1. The rent index advanced from 121.0 to 121.7, representing the net change between September and December. During November, fuel and light moved from 129.0 to 129.1, and home furnishings and services from 166.0 to 166.2. The two other budget group indexes remained unchanged, clothing at 181.5 and miscellaneous items at 124.6.

From August, 1939 to December 1, 1948, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 57.6 per cent.

Cost of Living in Eight Cities

Cost-of-living indexes for the eight regional cities all registered recessions between November 1 and December 1, 1948. Substantial declines in egg prices along with lesser reductions in meats, vegetables and fruits were almost entirely responsible for this movement. Budget groups other than

foods recorded relatively minor changes during the month under review. Composite index declines between November 1 and December 1, 1948, were as follows: Halifax 1.2 to 150.8; Saint John 0.7 to 155.5; Montreal 1.0 to 161.5; Toronto 0.7 to 154.5; Winnipeg 0.8 to 152.2; Saskatoon 0.7 to 161.6; Edmonton 0.6 to 153.6 and Vancouver 0.3 to 160.8.

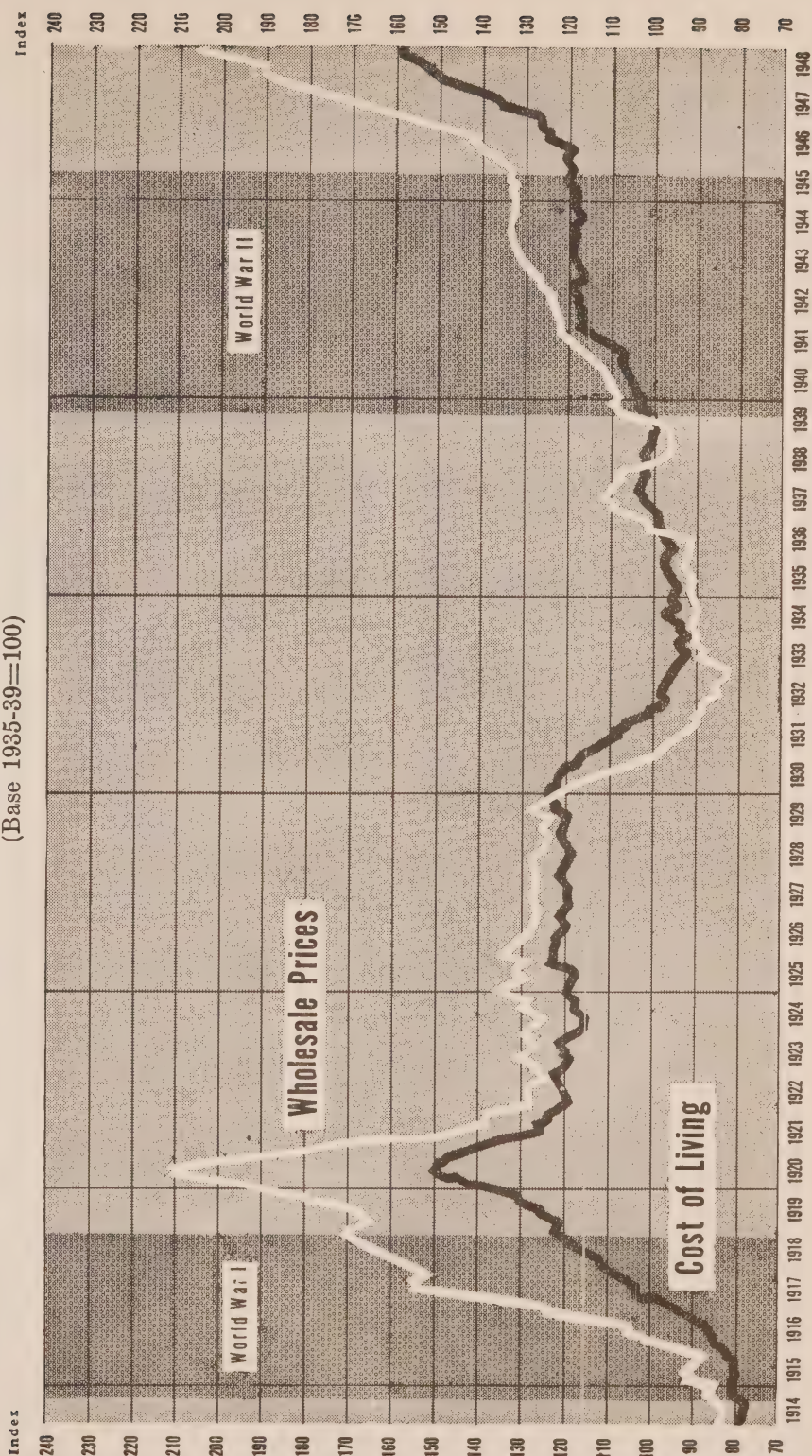
Wholesale Prices, November, 1948

The general index of wholesale prices rose 0.5 points to 159.7 (base 1926=100) between October and November, 1948, although several component group indexes declined. Non-ferrous metals rose 4.3 points to 164.2 supported by further increases in lead, zinc, solder and antimony which overbalanced weakness in silver. An increase of 0.9 to 139.9 in vegetable products reflected a firmer tone for oats, barley, flue-cured tobacco, oranges and lemons. These outweighed declines in corn meal, potatoes and soybean oil. Higher prices for pig iron, steel billets and cast iron pipe advanced the iron products group 0.8 to 166.1 while an increase of the same amount in the chemical products group brought the index to 127.0. This movement reflected strength in red and white lead and fertilizer material prices. The textile group increased 0.7 to 161.4 due to firmer quotations for raw wool, wool blankets and woollen cloth. Declines were registered by three groups. Animal products fell 1.0 to

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 1914 TO DATE

(Base 1935-39=100)



176.5 when recessions in fresh and prepared meats and eggs overbalanced strength in hides. Non-metallic minerals moved down 0.3 to 137.0 due to a drop in coal tar, while a decline of 0.1 to 193.7 in the wood products group was due to an easier tone for bleached wood pulp.

Canadian farm product prices at wholesale rose 0.7 to 143.6 between October and

November supported by strength in field products. An index for this series rose 1.1 to 117.9 when firmer prices for oats, barley and flue-cured tobacco overbalanced decreases in potatoes and onions. The animal products index was unchanged at 186.7 when an increase in fluid milk prices balanced narrow declines in livestock and eggs.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, December, 1948

During 1948 the loss of time due to industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages was little more than one-third the loss during 1947 and was one-fifth of that in 1946, the peak year. The number of strikes and lockouts in 1948 and the number of workers involved are the lowest recorded for any year since 1939. Preliminary figures for 1948 show 148 strikes and lockouts, involving 41,234 workers, with a time loss of 898,405 man-working days, as compared with 236 strikes and lockouts in 1947, with 104,120 workers involved and a time loss of 2,397,340 days. In 1946 there were 228 strikes and lockouts, with 139,474 workers involved and a time loss of 4,516,393 days.

In 1948 about 60 per cent of the idleness resulted from three strikes, involving coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, automotive parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ont., and furniture factory workers in various centres in Quebec. Again demands for increased wages, often linked with questions involving unionism, was a predominant cause, resulting in about 85 per cent of the total time lost during the year.

The month of December, 1948, followed the usual trend at this season of the year. Only four strikes commenced during the month and a total of 11 were in existence, involving 2,481 workers, with a time loss of 18,939 days, as compared with 20 strikes in November, 1948, with 3,307 workers involved, and a time loss of 16,000 days. In December, 1947, there were 15 strikes, with 3,387 workers involved and a time loss of 22,259 days. During the month under review almost half the time loss was caused by two strikes in the construction industry, one of electricians, helpers and apprentices and the other of carpenters, both at Victoria, B.C.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in 1948 was .10 per cent of the estimated working time, as compared with .26 per cent in 1947 and .50 per cent in 1946; .02 per cent in December, 1948; .02 per cent in November, 1948; and .03 per cent in December, 1947.

Of the 11 strikes recorded for December, 1948, two were settled in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employer, two were compromise settlements and one was indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the year four strikes were recorded as un-terminated, namely: strip coal miners, Bienfait-Estevan Field, Sask.; textile factory workers at St. Johns, P.Q.; electricians, helpers and apprentices at Victoria, B.C.; and cleaners and dyers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., on May 30, 1946; soft drink factory workers at Edmonton, Alta., December 1, 1947; printing pressmen at Toronto, Ont., December 15, 1947; costume jewellery factory workers at Toronto, Ont., April 29, 1948; coal miners, Edmonton District, Alta., January 13, 1948; and seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, June 6, 1948.

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

Great Britain and other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review, issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1948, and in this article are taken from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of work stoppages beginning in October, 1948, was 147 and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 157 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 18,300 workers involved and a time loss of 51,000 working days was caused.

Of the 147 stoppages which began during October, 10 arose out of demands for advances in wages; 52 over other wage questions; six on questions as to working hours; 21 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 53 on other questions respecting working arrangements; four were on questions of trade union principle; and one stoppage was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

United States

Preliminary figures for November, 1948, show 200 strikes and lockouts beginning in the month, in which 90,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 1,900,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for October, 1948, are 240 strikes and lockouts, involving 110,000 workers, with a time loss of 2,000,000 days.

LABOUR STATISTICS

Summary

PAGE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 1—Statistics Reflecting Industrial Conditions in Canada..... | 104 |
|--|-----|

A—Labour Force

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table A-1—Immigration of Adult Males, Adult Females and Children to Canada..... | 105 |
| Table A-2—Distribution of All Immigrants by Province..... | 105 |
| Table A-3—Distribution of Male Immigrants by Occupation..... | 106 |

B—Labour Income

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table B-1—Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income..... | 106 |
|--|-----|

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table C-1—Employment and Earnings by Province, City and Industry..... | 107 |
| Table C-2—Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings since 1941..... | 108 |
| Table C-3—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces since 1932..... | 108 |
| Table C-4—Employment and Earnings by Industry..... | 109 |
| Table C-5—Sex Distribution of Employed Persons..... | 110 |
| Table C-6—Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 111 |
| Table C-7—Weekly Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing..... | 111 |
| Table C-8—Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces and Cities..... | 111 |
| Table C-9—Hours and Earnings by Industry..... | 112 |
| Table C-10—Real Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 113 |

D—Employment Service Statistics

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table D-1—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants as at First of Month..... | 114 |
| Table D-2—Unfilled Vacancies by Industry and by Sex..... | 114 |
| Table D-3—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants by Occupation and by Sex..... | 115 |
| Table D-4—Vacancies, Referrals and Placements (Weekly Average)..... | 115 |
| Table D-5—Activities of National Employment Service Offices..... | 116 |
| Table D-6—Applications and Placements Since 1938..... | 118 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table E-1—Registration of Employers and Employees..... | 119 |
| Table E-2—Claims for Benefit Since 1942..... | 119 |
| Table E-3—Claims for Benefit by Provinces and Disposal of Claims..... | 119 |
| Table E-4—Claimants not Entitled to Benefit with Reason for Non-entitlement..... | 120 |
| Table E-5—Number Receiving Benefit with Amount Paid..... | 120 |
| Table E-6—Persons Signing the Live Unemployment Register by Number of Days Continuously on the Register..... | 120 |
| Table E-7—Unemployment Insurance Fund..... | 121 |

F—Prices

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table F-1—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada..... | 122 |
| Table F-2—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living for Eight Cities of Canada..... | 123 |
| Table F-3—Index Numbers of Staple Food Items..... | 123 |
| Table F-4—Retail Prices of Staple Foods, Coal and Rentals by Cities..... | 124 |
| Table F-5—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada..... | 132 |
| Table F-6—Index Numbers for Canada and Other Countries..... | 133 |

G—Strikes and Lockouts

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table G-1—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Month..... | 134 |
| Table G-2—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During December..... | 135 |

TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

| | 1948 | | 1947 | 1946 | 1943 | 1939 |
|--|-------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Dec. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. | Nov. |
| Labour Force— | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force ⁽¹⁾000 | | 4,964 | 4,934 | 4,848 | † | † |
| Employed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 4,858 | 4,847 | 4,733 | † | † |
| Male ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3,835 | 3,791 | 3,700 | † | † |
| Female ⁽¹⁾000 | | 1,023 | 1,056 | 1,033 | † | † |
| Paid workers ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3,441 | 3,334 | 3,278 | † | † |
| Unemployed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 106 | 87 | 115 | † | † |
| Index of employment ⁽²⁾ | 204.1 | 203.6 | 197.8 | 182.1 | 188.7 | 123.6 |
| Unemployment in trade unions ⁽³⁾% | | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 9.1 |
| Immigration.....No. | | 11,129 | 7,610 | 4,025 | 718 | 763 |
| Adult males.....No. | | 3,888 | 3,635 | 1,043 | 162 | 230 |
| Earnings and Hours— | | | | | | |
| Total labour income.....\$000,000 | | 633 | 567 | 481 | † | † |
| Per capita weekly earnings.....\$ | 42.20 | 42.14 | 37.79 | 33.33 | 31.59 | † |
| Average hourly earnings.....cents. | 95.9 | 95.5 | 84.7 | 72.9 | † | † |
| Average hours worked per week..... | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 42.4 | † | † |
| Average real weekly earnings, index ⁽⁴⁾ | 106.6 | 105.5 | 103.5 | 99.5 | † | † |
| National Employment Service— | | | | | | |
| Unplaced applicants ⁽⁵⁾000 | 129.6 | 101.8 | 95.7 | 134.1 | † | † |
| Unfilled vacancies ⁽⁵⁾000 | 38.8 | 51.2 | 93.5 | 134.2 | † | † |
| Placements, weekly average.....000 | 10.1 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 18.0 | † | † |
| Unemployment Insurance— | | | | | | |
| Claims.....000 | 83.7 | 55.4 | 42.2 | 57.0 | 1.3 | † |
| Balance in fund.....\$000,000 | | 509.2 | 422.2 | 351.3 | 164.3 | † |
| Prices— | | | | | | |
| Wholesale index ⁽²⁾ | | 159.7 | 142.5 | 111.6 | 102.4 | 80.4 |
| Cost of living index ⁽⁶⁾ | 158.9 | 159.6 | 143.6 | 127.1 | 119.4 | 103.8 |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Industrial production index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 185.2 | 177.8 | 165.6 | 200.0 | 120.7 |
| Mineral production index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 132.3 | 115.2 | 104.1 | 109.4 | 120.0 |
| Manufacturing index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 197.3 | 191.0 | 177.6 | 221.3 | 121.7 |
| Electric power.....000,000 k.w.h. | | 3,638 | 3,614 | 3,567 | 3,461 | 2,602 |
| Construction— | | | | | | |
| Contracts awarded.....\$000,000 | | 83.0 | 59.8 | 48.0 | 14.1 | 12.7 |
| Dwelling units, started.....000 | | 7.8 | † | † | † | † |
| Completed.....000 | | 9.7 | 79.4 ⁽⁹⁾ | 67.3 ⁽⁹⁾ | † | † |
| Under construction.....000 | | 61.1 | † | † | † | † |
| Pig iron.....000 tons | | 166.8 | 174.1 | 163.3 | 142.2 | 87.8 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....000 tons | | 278.0 | 255.4 | 256.5 | 259.4 | 147.2 |
| Inspected slaughterings, cattle.....000 | | 188.4 | 197.3 | 216.5 | 113.0 | 97.1 |
| Hogs.....000 | | 410.2 | 629.3 | 442.2 | 890.9 | 476.8 |
| Flour production.....000,000 bbl. | | 1.94 | 2.19 | 2.52 | 2.18 | 1.96 |
| Newsprint.....000 tons | | 405.9 | 364.5 | 364.3 | 256.3 | 288.7 |
| Cement producers' shipments.....000,000 bbl. | | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Automobiles and trucks.....000 | | 26.8 | 23.2 | 19.1 | 14.2 | 16.8 |
| Gold.....000 fine oz. | | 311.3 | 252.2 | 231.3 | 267.7 | 425.0 |
| Copper.....000 tons | | 20.3 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 23.8 | 26.4 |
| Lead.....000 tons | | 5.7 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 17.3 | 17.2 |
| Nickel.....000 tons | | 12.7 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 9.5 |
| Zinc.....000 tons | | 21.2 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 23.5 | 14.8 |
| Coal.....000 tons | 1,791 | 1,838 | 1,749 | 1,580 | 1,445 | 1,719 |
| Distribution— | | | | | | |
| Retail sales index, adjusted ⁽⁶⁾ | | | 258.3 | 223.5 | 164.7 | 107.1 |
| Wholesale sales index, unadjusted ⁽⁶⁾ | | | 316.2 | 295.0 | 257.2 | 115.6 |
| Imports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | | 238.2 | 229.1 | 198.2 | 84.6 |
| Exports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | | 293.9 | 253.1 | 232.2 | 97.2 |
| Railways— | | | | | | |
| Revenue freight.....000,000 ton miles | | 5,622 | 5,451 | 5,268 | 5,868 | 3,371 |
| Car loadings, revenue freight ⁽⁷⁾000 cars | 290.4 | 342.8 | 341.3 | 321.3 | 294.0 | 228.0 |
| Banking and Finance— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks, index ⁽⁸⁾ | | 117.8 | 107.3 | 102.5 | 79.6 | 94.4 |
| Preferred stocks, index ⁽⁸⁾ | | 144.6 | 150.2 | 154.7 | 115.3 | 108.7 |
| Bond yields, Dominion, index ⁽⁸⁾ | | 95.7 | 84.4 | 85.0 | 97.3 | 108.4 |
| Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....\$000,000 | | 8,022 | 6,774 | 7,209 | 5,913 | 2,930 |
| Bank loans, current, public.....\$000,000 | | 2,129 | 1,985 | 1,431 | 1,201 | 1,735 |
| Money supply.....\$000,000 | | 4,327 | 3,865 | 3,950 | 2,726 ⁽⁹⁾ | 1,378 ⁽⁸⁾ |
| Circulating media in hands of public.....\$000,000 | | 1,169 | 1,118 | 1,107 | 849 ⁽⁸⁾ | 281 ⁽⁸⁾ |
| Deposits.....\$000,000 | | 3,158 | 2,747 | 2,843 | 1,877 ⁽⁸⁾ | 1,089 ⁽⁸⁾ |

NOTE.—Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the *Canadian Statistical Review* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Comparable statistics are not available. (1) Labour Force survey figures given are as of November 20, 1948, November 8, 1947 and November 9, 1946. (2) Base 1926=100. (3) Figures are as at end of quarter ending Sept. 30, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1943 and 1939 respectively. (4) Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100. (5) First of month. (6) Base 1935-1939=100. (7) Figures are for four week periods. (8) Year-end figures. (9) Annual figures; monthly not available.

A—Labour Force

**TABLE A-1.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES AND CHILDREN
TO CANADA**

(Source: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Date | Adult Males | Adult Females | Children Under 18 | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Annual Average, 1920-24..... | 55,416 | 34,803 | 20,315 | 110,534 |
| Annual Average, 1925-29..... | 74,447 | 37,345 | 30,517 | 142,309 |
| Annual Average, 1930-34..... | 12,695 | 12,145 | 11,117 | 35,957 |
| Annual Average, 1935-39..... | 3,564 | 5,834 | 5,054 | 14,452 |
| Annual Average, 1940-44..... | 3,767 | 6,674 | 4,010 | 14,451 |
| 1945—Total..... | 4,259 | 11,620 | 6,843 | 22,722 |
| 1946—Total..... | 9,934 | 40,818 | 20,967 | 71,719 |
| 1947— | | | | |
| January..... | 809 | 1,443 | 508 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 831 | 1,257 | 489 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 947 | 1,212 | 513 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 1,112 | 1,295 | 509 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 1,626 | 2,073 | 889 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 1,989 | 2,456 | 1,455 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 2,291 | 1,876 | 942 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 3,014 | 2,220 | 1,052 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 3,739 | 2,151 | 1,339 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 4,264 | 3,200 | 1,477 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 3,635 | 2,734 | 1,241 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 3,024 | 2,870 | 1,645 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 27,281 | 24,787 | 12,059 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,986 | 2,794 | 1,468 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 2,234 | 1,904 | 1,071 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 4,184 | 3,963 | 2,472 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 4,630 | 3,008 | 1,778 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 4,141 | 3,076 | 2,243 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 7,382 | 4,747 | 3,194 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 4,770 | 4,004 | 2,329 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 4,995 | 3,616 | 2,347 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 4,383 | 4,755 | 2,733 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 4,920 | 5,405 | 2,758 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 4,473 | 4,238 | 2,418 | 11,129 |
| Total (11 months 1948)..... | 49,098 | 41,510 | 24,811 | 115,419 |
| Total (11 months 1947)..... | 24,257 | 21,917 | 10,414 | 56,588 |

TABLE A-2.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY PROVINCE

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Month | Maritimes | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | B.C. Yukon N.W.T. | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 280 | 399 | 1,184 | 429 | 468 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 225 | 367 | 1,166 | 385 | 434 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 189 | 387 | 1,194 | 434 | 468 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 247 | 468 | 1,244 | 472 | 485 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 337 | 724 | 2,084 | 645 | 798 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 367 | 658 | 3,196 | 882 | 797 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 317 | 637 | 2,916 | 599 | 640 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 384 | 767 | 3,541 | 713 | 881 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 443 | 700 | 4,585 | 676 | 825 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 401 | 978 | 5,540 | 1,087 | 935 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 280 | 902 | 4,795 | 735 | 898 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 295 | 1,285 | 4,098 | 852 | 1,009 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 3,765 | 8,272 | 35,543 | 7,909 | 8,638 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 279 | 1,819 | 3,666 | 726 | 758 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 166 | 1,214 | 2,566 | 591 | 672 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 333 | 2,093 | 5,272 | 1,655 | 1,266 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 310 | 1,361 | 5,259 | 1,471 | 1,015 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 371 | 1,326 | 4,969 | 1,725 | 1,069 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 433 | 2,643 | 7,366 | 3,610 | 1,271 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 394 | 2,194 | 5,612 | 1,983 | 920 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 419 | 1,784 | 5,868 | 1,888 | 999 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 453 | 2,878 | 4,953 | 2,580 | 1,007 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 663 | 2,840 | 5,915 | 2,516 | 1,149 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 366 | 2,384 | 5,170 | 2,173 | 1,036 | 11,129 |
| Total (11 months 1948) .. | 4,187 | 22,536 | 56,616 | 20,918 | 11,162 | 115,419 |
| Total (11 months 1947) .. | 3,470 | 6,987 | 31,445 | 7,057 | 7,629 | 56,588 |

TABLE A-3.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Month | Agri- culture | Unskilled and Semi- skilled | Skilled | Trading | Others Inclu- ding Mining | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 85 | 105 | 282 | 186 | 151 | 809 |
| February..... | 124 | 96 | 292 | 191 | 128 | 831 |
| March..... | 147 | 125 | 320 | 218 | 137 | 947 |
| April..... | 161 | 141 | 384 | 254 | 172 | 1,112 |
| May..... | 331 | 173 | 579 | 296 | 247 | 1,626 |
| June..... | 648 | 184 | 544 | 359 | 254 | 1,989 |
| July..... | 268 | 976 | 492 | 314 | 241 | 2,291 |
| August..... | 413 | 994 | 926 | 388 | 293 | 3,014 |
| September..... | 528 | 1,316 | 1,096 | 503 | 296 | 3,739 |
| October..... | 545 | 1,456 | 1,394 | 551 | 318 | 4,264 |
| November..... | 427 | 1,088 | 1,277 | 540 | 303 | 3,635 |
| December..... | 497 | 709 | 960 | 411 | 447 | 3,024 |
| Total..... | 4,174 | 7,363 | 8,546 | 4,211 | 2,987 | 27,281 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 468 | 529 | 1,195 | 342 | 452 | 2,986 |
| February..... | 356 | 462 | 763 | 270 | 383 | 2,234 |
| March..... | 1,241 | 685 | 1,248 | 446 | 564 | 4,184 |
| April..... | 959 | 1,728 | 1,058 | 379 | 566 | 4,630 |
| May..... | 1,151 | 1,306 | 925 | 357 | 402 | 4,141 |
| June..... | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,568 | 395 | 719 | 7,382 |
| July..... | 2,346 | 556 | 1,030 | 368 | 470 | 4,770 |
| August..... | 1,936 | 1,193 | 1,039 | 356 | 471 | 4,995 |
| September..... | 1,568 | 627 | 1,433 | 358 | 397 | 4,383 |
| October..... | 2,077 | 645 | 1,463 | 405 | 330 | 4,920 |
| November..... | 1,794 | 565 | 1,215 | 364 | 535 | 4,473 |
| Total (11 months 1948) .. | 17,026 | 9,866 | 12,937 | 4,040 | 5,229 | 49,098 |
| Total (11 months 1947) .. | 3,677 | 6,654 | 7,586 | 3,800 | 2,540 | 24,257 |

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.—MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

Source: Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, D.B.S.

With this issue the estimates of Labour Income have been adjusted throughout to the revised annual totals of wages, salaries and supplementary Labour Income published in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure 1926-1947."

| | Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining | Manufacturing | Construction | Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade | Finance, Services (including Government) | Supplementary Labour Income | Total |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1946— January..... | 39 | 140 | 17 | 104 | 95 | 13 | 409 |
| February..... | 41 | 140 | 17 | 107 | 97 | 13 | 415 |
| March..... | 40 | 144 | 18 | 108 | 98 | 14 | 422 |
| April..... | 37 | 142 | 20 | 109 | 98 | 13 | 419 |
| May..... | 37 | 139 | 23 | 110 | 101 | 14 | 423 |
| June..... | 41 | 143 | 26 | 113 | 102 | 14 | 439 |
| July..... | 43 | 142 | 28 | 114 | 103 | 14 | 445 |
| August..... | 45 | 145 | 29 | 116 | 105 | 15 | 454 |
| September..... | 46 | 148 | 29 | 119 | 108 | 15 | 464 |
| October..... | 45 | 153 | 29 | 121 | 108 | 15 | 471 |
| November..... | 45 | 159 | 28 | 125 | 109 | 16 | 481 |
| December..... | 46 | 161 | 24 | 124 | 110 | 15 | 479 |
| 1947— January..... | 46 | 163 | 23 | 122 | 108 | 15 | 477 |
| February..... | 45 | 165 | 24 | 125 | 109 | 15 | 483 |
| March..... | 44 | 167 | 25 | 125 | 110 | 16 | 487 |
| April..... | 39 | 168 | 28 | 126 | 111 | 15 | 486 |
| May..... | 41 | 172 | 31 | 129 | 112 | 16 | 500 |
| June..... | 45 | 173 | 35 | 133 | 113 | 16 | 515 |
| July..... | 49 | 177 | 38 | 134 | 115 | 16 | 530 |
| August..... | 51 | 179 | 39 | 135 | 116 | 17 | 536 |
| September..... | 54 | 183 | 40 | 137 | 117 | 17 | 548 |
| October..... | 55 | 187 | 41 | 138 | 117 | 17 | 555 |
| November..... | 58 | 191 | 39 | 145 | 116 | 17 | 567 |
| December..... | 57 | 189 | 31 | 141 | 116 | 17 | 551 |
| 1948— January..... | 53 | 187 | 30 | 140 | 118 | 17 | 545 |
| February..... | 54 | 193 | 29 | 140 | 116 | 17 | 549 |
| March..... | 49 | 189 | 28 | 140 | 120 | 17 | 544 |
| April..... | 44 | 195 | 33 | 142 | 120 | 17 | 552 |
| May..... | 49 | 195 | 37 | 148 | 124 | 17 | 570 |
| June..... | 53 | 201 | 42 | 151 | 130 | 18 | 596 |
| July..... | 54 | 202 | 48 | 154 | 131 | 18 | 607 |
| August..... | 56 | 205 | 47 | 158 | 130 | 19 | 615 |
| September..... | 60 | 220 | 48 | 185 | 131 | 20 | 664 |
| October..... | 62 | 213 | 48 | 165 | 129 | 20 | 637 |

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At November, 1, 1948 employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 2,110,534, and total payrolls of \$88,986,537.

| Geographical and Industrial Unit | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Nov. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1947 | Nov. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1947 | Nov. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1947 | Nov. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1947 |
| (a) PROVINCES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces | 37-19 | 37-16 | 33-60 | 127-4 | 126-5 | 126-8 | 216-8 | 214-9 | 194-6 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 34-22 | 33-33 | 30-12 | 150-4 | 153-7 | 149-8 | 236-1 | 235-0 | 207-0 | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 37-15 | 37-13 | 33-47 | 122-7 | 122-5 | 120-0 | 202-0 | 201-6 | 177-9 | | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 37-43 | 37-42 | 33-97 | 134-2 | 131-9 | 137-1 | 241-5 | 237-1 | 222-9 | | | |
| Quebec | 40-28 | 40-08 | 36-27 | 131-7 | 130-8 | 129-5 | 221-3 | 218-8 | 196-0 | | | |
| Ontario | 43-50 | 43-04 | 38-99 | 129-2 | 129-1 | 125-4 | 207-2 | 205-0 | 180-3 | | | |
| Prairie Provinces | 42-88 | 42-47 | 37-71 | 140-5 | 140-9 | 132-6 | 227-5 | 225-9 | 188-9 | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 42-40 | 42-56 | 37-36 | 135-0 | 134-2 | 128-9 | 216-0 | 215-4 | 181-5 | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 40-86 | 40-44 | 36-57 | 131-9 | 134-3 | 131-9 | 208-0 | 209-4 | 186-3 | | | |
| Alberta..... | 44-55 | 43-45 | 38-85 | 153-3 | 154-3 | 138-2 | 255-1 | 250-4 | 200-9 | | | |
| British Columbia | 45-03 | 44-28 | 40-66 | 156-8 | 159-2 | 150-6 | 247-7 | 247-4 | 214-8 | | | |
| CANADA | 42-16 | 41-80 | 37-79 | 133-3 | 133-1 | 129-5 | 217-8 | 215-7 | 189-7 | | | |
| (b) CITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 40-91 | 40-59 | 36-74 | 134-8 | 133-6 | 129-6 | 213-4 | 209-8 | 185-6 | | | |
| Quebec City..... | 34-92 | 34-77 | 32-70 | 123-1 | 124-3 | 121-3 | 203-9 | 205-0 | 188-1 | | | |
| Toronto..... | 42-96 | 42-60 | 38-59 | 132-4 | 130-6 | 128-2 | 212-2 | 207-6 | 184-6 | | | |
| Ottawa..... | 36-01 | 35-53 | 32-67 | 133-6 | 130-4 | 121-4 | 207-6 | 200-0 | 172-1 | | | |
| Hamilton..... | 43-92 | 44-12 | 38-70 | 123-8 | 122-5 | 117-2 | 197-9 | 196-8 | 164-8 | | | |
| Windsor..... | 51-38 | 51-90 | 45-60 | 125-4 | 127-0 | 121-2 | 173-1 | 177-0 | 148-1 | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 38-55 | 38-56 | 34-21 | 137-5 | 134-9 | 132-7 | 207-6 | 203-8 | 178-2 | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 42-76 | 41-86 | 37-97 | 167-8 | 168-1 | 155-3 | 269-4 | 264-1 | 221-9 | | | |
| Halifax..... | 34-15 | 34-04 | 32-58 | 123-1 | 123-0 | 124-2 | 185-3 | 184-7 | 178-6 | | | |
| Saint John..... | 33-84 | 33-56 | 32-03 | 125-6 | 124-0 | 129-9 | 198-4 | 194-2 | 192-0 | | | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 34-89 | 34-57 | 32-24 | 116-7 | 117-0 | 116-7 | 196-1 | 194-7 | 180-8 | | | |
| Three Rivers..... | 41-63 | 41-24 | 36-65 | 140-4 | 141-2 | 142-9 | 225-2 | 224-4 | 202-2 | | | |
| Kitchener—Waterloo..... | 41-04 | 39-80 | 37-46 | 132-9 | 131-6 | 135-3 | 240-7 | 231-1 | 223-3 | | | |
| London..... | 39-60 | 39-44 | 35-43 | 150-4 | 148-8 | 145-4 | 234-0 | 230-5 | 201-5 | | | |
| Fort William—Port Arthur..... | 45-37 | 45-66 | 41-80 | 90-7 | 90-3 | 87-1 | 155-0 | 155-2 | 136-5 | | | |
| Regina..... | 37-18 | 36-72 | 33-25 | 136-4 | 135-2 | 129-8 | 214-5 | 209-9 | 187-1 | | | |
| Saskatoon..... | 35-91 | 36-09 | 33-85 | 152-2 | 154-1 | 161-6 | 248-8 | 253-2 | 247-1 | | | |
| Calgary..... | 40-74 | 40-20 | 36-21 | 139-3 | 138-4 | 134-3 | 223-9 | 219-5 | 192-5 | | | |
| Edmonton..... | 40-51 | 39-81 | 34-72 | 175-5 | 173-5 | 152-4 | 285-8 | 277-5 | 217-2 | | | |
| Victoria..... | 39-08 | 39-16 | 36-28 | 146-8 | 146-5 | 148-7 | 228-4 | 228-6 | 215-7 | | | |
| (c) INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 43-35 | 42-85 | 38-52 | 123-9 | 125-0 | 122-1 | 206-8 | 206-3 | 181-2 | | | |
| Durable Goods ¹ | 46-39 | 46-12 | 41-26 | 118-8 | 119-4 | 117-5 | 195-3 | 195-3 | 171-9 | | | |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 40-33 | 39-63 | 35-86 | 127-1 | 128-8 | 125-9 | 218-5 | 217-6 | 192-0 | | | |
| Electric Light and Power..... | 46-79 | 46-37 | 42-20 | 157-9 | 158-8 | 135-2 | 233-5 | 232-6 | 180-4 | | | |
| Logging..... | 37-66 | 38-46 | 37-83 | 202-2 | 169-1 | 222-6 | 381-9 | 326-1 | 422-3 | | | |
| Mining..... | 51-28 | 51-04 | 44-87 | 102-1 | 101-4 | 94-8 | 163-9 | 161-9 | 133-3 | | | |
| Communications..... | 39-07 | 38-56 | 35-37 | 188-0 | 189-6 | 172-8 | 266-8 | 265-5 | 224-0 | | | |
| Transportation..... | 51-77 | 51-31 | 45-03 | 146-1 | 148-4 | 139-9 | 231-0 | 232-7 | 192-1 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 40-97 | 40-35 | 36-65 | 138-6 | 141-9 | 130-4 | 246-1 | 248-3 | 207-5 | | | |
| Services ² | 26-86 | 26-32 | 24-49 | 147-3 | 153-1 | 142-3 | 238-9 | 243-3 | 211-1 | | | |
| Trade..... | 35-52 | 35-30 | 32-36 | 147-1 | 143-4 | 138-2 | 219-4 | 212-6 | 188-6 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries | 42-16 | 41-80 | 37-79 | 133-3 | 133-1 | 129-5 | 217-8 | 215-7 | 189-7 | | | |
| Finance..... | 39-08 | 38-99 | 37-30 | 142-7 | 142-7 | 136-4 | 192-0 | 191-5 | 175-6 | | | |
| Nine Leading Industries | 42-04 | 41-69 | 37-77 | 133-6 | 133-5 | 129-8 | 216-7 | 214-7 | 189-1 | | | |

¹ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

² Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base: June 1, 1941=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| Year and Month | Eight Leading Industries | | | | Manufacturing | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Index Numbers of | | | | Index Numbers of | | | |
| | Employment | Aggregate weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages |
| June 1, 1941..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.25 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.57 |
| Nov. 1, 1945..... | 112.1 | 139.3 | 126.6 | 31.95 | 110.9 | 139.3 | 127.6 | 32.64 |
| Nov. 1, 1946..... | 119.6 | 154.4 | 132.0 | 33.33 | 114.8 | 147.5 | 130.8 | 33.45 |
| Nov. 1, 1947..... | 129.5 | 189.7 | 149.7 | 37.79 | 122.1 | 181.2 | 150.6 | 38.52 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 130.7 | 193.9 | 151.6 | 38.28 | 122.1 | 184.6 | 153.5 | 39.25 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 126.9 | 178.4 | 143.7 | 36.28 | 119.0 | 166.6 | 142.0 | 36.31 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 124.0 | 185.7 | 153.0 | 38.63 | 119.5 | 181.3 | 154.0 | 39.38 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 123.7 | 189.3 | 156.3 | 39.50 | 120.6 | 187.0 | 157.3 | 40.23 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 122.2 | 184.8 | 154.6 | 39.04 | 120.2 | 183.3 | 154.9 | 39.60 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 122.1 | 188.0 | 157.2 | 39.70 | 120.1 | 188.7 | 159.5 | 40.78 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 125.9 | 195.4 | 155.7 | 40.02 | 121.2 | 189.6 | 158.9 | 40.63 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 129.7 | 203.5 | 160.3 | 40.48 | 123.3 | 195.7 | 161.0 | 41.17 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 131.6 | 207.2 | 161.0 | 40.66 | 122.9 | 198.1 | 162.1 | 41.45 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 132.2 | 209.3 | 161.8 | 40.86 | 124.7 | 199.1 | 162.1 | 41.46 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 133.1 | 215.7 | 165.5 | 41.80 | 125.0 | 206.3 | 167.6 | 42.85 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 133.3 | 217.8 | 167.0 | 42.16 | 123.9 | 206.8 | 169.5 | 43.35 |

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Nov. 1, 1932..... | 84.7 | 86.8 | | | | 83.6 | 84.2 | 91.6 | | | | 77.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1933..... | 91.3 | 90.2 | | | | 92.2 | 91.4 | 94.6 | | | | 84.0 |
| Nov. 1, 1934..... | 100.2 | 104.9 | | | | 98.0 | 103.6 | 96.5 | | | | 94.1 |
| Nov. 1, 1935..... | 107.7 | 111.1 | | | | 105.0 | 110.0 | 108.1 | | | | 101.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1936..... | 111.0 | 119.4 | | | | 110.3 | 112.8 | 106.0 | | | | 105.4 |
| Nov. 1, 1937..... | 125.2 | 127.3 | 83.0 | 124.9 | 132.8 | 130.5 | 130.4 | 106.2 | 99.3 | 115.9 | 110.5 | 111.5 |
| Nov. 1, 1938..... | 114.6 | 112.6 | 95.0 | 123.6 | 100.3 | 119.7 | 115.0 | 108.1 | 97.6 | 132.2 | 108.1 | 107.5 |
| Nov. 1, 1939..... | 123.6 | 117.9 | 101.1 | 126.9 | 108.1 | 131.5 | 124.4 | 112.7 | 103.1 | 124.3 | 120.0 | 115.5 |
| Nov. 1, 1940..... | 139.2 | 133.8 | 134.0 | 142.4 | 123.4 | 148.7 | 142.5 | 119.7 | 110.5 | 123.5 | 131.6 | 126.3 |
| Nov. 1, 1941..... | 167.6 | 179.6 | 112.8 | 198.1 | 160.7 | 177.1 | 173.0 | 136.1 | 130.1 | 134.7 | 146.5 | 149.4 |
| Nov. 1, 1942..... | 183.3 | 189.0 | 108.0 | 214.1 | 172.6 | 198.1 | 185.2 | 140.2 | 138.0 | 135.6 | 146.6 | 187.2 |
| Nov. 1, 1943..... | 188.7 | 194.1 | 121.6 | 216.3 | 170.4 | 206.2 | 187.4 | 148.1 | 142.1 | 138.8 | 163.6 | 193.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1944..... | 183.8 | 187.1 | 132.3 | 204.5 | 168.3 | 196.7 | 185.9 | 148.1 | 143.9 | 141.8 | 158.5 | 182.5 |
| Nov. 1, 1945..... | 171.2 | 178.2 | 123.1 | 193.6 | 161.8 | 178.8 | 170.8 | 150.6 | 145.4 | 145.9 | 161.7 | 172.5 |
| Nov. 1, 1946..... | 182.7 | 179.0 | 139.7 | 193.7 | 162.7 | 189.1 | 185.1 | 163.8 | 157.4 | 160.9 | 175.4 | 182.2 |
| Nov. 1, 1947..... | 197.8 | 193.3 | 160.4 | 201.4 | 184.9 | 203.7 | 202.2 | 170.1 | 160.7 | 168.0 | 185.9 | 203.1 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 199.6 | 192.3 | 164.3 | 193.9 | 192.0 | 205.6 | 205.0 | 171.7 | 161.8 | 168.4 | 189.0 | 202.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 193.7 | 181.9 | 152.2 | 178.4 | 182.8 | 196.8 | 202.7 | 166.2 | 156.3 | 159.0 | 186.0 | 194.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 189.3 | 179.9 | 170.2 | 182.4 | 177.4 | 193.6 | 198.6 | 156.4 | 152.6 | 148.3 | 167.4 | 190.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 188.9 | 171.0 | 171.2 | 169.0 | 173.4 | 193.4 | 199.3 | 158.4 | 150.6 | 147.7 | 177.2 | 188.1 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 186.6 | 166.1 | 163.7 | 170.7 | 160.3 | 187.3 | 197.7 | 159.6 | 151.1 | 148.8 | 179.8 | 190.8 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 186.5 | 167.9 | 143.0 | 170.4 | 166.4 | 186.3 | 196.7 | 159.6 | 132.2 | 147.2 | 179.1 | 196.1 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 192.3 | 172.5 | 153.7 | 174.6 | 171.0 | 194.4 | 200.0 | 168.9 | 157.8 | 161.0 | 190.9 | 202.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 198.0 | 186.7 | 159.7 | 192.9 | 180.5 | 198.6 | 204.8 | 175.9 | 163.1 | 166.9 | 201.2 | 207.8 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 200.9 | 190.0 | 161.4 | 196.8 | 183.0 | 206.3 | 203.3 | 179.5 | 165.9 | 169.7 | 206.7 | 212.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 201.8 | 189.1 | 165.3 | 198.8 | 178.2 | 205.1 | 205.4 | 160.6 | 166.6 | 169.4 | 209.4 | 216.2 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 203.3 | 192.8 | 164.6 | 205.7 | 178.0 | 205.8 | 208.3 | 180.8 | 167.3 | 171.1 | 207.5 | 214.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 203.5 | 194.2 | 161.1 | 206.0 | 181.1 | 207.1 | 208.4 | 180.3 | 168.4 | 168.1 | 206.2 | 211.5 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1948..... | 100.0 | 7.2 | .2 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 29.7 | 41.6 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 9.6 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRIES

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Employment | | |
| | Nov. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1947 | Nov. 1 1948 | Oct. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1947 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | |
| Manufacturing | 43-35 | 42-85 | 38-52 | 123-9 | 125-0 | 122-1 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 41-95 | 40-12 | 35-85 | 140-7 | 142-6 | 145-1 |
| Fur and products..... | 40-85 | 40-79 | 38-68 | 143-9 | 141-5 | 126-5 |
| Leather and products..... | 32-02 | 31-45 | 29-28 | 106-9 | 106-3 | 109-1 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 30-74 | 30-11 | 27-90 | 106-5 | 106-1 | 104-0 |
| Lumber and its products..... | 38-53 | 37-79 | 34-70 | 124-5 | 127-2 | 124-5 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 39-83 | 38-93 | 36-00 | 117-6 | 123-6 | 116-2 |
| Furniture..... | 37-58 | 37-27 | 33-53 | 150-1 | 143-1 | 141-8 |
| Other lumber products..... | 35-55 | 34-66 | 32-21 | 128-8 | 130-2 | 139-8 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 35-24 | 33-73 | 31-47 | 155-4 | 176-1 | 158-0 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 48-84 | 48-72 | 44-02 | 143-8 | 144-6 | 141-0 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 56-98 | 56-90 | 51-32 | 138-3 | 141-8 | 139-4 |
| Paper products..... | 38-66 | 38-45 | 35-14 | 166-9 | 164-3 | 154-9 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 44-03 | 43-52 | 39-62 | 142-2 | 141-0 | 135-5 |
| Rubber products..... | 46-38 | 44-53 | 41-52 | 132-2 | 103-2 | 144-7 |
| Textile products..... | 33-66 | 33-33 | 29-47 | 114-8 | 113-1 | 110-0 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 36-05 | 35-68 | 30-70 | 111-7 | 110-3 | 106-7 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 35-36 | 34-75 | 29-69 | 91-9 | 91-0 | 86-6 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth..... | 35-29 | 34-72 | 30-64 | 107-1 | 106-4 | 109-8 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 37-33 | 37-33 | 31-64 | 147-6 | 145-7 | 136-7 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 31-85 | 31-62 | 28-99 | 120-5 | 119-0 | 117-8 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 36-61 | 35-79 | 31-57 | 98-4 | 96-9 | 96-7 |
| Other textile products..... | 39-21 | 39-09 | 31-57 | 117-1 | 115-4 | 118-0 |
| Tobacco..... | 46-46 | 45-20 | 41-51 | 166-2 | 169-8 | 164-6 |
| Beverages..... | 46-07 | 45-63 | 41-42 | 97-3 | 97-5 | 94-2 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 44-06 | 43-70 | 39-58 | 148-3 | 147-7 | 138-5 |
| Clay, glass stone products..... | 46-79 | 46-37 | 42-20 | 157-9 | 158-8 | 135-2 |
| Electric light and power..... | 45-82 | 45-37 | 39-75 | 165-3 | 163-8 | 168-8 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 48-63 | 48-63 | 43-29 | 110-3 | 110-8 | 109-1 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 50-75 | 51-22 | 45-37 | 146-1 | 145-7 | 128-6 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 46-38 | 45-87 | 42-18 | 117-0 | 116-8 | 116-0 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 46-89 | 48-46 | 41-42 | 209-0 | 206-2 | 179-7 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 50-89 | 50-97 | 44-52 | 99-1 | 99-2 | 97-6 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 53-13 | 53-78 | 47-10 | 110-6 | 110-5 | 118-7 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 47-47 | 47-62 | 44-35 | 95-3 | 102-9 | 124-9 |
| Steel building and repairing..... | 43-73 | 42-76 | 38-05 | 149-8 | 146-5 | 144-1 |
| Heating appliances..... | 47-40 | 47-37 | 42-85 | 102-0 | 102-0 | 95-9 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 47-57 | 46-26 | 42-02 | 96-3 | 96-7 | 93-2 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 45-41 | 44-97 | 40-62 | 99-8 | 100-3 | 102-1 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 48-03 | 47-42 | 42-63 | 122-1 | 121-7 | 116-2 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 52-64 | 52-77 | 46-12 | 122-9 | 124-0 | 119-9 |
| Non-metallic products..... | 35-99 | 35-53 | 33-86 | 144-4 | 140-2 | 137-8 |
| Miscellaneous..... | | | | | | |
| Logging | 37-66 | 38-46 | 37-83 | 202-2 | 169-1 | 222-6 |
| Mining | 51-28 | 51-04 | 44-87 | 102-1 | 101-4 | 94-8 |
| Coal..... | 50-90 | 50-14 | 42-98 | 99-8 | 98-4 | 96-3 |
| Metallic ores..... | 53-20 | 53-76 | 48-18 | 89-5 | 88-4 | 81-9 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 47-09 | 45-75 | 39-54 | 160-9 | 163-7 | 146-2 |
| Communications | 39-07 | 38-56 | 35-37 | 188-0 | 189-6 | 172-8 |
| Telegraphs..... | 45-26 | 45-23 | 37-78 | 125-5 | 127-9 | 123-3 |
| Telephones..... | 37-77 | 37-15 | 34-80 | 206-0 | 207-2 | 188-1 |
| Transportation | 51-77 | 51-31 | 45-03 | 146-1 | 148-4 | 139-9 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 44-30 | 44-17 | 39-85 | 157-3 | 158-1 | 150-2 |
| Steam railway operations..... | 59-16 | 58-84 | 50-07 | 137-0 | 138-9 | 131-9 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 44-31 | 44-40 | 39-88 | 144-4 | 150-8 | 137-4 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 40-97 | 40-35 | 36-65 | 138-6 | 141-9 | 130-4 |
| Building..... | 44-55 | 44-03 | 40-23 | 174-0 | 170-4 | 158-6 |
| Highway..... | 35-32 | 35-31 | 32-65 | 129-1 | 137-0 | 127-9 |
| Railway..... | 43-66 | 42-19 | 36-64 | 95-9 | 102-5 | 88-6 |
| Services (as indicated below) | 26-86 | 26-32 | 24-49 | 147-3 | 153-1 | 142-3 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 25-25 | 24-83 | 23-10 | 155-6 | 164-3 | 150-1 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 29-99 | 29-35 | 27-20 | 134-0 | 134-9 | 129-6 |
| Trade | 35-52 | 35-30 | 32-36 | 147-1 | 143-4 | 128-2 |
| Retail..... | 33-16 | 33-00 | 29-92 | 144-2 | 139-2 | 136-5 |
| Wholesale..... | 41-40 | 40-87 | 38-44 | 158-1 | 157-9 | 147-1 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 42-16 | 41-80 | 37-79 | 133-3 | 133-1 | 129-5 |
| Finance | 39-08 | 38-99 | 37-30 | 142-7 | 142-7 | 136-4 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 34-85 | 34-73 | 32-87 | 153-4 | 153-5 | 144-7 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 48-28 | 46-94 | 46-09 | 152-8 | 153-2 | 165-0 |
| Insurance..... | 44-35 | 44-43 | 42-68 | 128-4 | 128-3 | 123-5 |
| Nine Leading Industries | 42-04 | 41-69 | 37-77 | 133-6 | 133-5 | 129-8 |

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation D.B.S.*

| Industries | Nov. 1, 1948 | | Oct. 1, 1948 | | Nov. 1, 1947 | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Manufacturing | 77.2 | 22.8 | 77.4 | 22.6 | 77.0 | 23.0 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 80.1 | 19.9 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 79.9 | 20.1 |
| Fur and products..... | 63.1 | 36.9 | 63.3 | 36.7 | 61.8 | 38.2 |
| Leather and products..... | 61.0 | 39.0 | 60.9 | 39.1 | 61.6 | 38.4 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 57.5 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 58.0 | 42.0 |
| Lumber and products..... | 91.6 | 8.4 | 91.8 | 8.2 | 92.0 | 8.0 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 94.7 | 5.3 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| Furniture..... | 87.6 | 12.4 | 87.7 | 12.3 | 90.7 | 9.3 |
| Other lumber products..... | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.5 | 13.5 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 64.3 | 35.7 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 63.2 | 36.8 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 80.3 | 19.7 | 80.8 | 19.2 | 80.2 | 19.8 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 95.2 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| Paper products..... | 62.8 | 37.2 | 65.7 | 34.3 | 64.1 | 35.9 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 71.0 | 29.0 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 70.6 | 29.4 |
| Rubber products..... | 74.4 | 25.6 | 74.3 | 25.7 | 74.4 | 25.6 |
| Textile products..... | 45.2 | 54.8 | 45.6 | 54.4 | 44.6 | 55.4 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 62.1 | 37.9 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 60.5 | 39.5 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 60.0 | 40.0 | 59.8 | 40.2 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 57.5 | 42.5 | 57.6 | 42.4 | 56.9 | 43.1 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 66.9 | 33.1 | 67.5 | 32.5 | 64.5 | 35.5 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 35.3 | 64.7 | 35.5 | 64.5 | 35.3 | 64.7 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 30.2 | 69.8 | 30.9 | 69.1 | 29.8 | 70.2 |
| Other textile products..... | 53.4 | 46.6 | 54.0 | 46.0 | 53.9 | 46.1 |
| Tobacco..... | 41.2 | 58.8 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 42.2 | 57.8 |
| Beverages..... | 86.5 | 13.5 | 87.7 | 12.3 | 86.7 | 13.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 75.8 | 24.2 | 75.9 | 24.1 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 87.9 | 12.1 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 88.0 | 12.0 |
| Electric light and power..... | 88.2 | 11.8 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 89.4 | 10.6 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 72.1 | 27.9 | 72.4 | 27.6 | 69.0 | 31.0 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 92.6 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 88.8 | 11.2 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 89.3 | 10.7 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 95.3 | 4.7 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.2 | 5.8 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 89.5 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 89.3 | 10.7 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 96.6 | 3.4 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Heating appliances..... | 93.5 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 93.4 | 6.6 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 92.2 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 7.8 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 95.5 | 4.5 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 84.6 | 15.4 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 85.2 | 14.8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 85.3 | 14.7 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 85.3 | 14.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 91.6 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 91.4 | 8.6 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 62.7 | 37.3 | 63.8 | 36.2 | 65.6 | 34.4 |
| Logging | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| Mining | 97.9 | 2.1 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Coal..... | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 |
| Metallic ores..... | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 95.9 | 4.1 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Communications | 47.5 | 52.5 | 47.7 | 52.3 | 47.3 | 52.7 |
| Telegraphs..... | 81.1 | 18.9 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 79.6 | 20.4 |
| Telephones..... | 39.9 | 60.1 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 39.6 | 60.4 |
| Transportation | 94.1 | 5.9 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 93.6 | 6.4 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 92.2 | 7.8 |
| Steam railway operation..... | 94.1 | 5.9 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 93.7 | 6.3 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 96.0 | 4.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 96.3 | 3.7 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 98.2 | 1.8 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| Building..... | 97.5 | 2.5 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 97.8 | 2.2 |
| Highway..... | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.4 | 1.6 |
| Railway..... | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Services (as specified below) | 48.5 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 46.6 | 53.4 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 50.6 | 49.4 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 44.6 | 55.4 | 44.2 | 55.8 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| Trade | 60.3 | 39.7 | 61.0 | 39.0 | 59.4 | 40.6 |
| Retail..... | 54.6 | 45.4 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| Wholesale..... | 74.5 | 25.5 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 76.3 | 23.7 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 79.1 | 20.9 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 79.0 | 21.0 |
| Finance | 53.0 | 47.0 | 53.1 | 46.9 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 49.8 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 65.3 | 34.7 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Insurance..... | 56.5 | 43.5 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| All Industries | 78.1 | 21.9 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 78.0 | 22.0 |

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Tables C-6 to C-9 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-5, and the statistics of weekly earnings are therefore slightly different.

| Week preceding | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods |
| Dec. 1, 1944 | no | no. | no. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Nov. 1, 1945 | 45.3 | 46.9 | 45.5 | 70.5 | 77.9 | 60.4 |
| Nov. 1, 1946 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 44.6 | 67.5 | 74.8 | 60.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1947 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 72.9 | 79.4 | 66.7 |
| Dec. 1, 1947 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 84.7 | 91.9 | 77.6 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.2 | 85.6 | 92.8 | 78.3 |
| Feb. 1, 1948 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 86.6 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1948 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 80.1 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 85.0 | 95.0 | 80.8 |
| May 1, 1948 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 89.0 | 96.2 | 82.1 |
| June 1, 1948 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 89.4 | 98.4 | 82.4 |
| July 1, 1948 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 91.4 | 98.4 | 84.4 |
| Aug. 1, 1948 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 92.3 | 99.2 | 85.2 |
| Sept. 1, 1948 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 92.7 | 99.8 | 85.6 |
| Oct. 1, 1948 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 93.4 | 100.9 | 85.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1948 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 94.6 | 102.6 | 86.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1948 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 95.5 | 103.4 | 87.5 |

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1 and by the Easter holidays in the case of April 1, 1948.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURING

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Week Preceding | All Manufactures (1) | | Durable Manufactured Goods | | Non-Durable Manufactured Goods | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | |
| | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dec. 1, 1944 | 33.29 | 32.64 | 36.83 | 36.54 | 29.23 | 27.48 |
| Nov. 1, 1945 | 32.55 | 30.81 | 35.60 | 33.88 | 29.84 | 27.03 |
| Nov. 1, 1946 | 33.32 | 30.91 | 35.83 | 33.75 | 31.17 | 28.21 |
| Nov. 1, 1947 | 38.42 | 36.34 | 41.26 | 39.70 | 35.86 | 33.14 |
| Dec. 1, 1947 | 39.16 | 37.24 | 42.09 | 40.65 | 36.50 | 33.83 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948 | 36.15 | 33.17 | 38.31 | 35.77 | 34.14 | 30.48 |
| Feb. 1, 1948 | 39.26 | 37.06 | 41.65 | 39.80 | 37.10 | 34.28 |
| Mar. 1, 1948 | 40.11 | 38.02 | 42.85 | 41.23 | 37.58 | 34.74 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948 | 39.46 | 37.02 | 41.87 | 39.96 | 37.19 | 33.99 |
| May 1, 1948 | 40.66 | 38.53 | 43.36 | 41.75 | 38.11 | 35.18 |
| June 1, 1948 | 40.49 | 38.11 | 43.03 | 40.93 | 38.12 | 35.19 |
| July 1, 1948 | 41.03 | 38.77 | 43.89 | 41.96 | 38.36 | 35.44 |
| Aug. 1, 1948 | 41.32 | 39.03 | 44.00 | 41.92 | 38.83 | 36.04 |
| Sept. 1, 1948 | 41.33 | 38.95 | 44.44 | 42.38 | 38.46 | 35.61 |
| Oct. 1, 1948 | 42.74 | 40.68 | 46.12 | 44.43 | 39.63 | 36.98 |
| Nov. 1, 1948 | 43.24 | 41.16 | 46.39 | 44.67 | 40.33 | 37.63 |

1 Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to Table C-6.

TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Nov. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1947 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1947 |
| Nova Scotia | 44.7 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 84.7 | 84.9 | 78.2 |
| New Brunswick | 45.7 | 45.7 | 45.3 | 86.9 | 86.4 | 77.0 |
| Quebec | 45.1 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 86.5 | 85.9 | 76.5 |
| Ontario | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 100.3 | 99.3 | 89.1 |
| Manitoba | 43.1 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 82.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 42.8 | 41.0 | 42.4 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 86.8 |
| Alberta | 42.9 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 96.6 | 95.3 | 84.7 |
| British Columbia | 38.6 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 114.5 | 111.3 | 101.7 |
| Montreal | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 91.0 | 90.4 | 80.7 |
| Toronto | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 88.5 |
| Hamilton | 41.3 | 42.1 | 41.1 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 91.0 |
| Winnipeg | 42.6 | 42.6 | 41.4 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 81.9 |
| Vancouver | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 113.0 | 109.6 | 101.0 |

TABLE C-9.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
(Hourly-rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Industries | Average Hours per Week Reported at | | | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at | | | Average Weekly Wages | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Nov. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1947 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1947 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Oct. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1947 |
| | no. | no. | no. | c. | c. | c. | \$ | ¢ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 43-0 | 43-0 | 42-9 | 95-5 | 94-6 | 84-7 | 41-16 | 40-68 | 36-34 |
| *Durable manufactured goods..... | 43-2 | 43-3 | 43-2 | 103-4 | 102-6 | 91-9 | 44-67 | 44-43 | 39-70 |
| Non-durable manufactured goods..... | 43-0 | 42-7 | 42-7 | 87-5 | 86-6 | 77-6 | 37-63 | 36-98 | 33-14 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 43-3 | 42-4 | 41-0 | 93-6 | 90-5 | 81-0 | 40-53 | 38-37 | 33-21 |
| Dairy products..... | 46-5 | 47-2 | 47-1 | 75-1 | 73-7 | 69-1 | 34-92 | 34-79 | 32-55 |
| Meat products..... | 42-8 | 42-1 | 39-2 | 103-9 | 100-0 | 90-0 | 44-26 | 42-10 | 35-28 |
| Leather products..... | 40-5 | 40-3 | 39-7 | 73-4 | 72-2 | 68-3 | 29-73 | 29-16 | 27-12 |
| Leather boots and shoes..... | 39-9 | 39-6 | 39-2 | 70-7 | 69-3 | 65-1 | 28-21 | 27-58 | 25-52 |
| *Lumber products..... | 41-6 | 42-2 | 42-3 | 88-5 | 86-2 | 78-5 | 36-82 | 36-38 | 33-21 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 41-0 | 42-1 | 41-7 | 93-4 | 89-7 | 82-9 | 38-29 | 37-76 | 34-57 |
| Containers..... | 44-1 | 43-9 | 42-6 | 77-7 | 75-6 | 75-5 | 34-27 | 33-19 | 32-16 |
| Furniture..... | 42-4 | 42-1 | 43-4 | 83-6 | 83-6 | 73-6 | 35-45 | 35-20 | 31-94 |
| *Musical instruments..... | 44-5 | 44-7 | 45-4 | 81-8 | 81-9 | 70-4 | 36-40 | 36-81 | 31-96 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 43-2 | 42-1 | 41-5 | 73-6 | 72-1 | 67-3 | 31-80 | 30-35 | 27-79 |
| Flour and other milled products..... | 45-1 | 45-9 | 44-9 | 89-6 | 89-4 | 82-1 | 40-41 | 41-03 | 36-86 |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving..... | 40-9 | 40-4 | 38-8 | 70-5 | 68-1 | 64-5 | 28-83 | 27-51 | 25-03 |
| Bread and bakery products..... | 43-4 | 43-0 | 42-0 | 75-5 | 75-3 | 63-2 | 32-77 | 32-28 | 28-21 |
| Chocolate and cocoa products..... | 43-0 | 42-0 | 40-3 | 63-5 | 63-4 | 57-6 | 27-31 | 26-63 | 23-21 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 45-6 | 45-5 | 46-0 | 105-1 | 105-1 | 93-1 | 47-93 | 47-82 | 42-83 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 49-2 | 49-1 | 49-7 | 112-3 | 112-4 | 99-7 | 55-25 | 55-16 | 49-55 |
| Paper products..... | 43-1 | 42-8 | 43-1 | 81-5 | 81-4 | 74-2 | 35-13 | 34-94 | 31-98 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 40-8 | 40-7 | 41-1 | 105-7 | 104-6 | 92-1 | 43-13 | 42-57 | 37-85 |
| Rubber products..... | 43-1 | 41-9 | 43-9 | 104-1 | 102-2 | 91-8 | 44-87 | 42-82 | 40-30 |
| Textile products..... | 41-6 | 41-4 | 41-3 | 75-2 | 74-7 | 65-2 | 31-28 | 30-93 | 26-93 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 44-2 | 43-6 | 44-0 | 77-2 | 77-0 | 64-7 | 34-12 | 33-57 | 28-47 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 43-4 | 42-6 | 44-0 | 78-0 | 77-9 | 63-7 | 33-85 | 33-19 | 28-03 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 43-5 | 43-1 | 43-5 | 75-7 | 75-0 | 65-3 | 32-93 | 32-33 | 28-41 |
| Silk and artificial silk goods..... | 45-9 | 45-4 | 43-7 | 77-4 | 77-7 | 66-2 | 35-53 | 35-28 | 28-93 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 41-3 | 41-7 | 41-1 | 70-1 | 68-8 | 61-0 | 28-95 | 28-69 | 25-07 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 38-1 | 38-2 | 37-9 | 73-9 | 73-5 | 67-0 | 28-16 | 28-08 | 25-39 |
| Tobacco..... | 42-8 | 43-0 | 42-9 | 84-4 | 83-7 | 66-6 | 36-12 | 35-99 | 28-57 |
| Beverages..... | 43-5 | 43-6 | 43-7 | 95-7 | 93-5 | 84-2 | 41-63 | 40-77 | 36-80 |
| Distilled and malt liquor..... | 42-8 | 42-9 | 43-3 | 100-8 | 99-0 | 87-0 | 43-14 | 42-47 | 37-67 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 44-0 | 43-9 | 43-3 | 95-1 | 94-5 | 85-8 | 41-84 | 41-49 | 37-15 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 42-0 | 41-3 | 41-3 | 78-5 | 78-4 | 69-8 | 32-97 | 32-38 | 28-83 |
| *Clay, glass and stone products..... | 45-5 | 45-4 | 45-5 | 93-3 | 93-0 | 83-8 | 42-45 | 42-22 | 38-13 |
| Glass products..... | 45-8 | 45-3 | 45-5 | 99-0 | 99-0 | 80-5 | 41-22 | 40-32 | 38-63 |
| Lime, gypsum and cement products..... | 47-1 | 46-8 | 46-5 | 92-9 | 92-8 | 82-7 | 43-76 | 43-45 | 38-46 |
| *Electrical apparatus..... | 41-4 | 41-1 | 41-1 | 104-6 | 103-8 | 89-8 | 40-67 | 40-25 | 43-49 |
| Heavy electrical apparatus..... | 43-0 | 42-1 | 44-7 | 115-5 | 114-6 | 97-3 | 42-02 | 42-66 | 36-91 |
| *Iron and steel products..... | 43-6 | 43-8 | 43-5 | 108-3 | 107-9 | 96-5 | 47-22 | 47-29 | 41-98 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 44-8 | 45-5 | 44-8 | 110-8 | 109-9 | 98-8 | 49-64 | 50-00 | 44-26 |
| Primary iron and steel..... | 44-6 | 45-6 | 44-7 | 112-4 | 111-5 | 101-2 | 50-13 | 50-84 | 45-24 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 44-7 | 44-4 | 45-2 | 99-8 | 99-3 | 89-1 | 44-61 | 44-09 | 40-27 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 41-1 | 42-1 | 40-6 | 112-8 | 112-3 | 97-7 | 46-36 | 47-28 | 39-67 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 43-3 | 43-4 | 42-8 | 115-1 | 115-3 | 102-4 | 49-84 | 50-04 | 43-83 |
| Railway rolling stock..... | 44-6 | 44-1 | 44-2 | 112-3 | 112-0 | 95-7 | 50-09 | 49-39 | 42-30 |
| Automobile and parts..... | 41-4 | 42-1 | 41-1 | 122-4 | 122-9 | 111-3 | 50-67 | 51-74 | 45-74 |
| Aeroplanes and parts..... | 44-6 | 45-2 | 44-6 | 100-1 | 100-4 | 92-3 | 44-64 | 45-38 | 41-17 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 44-2 | 44-8 | 44-7 | 105-2 | 104-6 | 97-1 | 46-50 | 46-86 | 43-40 |
| Iron and steel fabrications n.e.s..... | 42-5 | 43-0 | 42-4 | 102-8 | 102-0 | 92-3 | 43-69 | 43-86 | 39-14 |
| Hardware, tools and cutlery..... | 43-5 | 43-0 | 43-6 | 95-2 | 94-6 | 83-8 | 41-41 | 40-68 | 36-54 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 44-4 | 43-6 | 43-7 | 105-7 | 104-5 | 94-5 | 46-93 | 45-56 | 41-30 |
| Sheet metal work..... | 42-9 | 42-9 | 43-0 | 97-0 | 96-4 | 85-9 | 41-61 | 41-36 | 36-94 |
| *Non-ferrous metal products..... | 44-0 | 43-5 | 43-4 | 103-6 | 103-7 | 92-6 | 45-58 | 45-11 | 40-19 |
| Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores..... | 43-7 | 44-1 | 43-9 | 116-3 | 117-4 | 102-6 | 50-82 | 51-77 | 45-04 |
| Aluminum and its products..... | 46-0 | 44-9 | 44-5 | 102-9 | 103-0 | 92-9 | 47-33 | 46-25 | 41-34 |
| Brass and copper manufacturing..... | 42-9 | 42-7 | 42-4 | 99-0 | 98-6 | 88-0 | 42-47 | 42-16 | 37-31 |
| *Non-metallic mineral products..... | 43-0 | 43-3 | 43-3 | 113-0 | 112-5 | 95-7 | 48-59 | 48-71 | 42-40 |
| Petroleum and its products..... | 41-8 | 42-5 | 42-3 | 121-3 | 121-3 | 104-5 | 50-70 | 51-55 | 44-20 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products..... | 41-6 | 41-7 | 42-0 | 81-9 | 82-0 | 75-3 | 34-07 | 34-19 | 31-63 |
| Mining | 43-5 | 43-4 | 42-9 | 115-0 | 114-8 | 101-1 | 50-03 | 49-82 | 43-37 |
| Coal..... | 39-4 | 39-0 | 38-4 | 127-7 | 126-8 | 110-3 | 50-31 | 49-45 | 42-36 |
| Metallic ores..... | 45-2 | 45-4 | 44-8 | 113-9 | 114-6 | 103-0 | 51-48 | 52-03 | 46-14 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 45-3 | 44-7 | 45-5 | 99-4 | 98-5 | 82-3 | 45-03 | 44-03 | 37-45 |
| Local Transportation ² | 45-2 | 45-2 | 44-8 | 97-7 | 97-3 | 87-6 | 44-16 | 43-98 | 39-24 |
| Building Construction | 41-7 | 41-8 | 40-7 | 105-0 | 104-1 | 95-8 | 43-79 | 43-51 | 38-99 |
| Highway Construction | 39-0 | 39-2 | 37-4 | 81-2 | 80-3 | 74-7 | 31-67 | 31-48 | 27-94 |
| Services (as indicated below) | 42-0 | 42-2 | 42-4 | 61-2 | 60-4 | 55-1 | 25-76 | 25-49 | 23-36 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 42-3 | 42-7 | 43-2 | 60-8 | 59-7 | 53-8 | 25-72 | 25-49 | 23-24 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 41-5 | 41-0 | 40-9 | 62-1 | 62-0 | 58-0 | 25-81 | 25-42 | 23-72 |

* Industries classed in the durable manufactured industries.

¹ Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the latest figures are as follows—Sept. 1, 1948, 215-6; Oct. 1, 1948, 217-5; Nov. 1, 1948, 219-2; at Nov. 1, 1947, the index was 184-6.

² Chiefly street and electric railways. ³ For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see Table C-5.

TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS, AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

(Source: Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Wages D.B.S. Real Wages Computed by Research and Statistics.)

| Date | Average Hours Worked per Week | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100) | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | Cost of Living | Average Real Weekly Earnings |
| | | cts. | \$ | | | |
| Week preceding | | | | | | |
| January 1, 1945..... | 46.1 | 70.0 | 32.27* | 106.8 | 96.0 | 111.3 |
| February 1, 1945..... | 45.4 | 70.1 | 31.83 | 105.3 | 96.0 | 109.7 |
| March 1, 1945..... | 45.8 | 70.1 | 32.11 | 106.3 | 96.0 | 110.7 |
| April 1, 1945..... | 45.6* | 70.4 | 32.10* | 106.2 | 96.0 | 110.6 |
| May 1, 1945..... | 45.5 | 70.5 | 32.08 | 106.2 | 96.3 | 110.3 |
| June 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.3 | 31.14 | 103.0 | 96.8 | 106.4 |
| July 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.1 | 31.05 | 102.7 | 97.3 | 105.5 |
| August 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 69.5 | 30.79 | 101.9 | 97.5 | 104.5 |
| September 1, 1945..... | 44.1 | 69.2 | 30.52 | 101.9 | 97.0 | 104.1 |
| October 1, 1945..... | 44.7 | 67.8 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 96.8 | 103.6 |
| November 1, 1945..... | 44.9 | 67.5 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 97.0 | 103.4 |
| December 1, 1945..... | 44.8 | 67.0 | 30.02 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 102.2 |
| January 1, 1946..... | 44.2* | 67.9 | 30.01* | 99.3 | 97.0 | 102.4 |
| February 1, 1946..... | 44.1 | 68.1 | 30.03 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 102.5 |
| March 1, 1946..... | 44.0 | 67.9 | 29.88 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 101.7 |
| April 1, 1946..... | 44.4 | 68.4 | 30.37 | 100.5 | 97.7 | 102.9 |
| May 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 68.9 | 29.63 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 99.3 |
| June 1, 1946..... | 42.0 | 69.1 | 29.68 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 |
| July 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 70.0 | 29.68 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 97.0 |
| August 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 70.0 | 30.10 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 98.0 |
| September 1, 1946..... | 42.7 | 70.6 | 30.15 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 98.3 |
| October 1, 1946..... | 42.9 | 71.4 | 30.63 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 98.8 |
| November 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 72.9 | 30.91 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 99.5 |
| December 1, 1946..... | 43.2 | 74.5 | 32.18 | 106.5 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| January 1, 1947..... | 42.7* | 76.2 | 32.54* | 107.7 | 102.8 | 104.8 |
| February 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 76.3 | 32.89 | 108.8 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| March 1, 1947..... | 43.4 | 77.1 | 33.46 | 110.7 | 104.8 | 106.1 |
| April 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 77.6 | 33.52 | 110.9 | 105.7 | 104.9 |
| May 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 78.3 | 33.83 | 111.9 | 107.7 | 103.9 |
| June 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 79.9 | 34.28 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 103.9 |
| July 1, 1947..... | 42.0 | 80.8 | 33.94 | 112.3 | 110.0 | 102.1 |
| August 1, 1947..... | 42.5 | 81.3 | 34.55 | 114.3 | 110.5 | 103.4 |
| September 1, 1947..... | 42.3 | 82.2 | 34.77 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 102.0 |
| October 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 83.4 | 35.95 | 119.0 | 115.0 | 103.5 |
| November 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 84.7 | 36.34 | 120.3 | 116.2 | 103.5 |
| December 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 85.5 | 37.19 | 123.1 | 118.1 | 104.2 |
| January 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 86.6 | 37.41* | 123.8 | 120.0 | 103.2 |
| February 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 86.6 | 37.06 | 122.6 | 121.4 | 101.0 |
| March 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 88.0 | 38.02 | 125.8 | 122.0 | 103.1 |
| April 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 89.0 | 38.45* | 127.2 | 122.7 | 103.7 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 89.4 | 38.53 | 127.5 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 91.4 | 38.11 | 126.1 | 124.8 | 101.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 92.3 | 38.77 | 128.3 | 126.9 | 101.1 |
| August 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 92.7 | 39.03 | 129.2 | 127.4 | 101.4 |
| September 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 93.4 | 38.95 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 100.2 |
| October 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 94.6 | 40.68 | 134.6 | 129.1 | 104.3 |
| November 1, 1948 ⁽¹⁾ | 43.1 | 95.5 | 41.16 | 136.2 | 129.1 | 105.5 |

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1945, 39.6 hours, \$27.72; April 1, 1945, 43.6 hours, \$30.69; January 1, 1946, 38.1 hours, \$25.87; January 1, 1947, 38.1 hours, \$29.03; January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

NOTE.—Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indices having been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100).

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT FIRST OF MONTH
(SOURCE: Form UIC 757)

| Month | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| January, 1945..... | 87,552 | 36,021 | 123,573 | 41,337 | 18,674 | 60,011 |
| January, 1946..... | 53,801 | 26,245 | 80,046 | 151,618 | 34,335 | 185,954 |
| January, 1947..... | 54,742 | 34,987 | 89,729 | 135,956 | 23,221 | 164,177 |
| January, 1948..... | 23,515 | 17,151 | 40,666 | 111,304 | 31,108 | 142,412 |
| February, 1948..... | 18,171 | 16,007 | 34,178 | 142,783 | 43,951 | 186,734 |
| March, 1948..... | 16,416 | 15,784 | 32,200 | 155,249 | 45,105 | 200,354 |
| April, 1948..... | 20,475 | 17,800 | 38,275 | 150,032 | 43,767 | 193,799 |
| May, 1948..... | 28,602 | 21,335 | 49,937 | 123,130 | 42,082 | 165,212 |
| June, 1948..... | 37,126 | 23,240 | 60,366 | 92,606 | 38,319 | 130,925 |
| July, 1948..... | 34,242 | 22,183 | 56,425 | 80,206 | 38,364 | 118,570 |
| August, 1948..... | 30,499 | 19,709 | 50,208 | 63,558 | 32,715 | 96,273 |
| September, 1948..... | 39,341 | 24,349 | 63,690 | 58,611 | 29,734 | 88,345 |
| October, 1948..... | 41,047 | 22,870 | 63,917 | 56,725 | 30,607 | 87,332 |
| November, 1948..... | 31,856 | 18,595 | 50,451 | 67,569 | 34,280 | 101,849 |
| December, 1948..... | 17,841 | 16,808 | 34,649 | 92,144 | 37,408 | 129,552 |
| January, 1949(1)..... | 11,996 | 13,063 | 25,059 | 150,474 | 36,185 | 186,659 |

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX, AS AT NOVEMBER 25, 1948
(SOURCE: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Male | Female | Total | Change from October 28, 1948 | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Absolute | Per-centage |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 687 | 174 | 861 | — | 465 — 35.1 |
| Logging..... | 3,000 | 9 | 3,009 | — | 4,877 — 61.9 |
| Pulpwood..... | 1,978 | 4 | 1,982 | — | 4,102 — 67.4 |
| Lumber..... | 886 | 3 | 889 | — | 746 — 45.6 |
| Other logging..... | 136 | 2 | 138 | — | 29 — 17.4 |
| Mining..... | 688 | 16 | 704 | — | 1,178 — 62.6 |
| Coal..... | 238 | 1 | 239 | — | 38 — 13.7 |
| Metallic ores— | | | | | |
| Iron..... | 16 | — | 16 | — | 24 — 60.0 |
| Gold..... | 209 | 7 | 216 | — | 244 — 53.1 |
| Nickel..... | 117 | — | 117 | — | 823 — 87.6 |
| Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals..... | 74 | 7 | 81 | — | 20 — 19.8 |
| Prospecting and oil producing..... | 34 | 1 | 35 | — | 29 — 45.3 |
| Manufacturing..... | 4,233 | 5,560 | 9,793 | — | 3,609 — 26.9 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 414 | 456 | 870 | — | 505 — 36.7 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 517 | 3,506 | 4,023 | — | 779 — 16.2 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 635 | 101 | 736 | — | 435 — 37.2 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 413 | 305 | 718 | — | 368 — 33.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 126 | 107 | 233 | — | 207 — 47.1 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 34 | 22 | 56 | — | 4 — 6.7 |
| Rubber products..... | 38 | 35 | 73 | — | 35 — 32.4 |
| Leather and products..... | 152 | 441 | 593 | — | 240 — 28.8 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 194 | 57 | 251 | — | 76 — 23.3 |
| Iron and steel and products..... | 458 | 61 | 519 | — | 161 — 23.7 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 212 | 81 | 293 | — | 165 — 36.0 |
| Machinery..... | 270 | 53 | 323 | — | 124 — 27.4 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 209 | 66 | 275 | — | 151 — 35.5 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 561 | 264 | 825 | — | 359 — 30.3 |
| Construction..... | 2,749 | 39 | 2,788 | — | 2,747 — 49.6 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 689 | 61 | 750 | — | 716 — 48.9 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 271 | 233 | 504 | — | 107 — 17.5 |
| Trade..... | 2,221 | 3,022 | 5,243 | — | 1,421 — 21.3 |
| Wholesale..... | 771 | 359 | 1,130 | — | 399 — 26.1 |
| Retail..... | 1,450 | 2,663 | 4,113 | — | 1,022 — 19.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 760 | 659 | 1,419 | — | 47 — 3.2 |
| Service..... | 2,530 | 7,041 | 9,571 | — | 638 — 6.3 |
| Public..... | 834 | 574 | 1,408 | + | 22 + 1.6 |
| Domestic..... | 66 | 3,682 | 3,748 | + | 930 + 33.0 |
| Personal..... | 741 | 2,547 | 3,288 | — | 1,333 — 28.9 |
| Other service..... | 889 | 238 | 1,127 | — | 257 — 18.6 |
| All Industries..... | 17,828 | 16,814 | 34,642 | — | 15,805 — 31.3 |

**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION
AND BY SEX, AS AT NOVEMBER 25, 1948**

(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Occupational Group | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Professional and Managerial Workers..... | 978 | 274 | 1,252 | 3,339 | 760 | 4,099 |
| Clerical Workers..... | 1,309 | 3,022 | 4,331 | 5,601 | 10,266 | 15,867 |
| Sales Workers..... | 1,750 | 1,579 | 3,329 | 3,209 | 5,328 | 8,537 |
| Personal and Domestic Service Workers..... | 736 | 5,966 | 6,702 | 9,595 | 7,847 | 17,442 |
| Seamen..... | 74 | ..... | 74 | 1,229 | 2 | 1,231 |
| Agriculture and Fishing..... | 638 | 10 | 648 | 1,346 | 262 | 1,608 |
| Skilled and Semiskilled Workers..... | 9,193 | 3,407 | 12,600 | 31,918 | 5,808 | 37,726 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 105 | 49 | 154 | 646 | 487 | 1,133 |
| Textiles, clothing, etc..... | 247 | 2,621 | 2,868 | 567 | 2,809 | 3,376 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 3,199 | 9 | 3,208 | 2,167 | 72 | 2,239 |
| Pulp, paper and printing..... | 145 | 71 | 216 | 509 | 275 | 784 |
| Leather and products..... | 110 | 281 | 391 | 553 | 198 | 751 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 73 | 7 | 80 | 70 | 10 | 80 |
| Metalworking..... | 910 | 27 | 937 | 4,889 | 295 | 5,184 |
| Electrical..... | 170 | 2 | 172 | 643 | 187 | 830 |
| Transportation equipment, n.e.c..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | 228 | 93 | 321 |
| Mining..... | 366 | ..... | 366 | 421 | ..... | 421 |
| Construction..... | 1,788 | ..... | 1,788 | 7,460 | 3 | 7,463 |
| Transportation (except seamen)..... | 537 | 6 | 543 | 5,512 | 34 | 5,546 |
| Communications and public utility..... | 56 | ..... | 56 | 159 | 19 | 178 |
| Trade and service..... | 175 | 227 | 402 | 855 | 523 | 1,378 |
| Other skilled and semiskilled..... | 1,111 | 81 | 1,192 | 4,874 | 685 | 5,559 |
| Foremen..... | 35 | 11 | 46 | 626 | 85 | 711 |
| Apprentices..... | 159 | 15 | 174 | 1,739 | 33 | 1,772 |
| Unskilled Workers..... | 3,163 | 2,550 | 5,713 | 35,907 | 7,135 | 43,042 |
| Food and tobacco..... | 122 | 345 | 467 | 807 | 1,324 | 2,131 |
| Lumber and lumber products..... | 254 | 16 | 270 | 1,776 | 268 | 2,044 |
| Metalworking..... | 185 | 71 | 256 | 1,219 | 130 | 1,349 |
| Construction..... | 887 | ..... | 887 | 5,381 | ..... | 5,381 |
| Other unskilled workers..... | 1,715 | 2,118 | 3,833 | 26,724 | 5,413 | 32,137 |
| Total..... | 17,841 | 16,808 | 34,649 | 92,144 | 37,408 | 129,552 |

**TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND
PLACEMENTS, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1948**

(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Weekly Average | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Vacancies Notified | Referrals | Place- ments |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 459 | 1,118 | 369 |
| Logging..... | 1,032 | 746 | 610 |
| Mining..... | 233 | 271 | 221 |
| Manufacturing..... | 5,053 | 5,176 | 3,253 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 820 | 836 | 513 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 957 | 780 | 453 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 573 | 610 | 438 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 372 | 393 | 253 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 200 | 230 | 136 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 34 | 42 | 25 |
| Rubber products..... | 51 | 47 | 29 |
| Leather and products..... | 167 | 176 | 94 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 181 | 191 | 128 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 351 | 397 | 248 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 234 | 271 | 177 |
| Machinery..... | 294 | 350 | 214 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 251 | 305 | 177 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 568 | 548 | 368 |
| Construction..... | 2,936 | 3,138 | 2,367 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 1,018 | 982 | 748 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 174 | 184 | 102 |
| Trade..... | 3,046 | 3,563 | 1,962 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 350 | 363 | 170 |
| Service..... | 6,387 | 5,357 | 3,565 |
| All Industries..... | 20,688 | 20,898 | 13,367 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
OCTOBER 29 TO NOVEMBER 25, 1948**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Regis- tered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Prince Edward Island | 309 | 153 | 776 | 333 | 212 | 30 | 915 |
| Charlottetown..... | 231 | 132 | 529 | 272 | 133 | 27 | 844 |
| Summerside..... | 78 | 21 | 247 | 111 | 79 | 3 | 271 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,763 | 741 | 5,574 | 2,156 | 965 | 271 | 8,203 |
| Amherst..... | 37 | 1 | 199 | 51 | 30 | — | 269 |
| Bridgewater..... | 50 | 38 | 159 | 63 | 27 | 1 | 258 |
| Halifax..... | 947 | 490 | 2,089 | 1,055 | 466 | 132 | 2,606 |
| Inverness..... | 4 | — | 72 | 5 | 4 | — | 190 |
| Kentville..... | 63 | 45 | 292 | 59 | 30 | 4 | 369 |
| Liverpool..... | 17 | 11 | 111 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 191 |
| New Glasgow..... | 231 | 28 | 623 | 290 | 170 | 47 | 770 |
| Springhill..... | 7 | 1 | 75 | 14 | 4 | — | 151 |
| Sydney..... | 269 | 78 | 1,167 | 402 | 132 | 82 | 2,142 |
| Truro..... | 106 | 32 | 346 | 180 | 71 | 4 | 434 |
| Yarmouth-Shelburne..... | 32 | 17 | 441 | 27 | 20 | — | 763 |
| New Brunswick | 1,879 | 936 | 4,651 | 1,894 | 1,053 | 332 | 5,231 |
| Bathurst..... | 85 | 52 | 220 | 36 | 16 | 1 | 268 |
| Campbellton..... | 108 | 57 | 321 | 126 | 34 | 43 | 361 |
| Edmundston..... | 55 | 1 | 258 | 41 | 33 | — | 275 |
| Fredericton..... | 131 | 32 | 237 | 141 | 108 | 8 | 203 |
| Minto..... | 57 | 45 | 78 | 84 | 72 | — | 55 |
| Moncton..... | 735 | 407 | 1,502 | 836 | 448 | 169 | 1,585 |
| Newcastle..... | 113 | 38 | 273 | 82 | 38 | — | 285 |
| Saint John..... | 497 | 231 | 1,399 | 428 | 226 | 99 | 1,716 |
| St. Stephen..... | 20 | 28 | 114 | 26 | 20 | 3 | 243 |
| Sussex..... | 51 | 17 | 87 | 40 | 19 | 5 | 95 |
| Woodstock..... | 77 | 28 | 162 | 54 | 39 | 4 | 145 |
| Quebec | 17,249 | 9,317 | 34,634 | 18,904 | 9,523 | 701 | 35,509 |
| Asbestos..... | 55 | 27 | 128 | 45 | 26 | 4 | 184 |
| Beauharnois..... | 43 | 20 | 178 | 61 | 46 | — | 260 |
| Buckingham..... | 112 | 96 | 156 | 78 | 47 | — | 174 |
| Causapscal..... | 68 | 147 | 160 | 36 | 14 | — | 137 |
| Chandler..... | 48 | 108 | 138 | 18 | 18 | — | 163 |
| Chicoutimi..... | 536 | 228 | 1,468 | 488 | 339 | 7 | 1,417 |
| Dolbeau..... | 21 | 3 | 100 | 20 | 11 | — | 147 |
| Drummondville..... | 289 | 47 | 461 | 211 | 115 | — | 655 |
| Farnham..... | 69 | 79 | 64 | 42 | 37 | — | 78 |
| Hull..... | 131 | 47 | 315 | 115 | 61 | 3 | 395 |
| Joliette..... | 212 | 420 | 805 | 209 | 122 | — | 1,063 |
| Lachute..... | 90 | 52 | 419 | 84 | 50 | 3 | 445 |
| La Malbaie..... | 87 | 36 | 140 | 82 | 37 | — | 141 |
| La Tuque..... | 33 | 1 | 226 | 31 | 30 | — | 329 |
| Levis..... | 212 | 288 | 282 | 240 | 217 | — | 141 |
| Matane..... | 102 | 49 | 589 | 152 | 97 | — | 1,207 |
| Megantic..... | 173 | 164 | 102 | 25 | 13 | — | 134 |
| Mont Laurier..... | 14 | 3 | 230 | 112 | 10 | — | 273 |
| Montmagny..... | 25 | 70 | 47 | 29 | 23 | — | 43 |
| Montreal..... | 24 | 121 | 220 | 23 | 15 | 1 | 296 |
| Quebec..... | 10,490 | 4,961 | 12,066 | 9,267 | 5,687 | 483 | 9,993 |
| Rimouski..... | 1,329 | 507 | 4,215 | 1,823 | 843 | 29 | 6,125 |
| Riviere du Loup..... | 62 | 316 | 230 | 82 | 34 | 10 | 363 |
| Rouyn..... | 12 | 148 | 3,016 | 2,749 | 15 | 1 | 416 |
| Ste. Agathe..... | 215 | 64 | 364 | 270 | 168 | 4 | 255 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue..... | 169 | 98 | 112 | 52 | 54 | — | 83 |
| Ste. Therese..... | 40 | 28 | 111 | 50 | 27 | — | 114 |
| St. Georges de Beauce..... | 90 | 41 | 173 | 104 | 68 | — | 182 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 130 | 82 | 193 | 65 | 33 | — | 223 |
| St. Jean..... | 167 | 231 | 264 | 100 | 53 | — | 428 |
| St. Jerome..... | 171 | 101 | 1,485 | 171 | 105 | 2 | 451 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma..... | 135 | 54 | 379 | 132 | 96 | 1 | 849 |
| Shawinigan Falls..... | 33 | 16 | 144 | 26 | 22 | — | 218 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 104 | 10 | 930 | 189 | 95 | — | 1,233 |
| Sorel..... | 731 | 256 | 1,320 | 801 | 411 | 117 | 1,171 |
| Thetford Mines..... | 76 | 25 | 747 | 73 | 41 | — | 1,507 |
| Three Rivers..... | 115 | 38 | 432 | 178 | 83 | 2 | 589 |
| Val d'Or..... | 234 | 73 | 1,273 | 329 | 130 | 18 | 2,100 |
| Valleyfield..... | 343 | 164 | 272 | 110 | 69 | 4 | 308 |
| Victoriaville..... | 74 | 21 | 360 | 87 | 61 | 6 | 689 |
| | 185 | 77 | 320 | 115 | 100 | — | 530 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
OCTOBER 29 TO NOVEMBER 25, 1948—continued**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Regis- tered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Ontario | 39,103 | 20,216 | 49,375 | 34,974 | 19,762 | 3,722 | 37,259 |
| Araprrior..... | 72 | 59 | 93 | 70 | 66 | 7 | 49 |
| Barrie..... | 214 | 74 | 380 | 309 | 188 | 6 | 271 |
| Belleville..... | 344 | 137 | 571 | 438 | 233 | — | 343 |
| Bracebridge..... | 172 | 13 | 182 | 126 | 86 | 7 | 147 |
| Brampton..... | 96 | 56 | 87 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 78 |
| Brantford..... | 422 | 158 | 632 | 372 | 240 | 31 | 525 |
| Brockville..... | 96 | 10 | 146 | 98 | 71 | 7 | 138 |
| Carleton Place..... | 29 | 5 | 66 | 45 | 33 | — | 61 |
| Chatham..... | 415 | 74 | 653 | 472 | 245 | 101 | 375 |
| Cobourg..... | 132 | 39 | 151 | 134 | 93 | 3 | 46 |
| Collingwood..... | 130 | 19 | 164 | 123 | 113 | — | 161 |
| Cornwall..... | 205 | 61 | 576 | 261 | 162 | 21 | 811 |
| Fort Erie..... | 80 | 8 | 145 | 114 | 78 | 3 | 134 |
| Fort Frances..... | 126 | 67 | 208 | 130 | 78 | 16 | 124 |
| Fort William..... | 403 | 59 | 609 | 333 | 303 | 20 | 456 |
| Galt..... | 303 | 289 | 243 | 191 | 139 | 8 | 128 |
| Gananoque..... | 32 | 4 | 76 | 38 | 14 | 17 | 89 |
| Goderich..... | 109 | 81 | 88 | 78 | 62 | 5 | 92 |
| Guelph..... | 381 | 194 | 513 | 469 | 210 | 5 | 287 |
| Hamilton..... | 2,418 | 1,107 | 4,229 | 3,075 | 1,249 | 353 | 3,292 |
| Hawkesbury..... | 41 | 36 | 196 | 56 | 13 | 2 | 386 |
| Ingersoll..... | 438 | 194 | 198 | 196 | 123 | — | 81 |
| Kapusking..... | 53 | 11 | 97 | 47 | 33 | 7 | 49 |
| Kenora..... | 107 | 81 | 194 | 61 | 70 | — | 166 |
| Kingston..... | 442 | 89 | 806 | 627 | 349 | 23 | 683 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 258 | 53 | 559 | 349 | 219 | 18 | 344 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo..... | 618 | 368 | 679 | 702 | 412 | 25 | 331 |
| Leamington..... | 106 | 22 | 267 | 130 | 74 | 16 | 242 |
| Lindsay..... | 86 | 39 | 166 | 108 | 54 | 11 | 170 |
| Listowel..... | 43 | 28 | 75 | 56 | 31 | — | 56 |
| London..... | 1,880 | 867 | 2,207 | 2,114 | 1,053 | 206 | 1,125 |
| Midland..... | 103 | 42 | 249 | 123 | 83 | — | 215 |
| Napanea..... | 66 | 48 | 84 | 60 | 39 | — | 85 |
| New Toronto..... | 498 | 170 | 766 | 533 | 378 | 2 | 530 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 325 | 109 | 603 | 338 | 184 | 18 | 596 |
| North Bay..... | 277 | 94 | 437 | 297 | 188 | 41 | 339 |
| Orillia..... | 240 | 78 | 263 | 225 | 162 | 19 | 249 |
| Oshawa..... | 440 | 155 | 2,649 | 523 | 292 | 33 | 1,303 |
| Ottawa..... | 1,580 | 626 | 2,572 | 1,523 | 758 | 226 | 2,386 |
| Owen Sound..... | 161 | 35 | 324 | 164 | 92 | 31 | 385 |
| Parry Sound..... | 90 | 5 | 93 | 62 | 61 | — | 73 |
| Pembroke..... | 613 | 165 | 667 | 612 | 611 | — | 201 |
| Perth..... | 122 | 51 | 155 | 124 | 109 | 5 | 66 |
| Peterborough..... | 382 | 177 | 639 | 417 | 209 | — | 753 |
| Pictou..... | 15 | 10 | 126 | 19 | 11 | 1 | 156 |
| Port Arthur..... | 637 | 68 | 722 | 379 | 484 | 34 | 509 |
| Port Colborne..... | 58 | 52 | 181 | 66 | 26 | 6 | 320 |
| Port Hope..... | 61 | 22 | 79 | 98 | 71 | — | 20 |
| Prescott..... | 8 | 18 | 50 | 7 | 6 | — | 76 |
| Renfrew..... | 135 | 37 | 160 | 124 | 103 | — | 74 |
| St. Catharines..... | 547 | 116 | 1,363 | 537 | 353 | 30 | 1,603 |
| St. Thomas..... | 167 | 90 | 255 | 218 | 108 | 6 | 156 |
| Sarnia..... | 372 | 201 | 504 | 393 | 241 | 8 | 407 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 450 | 133 | 476 | 371 | 304 | — | 358 |
| Simcoe..... | 97 | 66 | 172 | 119 | 47 | 11 | 184 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 112 | 16 | 223 | 237 | 124 | 1 | 112 |
| Stratford..... | 215 | 96 | 263 | 245 | 83 | 60 | 157 |
| Sturgeon Falls..... | 63 | 59 | 142 | 50 | 30 | 10 | 161 |
| Sudbury..... | 625 | 267 | 1,000 | 722 | 554 | 157 | 697 |
| Tillsonburg..... | | | Included with Ingersoll | | | | |
| Timmins..... | 484 | 375 | 934 | 606 | 470 | 27 | 722 |
| Toronto..... | 17,590 | 11,859 | 13,024 | 11,727 | 6,098 | 1,738 | 7,964 |
| Trenton..... | 117 | 39 | 255 | 195 | 123 | 2 | 197 |
| Walkerton..... | 64 | 60 | 126 | 60 | 20 | — | 121 |
| Wallaceburg..... | 34 | 8 | 157 | 48 | 18 | 10 | 175 |
| Welland..... | 286 | 93 | 612 | 327 | 194 | 2 | 734 |
| Weston..... | 237 | 46 | 392 | 371 | 194 | — | 176 |
| Windsor..... | 1,357 | 268 | 3,129 | 1,448 | 645 | 315 | 3,604 |
| Woodstock..... | 224 | 160 | 273 | 206 | 128 | 10 | 155 |
| Manitoba | 6,532 | 2,977 | 10,218 | 7,122 | 3,259 | 1,267 | 7,379 |
| Brandon..... | 537 | 270 | 692 | 577 | 362 | — | 416 |
| Dauphin..... | 73 | 34 | 166 | 114 | 63 | 1 | 126 |
| Flin Flon..... | 124 | 48 | 170 | 116 | 92 | 4 | 58 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 58 | 58 | 273 | 88 | 35 | 5 | 277 |
| The Pas..... | 56 | 55 | 59 | 22 | 28 | 1 | 56 |
| Winnipeg..... | 5,684 | 2,512 | 8,858 | 6,205 | 2,679 | 1,256 | 6,446 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
OCTOBER 29 TO NOVEMBER 25, 1948—concluded**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered end of period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Saskatchewan | 2,410 | 789 | 5,821 | 3,062 | 1,320 | 573 | 4,734 |
| Estevan..... | 40 | 19 | 173 | 43 | 25 | — | 62 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 282 | 117 | 836 | 364 | 150 | 62 | 564 |
| North Battleford..... | 97 | 32 | 220 | 123 | 65 | 4 | 252 |
| Prince Albert..... | 173 | 57 | 543 | 257 | 114 | 21 | 585 |
| Regina..... | 965 | 251 | 1,929 | 1,248 | 539 | 300 | 1,202 |
| Saskatoon..... | 545 | 150 | 1,366 | 677 | 250 | 162 | 1,527 |
| Swift Current..... | 117 | 78 | 190 | 139 | 61 | 2 | 158 |
| Weyburn..... | 52 | 11 | 140 | 61 | 43 | — | 90 |
| Yorkton..... | 139 | 74 | 424 | 150 | 73 | 22 | 294 |
| Alberta | 6,048 | 1,737 | 8,874 | 6,695 | 4,109 | 884 | 5,083 |
| Blairmore..... | 129 | 103 | 72 | 57 | 144 | — | 46 |
| Calgary..... | 1,984 | 533 | 3,132 | 2,366 | 1,186 | 409 | 2,063 |
| Drumheller..... | 114 | 23 | 164 | 112 | 110 | — | 83 |
| Edmonton..... | 2,814 | 660 | 4,134 | 3,184 | 1,878 | 458 | 2,195 |
| Edson..... | 320 | 118 | 335 | 121 | 229 | — | 62 |
| Lethbridge..... | 513 | 145 | 883 | 704 | 413 | 17 | 369 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 43 | 109 | 209 | 49 | 28 | — | 197 |
| Red Deer..... | 122 | 46 | 140 | 102 | 121 | — | 68 |
| British Columbia | 7,460 | 1,897 | 21,633 | 8,403 | 4,605 | 881 | 25,274 |
| Chilliwack..... | 162 | 23 | 505 | 148 | 127 | 11 | 411 |
| Courtenay..... | 50 | 47 | 285 | 66 | 32 | — | 344 |
| Cranbrook..... | 95 | 23 | 169 | 112 | 79 | 4 | 110 |
| Dawson Creek..... | 176 | 27 | 221 | 223 | 220 | — | 27 |
| Duncan..... | 99 | 24 | 324 | 115 | 85 | 1 | 334 |
| Kamloops..... | 156 | 39 | 234 | 145 | 124 | — | 171 |
| Kelowna..... | 84 | 15 | 364 | 141 | 51 | 13 | 328 |
| Nanaimo..... | 127 | 14 | 344 | 165 | 73 | 30 | 353 |
| Nelson..... | 110 | 25 | 200 | 111 | 89 | — | 191 |
| New Westminster..... | 386 | 185 | 2,139 | 468 | 234 | 47 | 3,161 |
| North Vancouver..... | 212 | 14 | 709 | 236 | 164 | 8 | 890 |
| Penticton..... | 103 | 27 | 269 | 90 | 65 | 3 | 211 |
| Port Alberni..... | 137 | 21 | 367 | 160 | 100 | — | 321 |
| Prince George..... | 377 | 97 | 467 | 380 | 320 | 13 | 255 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 111 | 6 | 352 | 139 | 98 | — | 435 |
| Princeton..... | 42 | 2 | 73 | 46 | 32 | 8 | 75 |
| Trail..... | 81 | 26 | 244 | 181 | 65 | 3 | 235 |
| Vancouver..... | 3,999 | 936 | 12,090 | 4,448 | 2,054 | 615 | 14,541 |
| Vernon..... | 82 | 31 | 403 | 77 | 54 | 12 | 462 |
| Victoria..... | 773 | 300 | 1,678 | 860 | 480 | 91 | 2,293 |
| Whitehorse..... | 98 | 15 | 196 | 92 | 59 | 22 | 126 |
| Canada | 82,753 | 38,763 | 141,556 | 83,593 | 44,808 | 8,661 | 129,587 |
| Males..... | 52,692 | 21,745 | 102,253 | 53,777 | 31,416 | 4,556 | 92,124 |
| Females..... | 30,061 | 17,018 | 39,303 | 29,816 | 13,392 | 4,105 | 37,463 |

**TABLE D-6.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED
BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES 1938-1948**

| Year | Applications | | | Placements | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1938..... | 584,727 | 197,937 | 782,664 | 275,338 | 106,957 | 382,295 |
| 1939..... | 579,645 | 208,327 | 787,972 | 270,020 | 114,862 | 384,882 |
| 1940..... | 653,445 | 235,150 | 888,595 | 336,507 | 138,599 | 475,106 |
| 1941..... | 568,695 | 262,767 | 831,462 | 331,997 | 175,766 | 507,763 |
| 1942..... | 1,044,610 | 499,519 | 1,544,129 | 597,161 | 298,460 | 895,621 |
| 1943..... | 1,681,411 | 1,008,211 | 2,689,622 | 1,239,900 | 704,126 | 1,944,026 |
| 1944..... | 1,583,010 | 902,273 | 2,485,283 | 1,101,854 | 638,063 | 1,739,917 |
| 1945..... | 1,855,036 | 661,948 | 2,516,984 | 1,095,641 | 397,940 | 1,493,581 |
| 1946..... | 1,464,533 | 494,164 | 1,958,697 | 624,052 | 235,360 | 859,412 |
| 1947..... | 1,189,646 | 439,577 | 1,629,223 | 549,376 | 220,473 | 769,849 |
| 1947 (47 weeks)..... | 1,073,947 | 405,494 | 1,479,441 | 513,218 | 204,362 | 717,580 |
| 1948 (47 weeks)..... | 1,054,776 | 421,261 | 1,476,037 | 464,988 | 196,949 | 661,937 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—REGISTRATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES BY REGIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1947, AND FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1948

| Region | 1947 | | 1948 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered |
| Maritimes..... | 14,212 | 234,543 | 15,753 | 254,910 |
| Quebec..... | 48,611 | 883,375 | 55,430 | 983,046 |
| Ontario..... | 69,367 | 1,264,732 | 76,061 | 1,364,035 |
| Prairie..... | 34,254 | 472,956 | 39,739 | 526,387 |
| Pacific..... | 20,270 | 322,852 | 24,071 | 367,659 |
| Total for Canada..... | 186,714 | 3,178,458 | 211,054 | 3,496,037 |

TABLE E-2.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY, 1942 TO NOVEMBER, 1948

| | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 (¹) |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| January..... | | 4,637 | 11,751 | 20,412 | 71,932 | 63,681 | 109,311 |
| February..... | 663 | 4,822 | 12,284 | 14,990 | 59,098 | 47,141 | 88,016 |
| March..... | 4,124 | 5,046 | 10,667 | 13,307 | 50,706 | 43,675 | 76,248 |
| April..... | 2,925 | 3,953 | 6,463 | 8,430 | 35,781 | 35,859 | 59,265 |
| May..... | 2,799 | 2,027 | 4,654 | 8,825 | 34,777 | 27,603 | 42,257 |
| June..... | 4,629 | 1,772 | 3,226 | 10,857 | 30,646 | 21,365 | 39,644 |
| July..... | 2,668 | 1,087 | 3,106 | 10,886 | 27,576 | 20,034 | 38,790 |
| August..... | 1,855 | 1,370 | 3,241 | 20,557 | 25,115 | 17,281 | 32,182 |
| September..... | 1,118 | 1,013 | 3,715 | 40,473 | 28,555 | 25,847 | 33,036 |
| October..... | 1,058 | 1,475 | 6,222 | 36,717 | 34,891 | 34,743 | 43,620 |
| November..... | 1,748 | 2,896 | 11,798 | 53,325 | 37,111 | 47,372 | 73,119 |
| December..... | 3,337 | 6,562 | 13,770 | 57,612 | 52,479 | 79,849 | ..... |
| Total..... | 26,924 | 36,660 | 90,897 | 296,391 | 488,667 | 464,450 | 635,488 |

(1) Revised claims included. See Table E-3 for analysis of claims filed in Local Offices.

TABLE E-3.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES, NOVEMBER, 1948

| Province | Claims filed at Local Offices | | | | Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months) | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | Initial | Renewal | Revised | Entitled to Benefit | Not Entitled to Benefit | Referred to Appeal | Pending |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 468 | 306 | 133 | 29 | 325 | 62 | ..... | 109 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4,421 | 2,479 | 1,432 | 510 | 3,056 | 954 | 67 | 1,082 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,546 | 2,118 | 1,148 | 280 | 2,350 | 658 | 25 | 1,063 |
| Quebec..... | 21,092 | 12,151 | 6,580 | 2,361 | 14,339 | 4,193 | 242 | 6,167 |
| Ontario..... | 19,948 | 10,796 | 7,255 | 1,897 | 14,466 | 3,640 | 234 | 5,100 |
| Manitoba..... | 3,880 | 2,289 | 1,188 | 403 | 2,472 | 689 | 75 | 941 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 2,816 | 1,827 | 826 | 163 | 1,499 | 444 | 31 | 1,136 |
| Alberta..... | 2,480 | 1,502 | 682 | 236 | 1,557 | 405 | 20 | 752 |
| British Columbia..... | 14,468 | 8,877 | 4,777 | 814 | 8,709 | 2,454 | 99 | 5,384 |
| Total, Canada, November, 1948 | 73,119 | 42,405 | 24,021 | 6,693 | 48,774 | (1) 13,499 | 793 | 21,733 |
| Total, Canada, October, 1948 | 43,620 | 24,538 | 13,566 | 5,516 | 28,112 | (2) 10,384 | 983 | 12,026 |
| Total, Canada, November, 1947 | 47,372 | 31,014 | 11,371 | 4,987 | 26,643 | (2) 10,681 | 920 | 22,844 |

(1) In addition, there were 342 special requests not granted.

(2) In addition, there were 181 special requests not granted.

(3) In addition, there were 209 special requests not granted.

TABLE E-4.—CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

| Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement | Month of November 1947 | Month of November 1948 | Cumulative Total for Current Fiscal Year |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Insufficient contributions and not in insurable employment..... | 4,004 | 5,564 | 31,272 |
| Not capable of and not available for work..... | 531 | 608 | 5,202 |
| Loss of work due to a labour dispute..... | 434 | 261 | 1,559 |
| Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work..... | 1,396 | 1,162 | 13,896 |
| Discharged for misconduct..... | 347 | 581 | 4,075 |
| Voluntarily left employment without just cause..... | 2,840 | 3,745 | 23,983 |
| Other reasons (1)..... | 1,129 | 1,578 | 19,533 |
| Total..... | 10,681 | 13,499 | 99,520 |

(1) These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; claimants not unemployed; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being in class "O" contributions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

TABLE E-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID, NOVEMBER, 1948

| Province | Number Receiving Benefit During Month | Number Commencing Benefit During Month | Number of Days Benefit Paid | Amount of Benefit Paid (in Dollars) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 293 | 167 | 5,392 | 10,524 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3,643 | 2,200 | 85,190 | 178,401 |
| New Brunswick..... | 2,517 | 1,200 | 43,887 | 91,461 |
| Quebec..... | 20,401 | 9,849 | 373,556 | 747,378 |
| Ontario..... | 18,979 | 10,064 | 290,788 | 599,328 |
| Manitoba..... | 3,354 | 1,641 | 53,193 | 107,696 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,711 | 897 | 26,663 | 54,429 |
| Alberta..... | 2,910 | 1,111 | 32,487 | 68,639 |
| British Columbia..... | 11,152 | 10,674 | 195,708 | 425,527 |
| Total, Canada, November, 1948..... | 64,960 | 37,953 | 1,106,864 | 2,283,383 |
| Total, Canada, October, 1948..... | 50,454 | 21,331 | 878,430 | 1,763,659 |
| Total, Canada, November, 1947..... | 45,106 | 17,664 | 813,780 | 1,555,397 |

TABLE E-6.—PERSONS SIGNING THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER BY NUMBER OF DAYS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1948

| Province and Sex | TOTAL | 6 days and under | 7-12 days | 13-24 days | 25-48 days | 49-72 days | 73 days and over |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 580 | 281 | 58 | 86 | 51 | 34 | 70 |
| Male..... | 450 | 236 | 46 | 60 | 34 | 25 | 49 |
| Female..... | 130 | 45 | 12 | 26 | 17 | 9 | 21 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 6,038 | 1,742 | 667 | 1,023 | 879 | 515 | 1,212 |
| Male..... | 4,984 | 1,563 | 571 | 832 | 705 | 398 | 915 |
| Female..... | 1,054 | 179 | 96 | 191 | 174 | 117 | 297 |
| New Brunswick..... | 4,271 | 1,599 | 492 | 606 | 589 | 321 | 664 |
| Male..... | 3,490 | 1,426 | 417 | 491 | 455 | 238 | 463 |
| Female..... | 781 | 173 | 75 | 115 | 134 | 83 | 201 |
| Quebec..... | 28,082 | 9,024 | 3,299 | 4,117 | 4,819 | 2,110 | 4,713 |
| Male..... | 20,814 | 7,597 | 2,730 | 3,195 | 3,399 | 1,236 | 2,657 |
| Female..... | 7,268 | 1,427 | 569 | 922 | 1,420 | 874 | 2,056 |
| Ontario..... | 20,800 | 7,292 | 2,283 | 2,875 | 3,346 | 1,592 | 3,412 |
| Male..... | 14,210 | 5,577 | 1,682 | 1,948 | 2,056 | 868 | 2,079 |
| Female..... | 6,590 | 1,715 | 601 | 927 | 1,290 | 724 | 1,333 |
| Manitoba..... | 4,678 | 1,907 | 570 | 668 | 530 | 291 | 712 |
| Male..... | 3,309 | 1,539 | 407 | 447 | 299 | 151 | 466 |
| Female..... | 1,369 | 368 | 163 | 221 | 231 | 140 | 246 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,003 | 1,411 | 360 | 410 | 341 | 184 | 297 |
| Male..... | 2,399 | 1,252 | 311 | 327 | 234 | 91 | 184 |
| Female..... | 604 | 159 | 49 | 83 | 107 | 93 | 113 |
| Alberta..... | 3,997 | 1,165 | 1,492 | 472 | 368 | 157 | 343 |
| Male..... | 3,356 | 1,005 | 1,430 | 365 | 223 | 83 | 250 |
| Female..... | 641 | 160 | 62 | 107 | 145 | 74 | 93 |
| British Columbia..... | 16,404 | 5,162 | 2,305 | 2,684 | 2,685 | 1,122 | 2,446 |
| Male..... | 13,058 | 4,245 | 1,931 | 2,137 | 2,027 | 821 | 1,897 |
| Female..... | 3,346 | 917 | 374 | 547 | 658 | 301 | 549 |
| TOTAL..... | 87,853 | 29,583 | 11,526 | 12,941 | 13,608 | 6,326 | 13,869 |
| MALE..... | 66,070 | 24,440 | 9,525 | 9,802 | 9,432 | 3,911 | 8,960 |
| FEMALE..... | 21,783 | 5,143 | 2,001 | 3,139 | 4,176 | 2,413 | 4,909 |

TABLE F-7.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1948

| Fiscal Year Ended March 31 | RECEIPTS | | | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | Balance in Fund | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|--|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds) | | | | | | | Interest on Investments and Profit on sale of Securities | Total Revenue | | Benefit Payments |
| | Stamps | Meter | Bulk | Total Employer and Employee | Government | Fines | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1942..... | \$ 22,436,001 56 | \$ 7,209,058 48 | \$ 6,790,549 01 | \$ 36,435,609 05 | \$ 7,287,121 81 | \$ | \$ 269,288 74 | \$ 43,991,999 60 | \$ 27,752 92 | \$ 43,964,246 68 | |
| 1943..... | 30,408,651 15 | 13,645,258 63 | 13,380,741 65 | 57,434,651 43 | 11,487,057 90 | 638 11 | 1,840 448 56 | 70,762,796 00 | 716,012 75 | 114,011,029 93 | |
| 1944..... | 31,595,232 54 | 13,205,897 37 | 16,949,655 09 | 61,720,785 00 | 12,344,421 74 | 1,323 67 | 3,972,047 14 | 78,038,577 55 | 1,721,666 29 | 190,327,941 19 | |
| 1945..... | 32,784,177 12 | 11,926,369 85 | 19,018,308 47 | 63,728,855 44 | 12,746,179 30 | 2,041 02 | 6,195,926 42 | 82,673,002 18 | 4,966,483 51 | 268,034,459 86 | |
| 1946..... | 34,994,786 96 | 10,816,365 63 | 16,785,437 07 | 62,566,589 66 | 12,513,778 66 | 2,303 66 | 6,116,768 84 | 81,199,440 82 | 31,993,240 34 | 317,240,660 34 | |
| 1947..... | 41,042,425 28 | 11,500,028 37 | 23,472,577 26 | 76,015,030 91 | 15,203,457 58 | 3,820 43 | 7,529,985 56 | 98,752,294 48 | 43,114,329 18 | 372,878,625 64 | |
| 1948..... | 38,768,926 38 | 11,508,638 62 | 33,893,269 47 | 83,870,834 47 | 16,366,400 70 | 5,322 60 | 9,560,776 12 | 109,803,333 89 | 34,947,020 32 | 447,734,939 21 | |
| April..... | 4,286,002 65 | 1,196,877 87 | 3,408,845 30 | 8,891,725 82 | 2,041,373 70 | 90 00 | 878,977 04 | 11,812,166 56 | 5,398,664 76 | 454,148,441 01 | |
| May..... | 3,253,824 65 | 977,573 33 | 2,187,693 26 | 6,419,091 24 | 1,431,974 40 | 928 63 | 898,797 50 | 8,750,791 86 | 3,663,634 03 | 459,235,598 84 | |
| June..... | 3,347,889 62 | 1,132,569 03 | 2,093,466 78 | 6,573,925 43 | 1,312,161 85 | 558 65 | 918,657 92 | 8,805,303 85 | 2,596,491 30 | 465,444,411 39 | |
| July..... | 3,534,114 43 | 1,156,596 23 | 2,700,007 31 | 7,390,717 97 | 1,477,961 48 | 375 90 | 936,846 91 | 9,805,902 26 | 2,078,888 40 | 473,171,425 25 | |
| August..... | 3,515,171 81 | 1,114,068 84 | 3,076,404 19 | 7,705,644 84 | 1,541,034 77 | 241 00 | 974,027 32 | 10,220,947 93 | 1,833,817 39 | 481,558,555 79 | |
| September..... | 3,667,656 46 | 1,029,393 47 | 3,182,450 80 | 7,879,500 73 | 1,576,035 61 | 461 00 | 1,019,526 52 | 10,475,523 86 | 1,690,433 54 | 490,343,646 11 | |
| October..... | 4,303,005 21 | 1,247,176 47 | 2,956,851 55 | 8,507,033 23 | 1,701,626 32 | 410 00 | 1,055,999 19 | 11,265,068 74 | 1,760,542 29 | 499,848,172 56 | |
| November..... | 4,197,446 43 | 1,157,806 48 | 3,404,351 29 | 8,759,604 20 | 1,734,063 83 | 521 00 | 1,072,919 28 | 11,587,108 31 | 2,279,934 18 | 509,155,346 69 | |
| SUB TOTAL..... | 30,105,111 26 | 9,012,061 72 | 23,010,070 48 | 62,127,243 46 | 12,836,232 05 | 3,586 18 | 7,755,751 68 | 82,722,813 37 | 21,302,405 89 | 509,155,346 69 | |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 262,075,312 25 | 88,823,678 67 | 153,000,608 50 | 503,899,599 42 | 100,734,649 74 | 19,035 67 | 43,240,973 06 | 647,944,257 89 | 138,788,911 20 | 509,155,346 69 | |

The column "Bulk" includes contributions for armed service \$38,141,527.59 and miscellaneous receipts \$2,106.69.

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| | Percent- age Increase since August 1, 1939 | On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100* | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous | Retail Prices Index (Com- modities only)† |
| 1914..... | | 79.7 | 92.2 | 72.1 | 75.1 | 88.3 | | | |
| 1915..... | | 80.7 | 93.7 | 69.8 | 73.8 | 96.4 | | 69.6 | |
| 1916..... | | 87.0 | 103.9 | 70.6 | 75.4 | 109.8 | | 70.0 | |
| 1917..... | | 102.4 | 134.3 | 75.8 | 83.8 | 129.1 | | 74.1 | |
| 1918..... | | 115.6 | 154.2 | 80.0 | 92.6 | 151.0 | | 80.7 | |
| 1919..... | | 126.5 | 164.8 | 87.3 | 100.7 | 173.6 | | 90.3 | |
| 1920..... | | 145.4 | 189.5 | 100.1 | 120.2 | 211.9 | | 100.0 | |
| 1921..... | | 129.9 | 145.5 | 109.4 | 128.1 | 172.0 | | 109.3 | |
| 1922..... | | 120.4 | 123.3 | 114.0 | 122.7 | 145.7 | | 111.4 | |
| 1923..... | | 120.7 | 124.1 | 116.9 | 122.5 | 143.8 | | 111.4 | |
| 1924..... | | 118.8 | 121.6 | 117.4 | 118.9 | 140.8 | | 110.7 | |
| 1925..... | | 119.8 | 127.2 | 117.4 | 116.8 | 140.3 | | 108.6 | |
| 1926..... | | 121.8 | 133.3 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 139.1 | | 106.5 | |
| 1927..... | | 119.9 | 130.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 135.6 | | 106.1 | |
| 1928..... | | 120.5 | 131.5 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 135.5 | | 105.1 | |
| 1929..... | | 121.7 | 134.7 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 134.8 | | 104.8 | |
| 1930..... | | 120.8 | 131.5 | 122.7 | 111.8 | 130.6 | | 105.0 | |
| 1931..... | | 109.1 | 103.1 | 119.4 | 110.0 | 114.3 | | 105.4 | |
| 1932..... | | 99.0 | 85.7 | 109.7 | 106.8 | 100.6 | | 103.3 | |
| 1933..... | | 94.4 | 84.9 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 93.3 | | 100.4 | |
| 1934..... | | 95.6 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 102.1 | 97.1 | | 98.2 | |
| 1935..... | | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| 1936..... | | 98.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 98.1 |
| 1937..... | | 101.2 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 102.0 |
| 1938..... | | 102.2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 102.8 |
| 1939..... | | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 1940..... | 10.8 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 107.2 | 102.3 | 106.6 |
| 1941..... | 11.7 | 111.0 | 116.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 116.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 | 114.9 |
| 1942..... | 16.1 | 117.0 | 127.2 | 111.3 | 112.8 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 107.1 | 122.4 |
| 1943..... | 17.5 | 118.4 | 130.7 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 120.5 | 118.0 | 108.0 | 124.5 |
| 1944..... | 18.0 | 118.9 | 131.3 | 111.9 | 110.6 | 121.5 | 118.4 | 108.9 | 125.2 |
| 1945..... | 18.6 | 119.5 | 133.0 | 112.1 | 107.0 | 122.1 | 119.0 | 109.4 | 126.2 |
| 1946..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 140.4 | 112.7 | 107.4 | 126.3 | 124.5 | 112.6 | 132.1 |
| 1947..... | 34.4 | 135.5 | 159.5 | 116.7 | 115.9 | 143.9 | 141.6 | 117.0 | 148.8 |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.8 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.6 | 119.5 | 110.9 | 126.3 |
| February..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.5 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.7 | 120.1 | 110.9 | 126.2 |
| March..... | 19.1 | 120.1 | 133.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.1 | 120.4 | 110.9 | 126.7 |
| April..... | 19.8 | 120.8 | 135.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.2 | 120.7 | 111.0 | 127.8 |
| May..... | 21.0 | 122.0 | 137.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 123.7 | 122.1 | 111.5 | 129.5 |
| June..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 142.1 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 112.1 | 132.1 |
| July..... | 24.1 | 125.1 | 144.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 124.4 | 125.1 | 113.7 | 134.4 |
| August..... | 24.6 | 125.6 | 144.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 113.8 | 135.1 |
| September..... | 24.5 | 125.5 | 143.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 113.9 | 135.0 |
| October..... | 25.8 | 126.8 | 146.5 | 113.4 | 107.3 | 130.2 | 128.8 | 113.9 | 136.9 |
| November..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.6 | 113.4 | 108.6 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 114.1 | 137.3 |
| December..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.4 | 113.4 | 109.2 | 131.2 | 129.4 | 114.1 | 137.2 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 26.0 | 127.0 | 145.5 | 113.4 | 109.0 | 131.5 | 129.8 | 114.7 | 136.9 |
| February..... | 26.8 | 127.8 | 147.0 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 115.5 | 137.9 |
| March..... | 27.9 | 128.9 | 148.7 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 116.0 | 139.4 |
| April..... | 29.6 | 130.6 | 151.6 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 136.9 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 142.3 |
| May..... | 32.0 | 133.1 | 154.9 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 140.0 | 138.6 | 116.8 | 145.2 |
| June..... | 33.8 | 134.9 | 157.7 | 117.8 | 116.7 | 142.4 | 139.8 | 117.1 | 147.4 |
| July..... | 34.8 | 135.9 | 159.8 | 117.8 | 117.3 | 143.2 | 142.5 | 117.2 | 149.1 |
| August..... | 35.5 | 136.6 | 160.6 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 145.5 | 143.7 | 117.2 | 150.2 |
| September..... | 38.3 | 139.4 | 165.3 | 117.8 | 121.1 | 152.0 | 147.4 | 117.5 | 154.7 |
| October..... | 41.1 | 142.2 | 171.3 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 154.2 | 149.9 | 117.6 | 158.5 |
| November..... | 42.5 | 143.6 | 173.6 | 119.9 | 122.6 | 157.0 | 151.4 | 118.2 | 160.6 |
| December..... | 44.8 | 146.0 | 178.7 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 159.3 | 154.9 | 119.8 | 164.4 |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 47.1 | 148.3 | 182.2 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 161.2 | 158.4 | 122.6 | 167.1 |
| February..... | 48.9 | 150.1 | 186.1 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 165.1 | 159.9 | 122.8 | 170.0 |
| March..... | 49.6 | 150.8 | 185.9 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 169.9 | 161.2 | 122.8 | 171.0 |
| April..... | 50.4 | 151.6 | 186.8 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 172.9 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 172.2 |
| May..... | 52.1 | 153.3 | 191.2 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 173.6 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 174.6 |
| June..... | 53.1 | 154.3 | 193.9 | 120.9 | 124.3 | 174.8 | 162.0 | 122.7 | 176.4 |
| July..... | 55.7 | 156.9 | 201.3 | 120.9 | 124.5 | 175.4 | 162.8 | 123.1 | 180.4 |
| August..... | 56.3 | 157.5 | 202.6 | 120.9 | 127.7 | 175.0 | 161.4 | 123.4 | 181.3 |
| September..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 203.9 | 121.0 | 128.5 | 179.9 | 164.2 | 124.4 | 183.5 |
| October..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 205.4 | 121.0 | 128.8 | 181.0 | 165.1 | 124.4 | 184.6 |
| November..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 204.7 | 121.0 | 129.0 | 181.5 | 168.0 | 124.6 | 184.5 |
| December..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 202.0 | 121.7 | 129.1 | 181.5 | 166.2 | 124.6 | 183.2 |

*For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.
† Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1948

| | Total | | | Food | Rent | Fuel | Clothing | Home Furnishings and Services | Miscellaneous |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | December 1, 1947 | November 1, 1948 | December 1, 1948 | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 141.8 | 152.0 | 150.8 | 195.9 | 109.1 | 132.5 | 189.6 | 154.5 | 119.1 |
| St. John..... | 143.9 | 156.2 | 155.5 | 194.8 | 113.8 | 135.1 | 188.5 | 155.2 | 123.5 |
| Montreal..... | 148.6 | 162.5 | 161.5 | 209.8 | 117.4 | 126.5 | 174.5 | 170.3 | 121.5 |
| Toronto..... | 144.0 | 155.2 | 154.5 | 194.5 | 118.2 | 145.0 | 182.6 | 162.4 | 124.2 |
| Winnipeg..... | 140.8 | 153.0 | 152.2 | 197.8 | 114.4 | 120.5 | 171.3 | 169.9 | 119.8 |
| Saskatoon..... | 147.5 | 162.3 | 161.6 | 211.4 | 121.9 | 139.4 | 186.1 | 172.2 | 118.8 |
| Edmonton..... | 139.9 | 154.2 | 153.6 | 206.0 | 108.7 | 114.6 | 185.2 | 162.9 | 120.1 |
| Vancouver..... | 146.0 | 161.1 | 160.8 | 208.8 | 112.1 | 138.9 | 192.3 | 162.6 | 127.3 |

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(BASE: August, 1939=100)

Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month

| Commodities* | Per | Dec. 1941 | Aug. 1945 | Dec. 1945 | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 | Dec. 1948 | Price Dec. 1948 |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Beef, sirloin steak..... | lb. | 120.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 259.1 | 251.6 | 248.4 | 69.3 |
| Beef, round steak..... | lb. | 125.7 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 286.1 | 279.7 | 276.8 | 65.6 |
| Beef, rib roast..... | lb. | 125.5 | 174.3 | 174.3 | 285.7 | 279.6 | 278.3 | 64.0 |
| Beef, shoulder..... | lb. | 132.7 | 161.6 | 162.3 | 301.3 | 296.9 | 295.6 | 47.0 |
| Beef, stewing, boneless..... | lb. | 136.7 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 331.7 | 328.7 | 328.7 | 44.9 |
| Veal, front roll, boneless..... | lb. | 139.3 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 295.9 | 300.6 | 303.0 | 51.2 |
| Lamb, leg roast..... | lb. | 109.9 | 164.4 | 152.8 | 235.9 | 231.3 | 232.0 | 65.9 |
| Pork, fresh loins, centre-cut..... | lb. | 125.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 245.4 | 236.5 | 229.2 | 62.3 |
| Pork, fresh shoulder, hock-off..... | lb. | 127.0 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 268.3 | 261.4 | 255.7 | 48.9 |
| Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on..... | lb. | 132.3 | 141.5 | 142.5 | 233.3 | 233.3 | 232.0 | 74.0 |
| Lard, pure..... | lb. | 151.3 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 321.1 | 325.4 | 326.3 | 37.2 |
| Shortening, vegetable..... | lb. | 134.7 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 286.1 | 284.7 | 283.3 | 40.8 |
| Eggs, grade "A" large..... | doz. | 156.4 | 155.3 | 181.3 | 228.7 | 243.8 | 212.6 | 66.2 |
| Milk..... | qt. | 111.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 159.6 | 160.5 | 160.5 | 17.5 |
| Butter, creamery, prints..... | lb. | 140.5 | 144.3 | 148.0 | 267.8 | 267.8 | 267.8 | 73.1 |
| Cheese, plain, mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 174.6 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 226.0 | 227.5 | 229.0 | 30.6 |
| Bread, plain white, wrapped..... | lb. | 106.5 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 9.5 |
| Flour, first grade..... | lb. | 127.3 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 6.2 |
| Rolled oats, package..... | lb. | 112.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 152.0 | 152.0 | 153.6 | 9.7 |
| Corn flakes, 8 oz..... | pkg. | 101.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 160.9 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 14.9 |
| Tomatoes, canned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s..... | tin | 120.9 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 238.7 | 229.2 | 224.5 | 23.8 |
| Pens, canned, 2's..... | tin | 117.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 150.8 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 18.0 |
| Corn, canned, 2's..... | tin | 128.3 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 191.1 | 188.5 | 187.6 | 21.2 |
| Beans, dry..... | lb. | 120.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 294.1 | 288.2 | 280.4 | 14.3 |
| Onions..... | lb. | 108.2 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 128.6 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 6.1 |
| Potatoes..... | 10 lbs. | 89.9 | 218.3 | 149.4 | 143.6 | 140.9 | 140.4 | 30.7 |
| Prunes, bulk..... | lb. | 115.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 174.6 | 174.6 | 177.2 | 20.2 |
| Raisins, seedless, bulk..... | lb. | 104.0 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 135.1 | 131.1 | 129.1 | 19.5 |
| Oranges..... | doz. | 132.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 119.1 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 36.7 |
| Lemons..... | doz. | 111.3 | 147.7 | 148.6 | 143.4 | 146.8 | 142.2 | 46.2 |
| Jam, strawberry, 16 oz..... | jar | 111.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 24.7 |
| Peaches, 20 oz..... | tin | 101.5 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 151.3 | 148.7 | 146.7 | 28.9 |
| Marmalade, orange, 16 oz..... | jar | 118.3 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 146.5 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 19.8 |
| Corn syrup, 2 lb..... | tin | 138.0 | 158.2 | 157.7 | 190.4 | 189.2 | 186.9 | 32.0 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | lb. | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 9.7 |
| Sugar, yellow..... | lb. | 131.3 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 9.7 |
| Coffee..... | lb. | 141.6 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 185.2 | 185.5 | 186.1 | 62.9 |
| Tea, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 145.2 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 51.2 |

* Descriptions and units of sale apply to December, 1948, prices.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless) per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 68·0 | 63·3 | 60·7 | 44·0 | 45·3 | ..... | 61·7 | 60·0 | 52·7 | 70·6 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 67·2 | 61·3 | ^c 57·4 | 42·7 | 43·0 | 35·7 | 64·4 | 60·2 | 47·3 | 69·3 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 74·4 | 68·7 | 70·8 | 48·5 | 45·6 | ..... | 64·8 | 63·3 | 52·3 | 74·0 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 83·2 | 72·5 | 63·3 | 55·4 | 48·0 | ..... | 65·7 | 67·6 | 58·0 | 74·4 |
| 5—Truro..... | 67·0 | 60·2 | 60·3 | 42·8 | 44·3 | ..... | ..... | 60·0 | 48·6 | 73·0 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 66·5 | 59·3 | 57·0 | 40·4 | 39·0 | 47·3 | 58·0 | 56·7 | 42·5 | 71·7 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 68·8 | 66·1 | 65·0 | 46·2 | 41·4 | ..... | 64·3 | 63·4 | 47·8 | 74·8 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 74·5 | 67·7 | 61·1 | 45·9 | 42·1 | 47·0 | 64·1 | 61·8 | 45·9 | 70·8 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 75·7 | 69·4 | 63·3 | 47·5 | 37·5 | ..... | ..... | 58·2 | 49·4 | 80·0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 67·4 | 64·3 | 61·0 | 46·2 | 43·1 | 50·3 | 63·0 | 59·3 | 46·5 | 64·7 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 74·8 | 70·1 | 64·9 | 42·8 | 38·6 | 46·0 | 67·1 | 56·8 | 46·2 | 71·8 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 71·6 | 68·3 | 63·4 | 42·7 | 38·8 | 56·0 | 65·9 | 54·8 | 45·4 | 65·4 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 64·4 | 59·8 | 56·0 | 41·0 | 32·3 | 49·0 | 58·5 | 58·0 | 46·7 | 72·0 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 78·3 | 71·0 | 66·3 | 44·7 | 46·0 | ..... | ..... | 56·7 | 48·7 | 74·4 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 70·5 | 66·8 | 61·3 | 44·2 | 34·0 | 57·0 | 62·0 | 59·5 | 47·6 | 70·4 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 68·0 | 65·8 | 63·7 | 39·7 | 42·2 | ..... | ..... | 61·7 | 45·7 | 73·7 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 65·4 | 64·4 | ..... | 43·1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54·4 | 47·0 | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 78·2 | 70·3 | 58·6 | 42·9 | 37·8 | 40·0 | 55·7 | 59·1 | 46·2 | 70·3 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 69·3 | 66·7 | 66·0 | 52·7 | 48·7 | ..... | 66·0 | 62·7 | 51·5 | 72·7 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 70·7 | 67·5 | 66·3 | 51·8 | 45·8 | 52·3 | 69·5 | 64·0 | 46·0 | 70·6 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 72·6 | 68·5 | 67·5 | 47·9 | 48·5 | ..... | 67·3 | 66·3 | 52·7 | 76·0 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 70·9 | 68·4 | 66·4 | 48·1 | 46·9 | ..... | ..... | 65·9 | 52·1 | 71·1 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 67·1 | 67·1 | ^c 61·7 | 45·7 | 47·7 | ..... | 69·0 | 61·1 | 47·7 | 71·0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 60·9 | 57·8 | 62·0 | 44·7 | 41·1 | ..... | 60·7 | 60·7 | 52·7 | 75·4 |
| 25—Galt..... | 72·8 | 68·6 | 68·0 | 50·8 | 48·7 | ..... | 68·0 | 64·6 | 50·3 | 71·3 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 70·6 | 68·9 | 67·3 | 52·7 | 49·0 | 55·7 | 69·0 | 62·4 | 43·7 | 70·9 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 70·6 | 68·7 | 67·8 | 50·3 | 47·0 | 57·6 | 68·7 | 63·3 | 45·3 | 69·1 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 68·3 | 65·3 | 61·4 | 46·3 | 43·6 | ..... | 65·0 | 60·8 | 46·1 | 69·3 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 70·2 | 68·4 | 65·1 | 49·2 | 46·9 | 54·2 | 70·3 | 64·8 | 47·1 | 71·6 |
| 30—London..... | 69·8 | 68·9 | 64·4 | 50·5 | 46·1 | 51·6 | 69·1 | 61·5 | 45·1 | 70·5 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 67·7 | 67·0 | 63·6 | 48·6 | 46·3 | ..... | 65·2 | 62·1 | 48·6 | 68·6 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 68·7 | 67·0 | 65·2 | 48·5 | 47·3 | ..... | 66·6 | 65·0 | 46·5 | 73·7 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 69·4 | 67·2 | 66·3 | 48·5 | 45·4 | 50·7 | ..... | 60·1 | 44·0 | 69·4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, DECEMBER, 1948

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints, per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 36.4 | 41.7 | 68.9 | 15.0 | 75.1 | 32.5 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 15.9 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 37.4 | 41.0 | 66.7 | 17.0 | 74.8 | 31.9 | 9.6 d | 6.5 | 11.0 | 15.9 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 37.2 | 41.1 | 75.2 | 17.0 | 74.8 | 32.7 | 10.4 | ..... | 10.0 | 16.3 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 38.0 | 41.8 | 73.2 | 18.0 | 74.8 | 32.8 | 8.7 d | 6.6 | 10.5 | 16.4 |
| 5—Truro..... | 36.4 | 40.0 | 70.9 | 16.0 | 74.9 | 32.9 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 15.2 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 37.0 | 41.7 | 70.8 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.1 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 15.4 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 38.1 | 41.3 | 72.7 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.5 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 15.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 37.1 | 41.6 | 71.3 | 18.0 | 74.9 | 33.6 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 15.1 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 38.5 | 43.8 | 74.4 | 17.0 | 73.3 | 30.7 | 8.0 | 6.5 | ..... | 14.2 |
| 10—Hull..... | 34.5 | 40.6 | 67.0 | 18.0 | 72.5 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 14.1 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 37.1 | 41.0 | 65.6 | 17.5 | 73.1 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 14.8 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 36.9 | 41.0 | 65.5 | 17.0 | 73.2 | 30.9 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 14.8 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 36.4 | 41.0 | 66.0 | 16.0 | 73.0 | 30.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 14.4 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 39.0 | 40.8 | 68.0 | 16.0 | 73.8 | 30.7 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 34.9 | 41.5 | 67.7 | 17.0 | 73.1 | 30.2 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 15.3 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 37.1 | 40.9 | 65.9 | 16.0 | 72.8 | 30.8 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 14.9 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 38.0 | 40.6 | 66.8 | 16.0 | 72.6 | 30.7 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 15.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 35.3 | 40.2 | 68.2 | 17.0 | 72.3 | 30.1 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 16.1 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 36.9 | 40.9 | 60.0 | 17.0 | 74.0 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 14.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 35.3 | 39.7 | 63.6 | 17.0 | 73.4 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 14.6 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 36.0 | 40.6 | 61.6 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.6 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 14.3 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 35.1 | 41.0 | 59.4 | 17.0 | 73.9 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 14.5 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 36.1 | 40.4 | 66.8 | 17.0 | 73.4 | 29.6 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 14.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 36.5 | 39.2 | 68.5 | 18.0 | 72.0 | 31.3 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 14.7 |
| 25—Galt..... | 36.1 | 40.9 | 62.1 | 17.0 | 74.0 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 35.4 | 40.7 | 63.4 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.6 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 36.0 | 40.4 | 62.9 | 18.0 | 73.6 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 14.7 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 36.1 | 40.2 | 63.5 | 17.0 | 73.2 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 35.4 | 41.2 | 61.1 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.1 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 14.3 |
| 30—London..... | 36.0 | 40.4 | 61.4 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.2 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.2 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 36.4 | 41.5 | 67.4 | 17.5 | 73.7 | 30.1 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 14.8 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 36.6 | 41.6 | 69.6 | 18.0 | 73.6 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 15.3 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 35.4 | 40.3 | 65.4 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.2 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 14.8 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless) per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (clops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | Bacon, side fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 68·8 | 65·3 | 66·4 | 47·7 | 45·3 | 50·0 | 67·0 | 62·7 | 49·1 | 72·8 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 71·1 | 67·5 | 67·7 | 48·6 | 46·1 | ..... | ..... | 62·9 | 48·7 | 67·7 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 72·1 | 69·1 | 65·5 | 51·1 | 47·3 | 51·7 | 70·5 | 61·9 | 46·6 | 73·1 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 59·3 | 55·0 | 59·4 | 45·0 | 43·3 | ..... | 60·7 | 57·4 | 49·4 | 75·9 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 67·4 | 67·0 | 65·8 | 51·8 | 46·2 | 57·3 | 65·5 | 59·8 | 43·7 | 65·9 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 68·9 | 66·0 | 65·3 | 50·4 | 46·9 | 53·3 | 68·0 | 61·7 | 49·8 | 68·6 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 69·0 | 67·1 | c 62·7 | 50·2 | 46·6 | ..... | ..... | 63·7 | 46·9 | 68·2 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 69·2 | 66·9 | 63·7 | 47·0 | 45·1 | ..... | 67·3 | 66·0 | 52·9 | 74·8 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 68·0 | 65·7 | 68·0 | 47·3 | 43·3 | ..... | ..... | 62·4 | 46·3 | 70·0 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 69·0 | 67·8 | 64·2 | 47·8 | 48·4 | 49·7 | 69·3 | 61·6 | 48·4 | 71·6 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 70·0 | 67·7 | 64·5 | 47·7 | 48·6 | 51·6 | 70·6 | 63·5 | 50·5 | 72·7 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 72·3 | 68·9 | 70·0 | 52·5 | 47·3 | 58·0 | 68·8 | 62·6 | 45·3 | 71·2 |
| 46—Welland..... | 67·5 | 64·9 | c 59·1 | 46·0 | 41·0 | ..... | ..... | 62·8 | 49·1 | 68·0 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 67·9 | 65·8 | 62·4 | 47·4 | 46·5 | 55·7 | 70·0 | 62·7 | 46·9 | 68·4 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 72·6 | 67·8 | 66·2 | 48·4 | 46·2 | ..... | 64·2 | 66·2 | 47·4 | 71·8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 65·0 | 61·7 | ..... | 43·7 | 45·0 | ..... | ..... | 63·3 | ..... | 76·4 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 61·2 | 55·2 | c 55·5 | 43·7 | 42·1 | 45·8 | 59·2 | 58·7 | 47·3 | 74·4 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 63·3 | 58·6 | 61·7 | 46·9 | 45·7 | ..... | 62·7 | 60·1 | 45·0 | 80·1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 65·4 | 61·2 | 58·7 | 45·5 | 46·0 | 49·4 | 63·0 | 60·8 | 46·6 | 75·0 |
| 53—Regina..... | 62·9 | 59·5 | 57·1 | 42·7 | 43·7 | 47·1 | 61·0 | 61·7 | 48·3 | 77·3 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 64·7 | 60·0 | 60·3 | 46·9 | 46·0 | 53·1 | 66·0 | 64·0 | 49·2 | 81·0 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 64·5 | 61·5 | c 62·4 | 44·7 | 43·7 | 43·6 | 65·7 | 61·3 | 50·6 | 81·8 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 66·3 | 64·5 | 62·0 | 48·0 | 45·7 | ..... | 68·3 | 65·0 | 52·2 | 83·2 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 61·8 | 57·3 | 60·5 | 42·1 | 44·5 | 49·6 | 60·0 | 58·5 | 46·1 | 78·9 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 64·5 | 60·3 | 61·3 | 46·3 | 46·0 | 55·7 | ..... | 61·7 | 52·0 | 83·2 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 77·5 | 70·0 | 73·0 | 49·3 | 48·3 | ..... | 72·0 | 74·0 | 59·7 | 87·8 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 69·0 | 65·8 | 65·4 | 47·5 | 49·7 | 50·5 | 65·7 | 67·3 | 54·1 | 84·7 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 75·7 | 68·5 | 75·3 | 48·3 | 46·7 | ..... | 72·0 | 66·0 | 55·0 | 89·9 |
| 62—Trail..... | 72·7 | 68·3 | 69·3 | 48·5 | 49·5 | ..... | 72·5 | 72·0 | 60·0 | 83·7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 73·4 | 68·4 | 71·3 | 50·3 | 50·3 | 59·8 | 69·9 | 68·2 | 54·3 | 84·6 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 72·6 | 68·2 | 69·2 | 50·7 | 50·2 | 58·8 | 71·2 | 68·6 | 54·5 | 85·4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, DECEMBER, 1948

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints, per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 36.3 | 40.9 | 65.6 | 18.0 | 73.4 | 30.6 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 34—Owen Sound..... | 35.2 | 40.5 | 58.3 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.1 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 14.2 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 36.1 | 39.7 | 62.1 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.8 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.1 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 37.4 | 39.9 | 69.7 | 18.0 | 72.3 | 31.5 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 14.8 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 35.3 | 40.1 | 66.3 | 17.5 | 73.0 | 29.8 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.5 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 36.5 | 40.6 | 63.2 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.9 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 14.5 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 36.3 | 42.4 | 59.6 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.3 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 10.2 | 14.8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 38.4 | 39.9 | 70.9 | 18.0 | 73.2 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 14.8 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 36.2 | 41.2 | 59.3 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 14.7 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 38.0 | 40.9 | 68.9 | 18.0 | 73.9 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 14.9 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 38.0 | 40.9 | 68.9 | 20.0 | 72.9 | 30.2 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 14.7 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 36.3 | 39.9 | 64.6 | 18.0 | 73.8 | 28.7 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 14.2 |
| 46—Welland..... | 35.9 | 40.3 | 67.3 | 18.0 | 73.9 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 13.5 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 35.5 | 40.3 | 62.5 | 18.0 | 73.5 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.7 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 35.8 | 41.3 | ..... | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 14.8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 37.5 | 40.3 | 65.2 | 16.0 | 70.2 | 31.0 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 15.5 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 37.5 | 37.9 | 64.7 | 17.0 | 70.8 | 30.8 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 9.4 | 14.7 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 37.9 | 39.0 | 65.7 | 17.0 | 69.7 | 30.0 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 15.1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 39.0 | 39.4 | 68.3 | 17.0 | 70.6 | 30.1 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 14.7 |
| 53—Regina..... | 39.1 | 42.1 | 64.1 | 17.0 | 69.3 | 31.1 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 15.2 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 38.9 | 39.9 | 62.0 | 17.0 | 70.2 | 30.0 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 14.7 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 38.4 | 39.2 | 63.0 | 17.0 | 71.1 | 30.1 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 15.2 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 38.2 | 39.8 | 65.5 | 20.0 | 71.1 | 31.0 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 15.4 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 39.1 | 38.8 | 59.7 | 17.0 | 70.9 | 30.1 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 14.3 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 40.0 | 40.3 | 66.0 | 17.0 | 70.8 | 30.9 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 14.7 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 40.6 | 42.9 | 66.8 | 20.0 | 73.1 | 31.7 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 15.4 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 39.2 | 41.4 | 67.6 | 17.0 | 72.8 | 30.5 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 15.1 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 41.9 | 42.9 | 76.2 | 25.0 | 73.3 | 33.6 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 16.1 |
| 62—Trail..... | 41.5 | 45.8 | 73.8 | 20.0 | 72.9 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 15.7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 38.7 | 40.7 | 65.5 | 17.0 | 72.7 | 30.8 | 11.7 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 14.7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 41.0 | 42.1 | 68.2 | 19.0 | 72.7 | 31.8 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 15.1 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½ s (28 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 27.0 | 17.9 | 22.3 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 23.7 | 19.9 | 23.0 | 41.8 | 64.7 | 50.6 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 25.5 | 18.4 | 21.9 | 14.6 | 5.2 | 25.7 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 34.8 | 47.8 | 48.8 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 24.7 | 18.6 | 21.7 | 14.2 | 5.5 | 27.8 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 43.4 | 52.4 | 50.5 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 25.6 | 18.9 | 22.4 | 14.4 | 5.2 | 28.8 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 42.7 | 54.6 | 48.7 |
| 5—Truro..... | 24.8 | 18.0 | 22.0 | 14.3 | 5.3 | 25.6 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 36.5 | 54.3 | 49.8 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 26.5 | 19.5 | 21.8 | 14.3 | 5.4 | 22.1 | 18.6 | 20.8 | 43.1 | 51.5 | 50.9 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 24.6 | 19.1 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 5.4 | 24.4 | 19.4 | 22.6 | 37.5 | 52.0 | 51.3 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 24.5 | 17.6 | 21.6 | 14.8 | 5.3 | 23.0 | 18.7 | 20.4 | 42.7 | 49.7 | 48.9 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 22.6 | 18.6 | 23.9 | 15.0 | 9.0 | 33.5 | 17.0 | 25.0 | 49.0 | 56.3 | 55.3 |
| 10—Hull..... | 21.5 | 16.1 | 21.5 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 28.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 32.1 | 41.6 | 46.4 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 19.0 | 16.8 | 19.6 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 26.2 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 32.3 | 39.9 | 47.4 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 19.7 | 18.2 | 20.3 | 13.4 | 7.0 | 24.5 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 31.6 | 42.3 | 49.1 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 18.7 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 12.9 | 7.6 | 23.3 | 19.8 | 18.7 | 41.5 | 50.0 | 47.6 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 19.0 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 13.4 | 6.5 | 26.9 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 45.6 | 42.9 | 46.3 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 19.1 | 17.0 | 20.5 | 12.7 | 6.5 | 23.1 | 21.6 | 20.6 | 36.3 | 52.1 | 48.8 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 21.5 | 16.9 | 20.9 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 28.7 | 20.6 | 21.4 | 45.0 | 46.7 | 47.9 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 19.7 | 18.0 | 20.9 | 12.8 | 6.4 | 26.0 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 44.3 | 54.0 | 51.4 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 19.7 | 16.3 | 21.4 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 22.2 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 36.7 | 44.3 | 48.0 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 22.0 | 17.7 | 21.5 | 14.3 | 5.0 | 28.4 | ..... | 17.9 | 39.6 | 41.4 | 46.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 23.7 | 17.1 | 20.3 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 27.8 | 20.9 | 17.2 | 33.5 | 40.7 | 44.1 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 24.5 | 18.5 | 21.2 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 30.7 | 20.4 | 17.5 | 36.6 | 40.2 | 49.0 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 22.3 | 18.0 | 20.7 | 12.3 | 4.1 | 29.5 | 21.3 | 17.9 | 36.0 | 43.3 | 46.7 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 20.4 | 17.6 | 20.8 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 28.2 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 35.9 | 40.3 | 49.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 21.9 | 17.9 | 20.4 | 14.1 | 5.8 | 31.8 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 33.3 | 51.7 | 50.1 |
| 25—Galt..... | 23.3 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 5.3 | 28.6 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 29.7 | 39.4 | 44.4 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 23.2 | 17.6 | 21.5 | 13.4 | 5.4 | 33.3 | 20.0 | 18.5 | 31.6 | 41.5 | 45.1 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 22.9 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 29.7 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 36.9 | 42.7 | 44.1 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 22.3 | 17.2 | 20.9 | 14.8 | 5.4 | 28.4 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 36.3 | 43.3 | 45.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 23.3 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 14.4 | 5.1 | 27.3 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 34.5 | 41.6 | 45.8 |
| 30—London..... | 23.4 | 18.2 | 20.3 | 13.7 | 5.2 | 28.5 | 20.3 | 16.2 | 36.0 | 44.1 | 43.3 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 22.5 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 29.5 | ..... | 17.0 | 40.0 | 42.3 | 46.7 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 24.4 | 18.0 | 21.3 | 13.3 | 5.2 | 30.0 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 36.0 | 40.4 | 49.8 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 22.9 | 17.5 | 19.9 | 14.3 | 4.6 | 25.3 | 20.8 | 19.2 | 37.2 | 43.7 | 44.4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, DECEMBER, 1948

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 29·6 | 41·4 | 36·2 | 9·6 | 9·2 | 70·4 | 50·0 | ..... | 15·00 | 26·00-30·00(b) |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 30·0 | 42·2 | 34·6 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 69·3 | 49·7 | ..... | 16·73 | 28·50-32·50 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 30·5 | 44·1 | 35·9 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 72·1 | 49·9 | ..... | ..... | 16·00-20·00 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 29·8 | 44·3 | 36·5 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 71·6 | 50·7 | ..... | 10·60 | 20·50-24·50(b) |
| 5—Truro..... | 30·4 | 41·1 | 34·8 | 9·4 | 9·5 | 70·1 | 52·2 | ..... | 15·00 | ..... |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 30·8 | 44·6 | 34·6 | 9·7 | 9·6 | 68·9 | 49·7 | ..... | 16·30 | 21·00-25·00(b) |
| 7—Moncton..... | 30·8 | 43·2 | 34·7 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 66·5 | 49·6 | ..... | 15·95 | 27·00-31·00(b) |
| 8—Saint John..... | 27·3 | 40·7 | 34·5 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 67·4 | 50·3 | ..... | 16·87 | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 31·7 | 43·7 | 37·7 | 9·7 | 9·4 | 71·1 | 53·7 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10—Hull..... | 27·2 | 37·6 | 31·0 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 60·9 | 52·8 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 11—Montreal..... | 28·5 | 40·2 | 31·4 | 9·0 | 9·3 | 66·5 | 52·6 | 23·05 | ..... | 24·50-28·50(b) |
| 12—Quebec..... | 30·6 | 42·5 | 33·7 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 62·7 | 52·6 | 21·00 | ..... | 29·00-33·00(b) |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 28·7 | 37·9 | 32·1 | 9·0 | 8·9 | 60·1 | 53·3 | 21·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 30·3 | 39·6 | 33·1 | 8·9 | 9·0 | 58·7 | 52·4 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 31·0 | 40·5 | 34·4 | 9·0 | 9·0 | 62·8 | 52·7 | 22·25 | ..... | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| 16—Sorel..... | 33·4 | 41·0 | 33·3 | 9·0 | 8·7 | 65·0 | 52·6 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 31·7 | 38·5 | 35·7 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 64·1 | 51·0 | 23·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 28·7 | 39·9 | 32·7 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 64·9 | 52·9 | 21·65 | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 31·3 | 36·0 | 29·6 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 61·0 | 51·9 | 21·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 20—Brantford..... | 28·4 | 35·7 | 29·3 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 61·6 | 51·2 | 21·50 | ..... | 22·50-26·50 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 30·8 | 37·9 | 30·8 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 62·8 | 51·3 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 22—Chatham..... | 29·5 | 37·6 | 29·3 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 64·2 | 53·2 | 22·50 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 29·5 | 38·3 | 29·9 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 61·4 | 51·3 | 23·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 24—Fort William..... | 26·9 | 42·4 | 31·2 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 60·3 | 50·2 | ..... | 22·10 | 29·50-33·50 |
| 25—Galt..... | 27·7 | 33·9 | 28·3 | 9·4 | 9·3 | 62·3 | 52·5 | 22·00 | ..... | 25·50-29·50 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 28·0 | 37·4 | 28·9 | 9·5 | 9·4 | 62·0 | 52·6 | 21·75 | ..... | 24·00-28·00 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 25·9 | 34·0 | 29·6 | 9·2 | 9·2 | 61·9 | 52·4 | 20·50 | ..... | 29·50-33·50 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 29·2 | 36·6 | 30·0 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 63·3 | 51·6 | 22·00 | ..... | 33·00-37·00 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 29·6 | 35·6 | 29·4 | 9·6 | 9·6 | 58·1 | 53·0 | 22·00 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 30—London..... | 28·7 | 35·9 | 29·4 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 60·1 | 51·0 | 22·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 24·4 | 36·3 | 30·2 | 9·7 | 9·7 | 61·5 | 52·6 | 20·50 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 30·4 | 38·6 | 33·8 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 66·5 | 52·5 | 24·00 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 26·7 | 36·7 | 29·9 | 9·5 | 9·3 | 63·1 | 52·6 | 21·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 21.8 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 13.4 | 6.8 | 28.7 | 22.5 | 19.9 | 34.0 | 44.9 | 45.6 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 23.8 | 17.2 | 20.4 | 14.1 | 4.6 | 28.3 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 32.4 | 42.3 | 47.6 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 23.0 | 17.3 | 20.3 | 14.1 | 5.3 | 25.9 | 20.5 | 17.3 | 33.3 | 41.3 | 46.4 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 22.2 | 18.5 | 20.9 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 32.5 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 32.1 | 53.5 | 49.0 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 23.3 | 17.8 | 20.5 | 13.7 | 4.5 | 29.5 | 21.2 | 16.3 | 29.5 | 41.2 | 44.4 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 23.0 | 19.1 | 21.4 | 13.7 | 5.0 | 27.1 | 19.8 | 16.7 | 36.8 | 48.0 | 46.6 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 24.7 | 18.9 | 21.8 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 27.8 | 20.6 | 17.8 | 39.2 | 44.5 | 47.0 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 23.9 | 18.3 | 21.6 | 15.5 | 6.5 | 32.0 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 32.2 | 40.6 | 48.6 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 23.2 | 18.1 | 21.2 | 15.6 | 5.5 | 27.8 | 20.6 | 17.4 | 38.4 | 39.8 | 45.7 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 23.3 | 16.7 | 22.2 | 13.6 | 5.6 | 29.3 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 33.3 | 46.9 | 48.5 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 23.0 | 17.3 | 21.5 | 14.6 | 5.7 | 35.7 | 20.1 | 20.9 | 33.2 | 39.8 | 50.4 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 23.1 | 17.0 | 20.1 | 14.2 | 4.8 | 29.1 | 20.5 | 18.2 | 33.9 | 40.6 | 43.0 |
| 46—Welland..... | 22.8 | 16.2 | 20.3 | 13.6 | 4.9 | 31.8 | 20.7 | 18.5 | 30.9 | 38.1 | 46.7 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 22.6 | 18.6 | 20.9 | 13.4 | 5.1 | 29.1 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 37.2 | 46.3 | 45.1 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 22.6 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 13.0 | 5.3 | 25.5 | 20.6 | 17.6 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 44.9 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 26.0 | 19.1 | 21.4 | 16.0 | 7.4 | 26.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 40.7 | 51.2 | ..... |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 25.3 | 19.2 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 5.9 | 31.3 | 19.1 | 20.3 | 33.5 | 46.6 | 57.5 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 27.0 | 18.4 | 21.3 | 16.0 | 6.3 | 37.4 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 40.5 | 52.8 | ..... |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 27.7 | 19.4 | 21.8 | 16.3 | 8.2 | 36.8 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 37.5 | 56.7 | ..... |
| 53—Regina..... | 26.5 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 14.9 | 7.3 | 39.4 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 38.2 | 49.3 | 63.0 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 27.2 | 18.4 | 22.4 | 15.0 | 7.4 | 39.8 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 36.1 | 46.1 | 53.0 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 27.3 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 14.5 | 7.1 | 38.3 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 38.7 | 53.5 | 54.2 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 28.5 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 38.3 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 39.2 | 49.0 | ..... |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27.2 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 32.5 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 36.4 | 47.1 | 59.2 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 26.1 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 14.2 | 7.7 | 32.0 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 37.2 | 49.6 | 55.0 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 26.8 | 18.1 | 23.7 | 16.0 | 7.3 | 46.3 | 19.2 | 17.9 | 35.9 | 44.0 | 50.0 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 26.3 | 17.4 | 22.7 | 15.4 | 6.3 | 40.0 | 19.2 | 18.6 | 29.3 | 39.1 | 50.4 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 28.1 | 20.7 | 24.8 | 16.7 | 8.2 | 50.0 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 45.6 | 49.0 | 54.3 |
| 62—Trail..... | 28.6 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 19.1 | 8.0 | 41.0 | 20.6 | 22.6 | 41.3 | 59.6 | 62.0 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 25.4 | 17.3 | 22.4 | 15.6 | 7.1 | 43.1 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 28.1 | 38.9 | 52.3 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 26.7 | 19.0 | 22.2 | 15.7 | 7.7 | 46.1 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 32.0 | 42.4 | 54.9 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, DECEMBER, 1948—concluded

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 28.3 | 38.3 | 29.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 60.3 | 51.6 | 22.00 | ..... | 33.50-37.50 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 29.0 | 37.6 | 30.3 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 64.5 | 52.4 | 22.50 | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 28.4 | 39.7 | 29.1 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 61.9 | 51.5 | 22.25 | ..... | 27.50-31.50 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 28.3 | 41.9 | 31.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 60.1 | 49.9 | ..... | 22.10 | 24.50-28.50 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 25.8 | 34.4 | 29.1 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 60.0 | 52.7 | 21.50 | ..... | 28.00-32.00 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 30.1 | 39.7 | 29.4 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 62.1 | 52.5 | 22.00 | ..... | 22.00-26.00 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 29.1 | 39.7 | 30.6 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 62.5 | 52.1 | 21.75 | ..... | ..... |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 27.4 | 37.6 | 32.9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 60.4 | 51.8 | 22.00 | ..... | 25.00-29.00 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 28.9 | 36.6 | 30.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 63.3 | 51.8 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 28.9 | 38.3 | 32.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 61.0 | 51.8 | 22.50 | ..... | 31.00-35.00 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 28.5 | 40.8 | 33.8 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 60.5 | 52.1 | 25.75 | ..... | 31.50-35.50 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 26.6 | 37.0 | 29.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 62.7 | 51.6 | 20.75 | ..... | 34.50-38.50 |
| 46—Welland..... | 26.2 | 36.2 | 30.4 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 59.4 | 51.3 | 21.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 47—Windsor..... | 28.7 | 36.3 | 30.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 62.4 | 51.7 | 22.00 | ..... | 27.00-31.00 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 29.0 | 36.3 | 29.4 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 62.7 | 51.3 | 22.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 28.5 | 42.4 | 33.1 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 63.7 | 50.3 | ..... | 15.75 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 28.1 | 41.0 | 31.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 55.4 | 49.1 | ..... | 17.30 | 29.00-33.00 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 29.2 | 39.8 | 33.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 62.3 | 49.0 | ..... | 14.25 | 27.00-31.00 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 29.8 | 45.3 | 33.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 62.8 | 50.4 | ..... | 14.50 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 53—Regina..... | 28.8 | 42.1 | 32.7 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 64.2 | 52.3 | ..... | 15.25 | 30.00-34.00 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 29.0 | 43.8 | 34.0 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 62.0 | 50.2 | ..... | 14.75 | 24.00-28.00 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 28.2 | 42.9 | 33.3 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 60.8 | 49.8 | ..... | 12.25 | 27.50-31.50 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 29.4 | 47.3 | 36.6 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 63.0 | 49.0 | ..... | ..... | 23.50-27.50 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27.8 | 43.0 | 32.6 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 61.3 | 48.9 | ..... | 8.20 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 28.4 | 44.0 | 31.8 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 59.8 | 50.5 | ..... | 8.20 | 25.00-29.00 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 28.9 | 37.4 | 31.7 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 61.7 | 49.0 | ..... | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 27.3 | 37.9 | 30.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 56.6 | 48.9 | ..... | 16.70 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 31.6 | 41.4 | 33.1 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 64.0 | 49.2 | ..... | 18.75 | 20.00-24.00 |
| 62—Trail..... | 30.0 | 41.3 | 34.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 59.4 | 50.6 | ..... | 15.37 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 27.5 | 37.3 | 29.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 59.4 | 48.5 | ..... | 16.90 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 28.2 | 39.9 | 30.2 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 60.0 | 49.5 | ..... | 18.10 | 23.00-27.00 |

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc., occur from time to time.

(a) Rent figures are obtained by multiplying increases since June, 1941 by the average rental determined by the census of that date. The increases are based upon reports from real estate agents and *periodic sample surveys* which are now being conducted by direct interview.

(b) Rents marked (b) are for apartments or flats. Other rent figures are for single houses. Apartment or flat rents have been shown where this type of dwelling is more common than single houses.

(c) Averages include prices for cuts with bone-in.

(d) Revised price.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(1926=100)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | Sept. 1948 | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| All commodities | 64.0 | 127.4 | 155.9 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 67.1 | 75.4 | 90.0 | 103.6 | 108.7 | 129.1 | 158.2 | 159.2 | 159.7 |
| Classified According to Chief Component Material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products | 58.1 | 127.9 | 167.0 | 86.2 | 91.6 | 50.3 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 115.1 | 131.7 | 138.5 | 139.0 |
| II. Animals and Their Products | 70.9 | 127.1 | 145.1 | 96.0 | 109.0 | 59.4 | 74.6 | 92.1 | 107.9 | 114.5 | 131.8 | 144.2 | 178.4 | 176.5 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 58.2 | 157.1 | 176.5 | 101.7 | 91.3 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 97.0 | 128.8 | 146.7 | 156.8 | 160.7 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 63.9 | 89.1 | 154.4 | 106.3 | 93.9 | 62.8 | 70.6 | 96.0 | 120.0 | 132.0 | 162.4 | 176.8 | 189.8 | 193.7 |
| V. Iron and Its Products | 98.9 | 156.9 | 168.4 | 104.6 | 93.7 | 85.4 | 98.2 | 111.3 | 117.1 | 126.1 | 137.9 | 148.3 | 165.0 | 165.3 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products | 98.4 | 141.9 | 135.7 | 97.3 | 99.2 | 64.3 | 71.3 | 77.7 | 79.8 | 88.0 | 124.4 | 135.4 | 155.8 | 159.9 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products | 56.8 | 82.3 | 112.2 | 107.0 | 92.0 | 84.4 | 55.3 | 65.2 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 114.5 | 121.2 | 137.1 | 137.0 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products | 63.4 | 118.7 | 141.5 | 105.4 | 95.4 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 95.9 | 99.4 | 95.2 | 107.9 | 112.6 | 126.8 | 127.0 |
| Classified According to Purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods | 62.0 | 102.7 | 136.1 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 71.1 | 75.9 | 91.1 | 98.1 | 101.1 | 117.3 | 130.1 | 143.8 | 144.0 |
| Food, Beverages and Tobacco | 61.8 | 119.0 | 150.8 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 73.9 | 89.5 | 103.4 | 107.5 | 122.4 | 137.7 | 155.4 | 155.6 |
| II. Producers' Goods | 62.2 | 91.9 | 126.3 | 101.4 | 91.1 | 76.0 | 77.2 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 96.8 | 113.9 | 125.0 | 136.1 | 136.2 |
| Producers' Equipment | 67.7 | 133.3 | 164.8 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 63.1 | 70.4 | 83.6 | 100.7 | 105.7 | 129.3 | 142.4 | 161.4 | 162.1 |
| Producers' Materials | 55.1 | 81.9 | 108.6 | 104.1 | 94.6 | 86.0 | 95.4 | 105.7 | 119.1 | 121.2 | 133.1 | 140.0 | 161.8 | 162.9 |
| Building and Construction Materials | 69.1 | 136.0 | 171.0 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 60.5 | 67.6 | 81.1 | 98.7 | 114.0 | 128.9 | 142.7 | 161.3 | 162.0 |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 67.0 | 100.7 | 144.0 | 108.7 | 99.0 | 78.3 | 89.7 | 107.3 | 127.3 | 134.8 | 166.4 | 186.9 | 200.2 | 205.7 |
| Manufacturers' Materials | 69.5 | 148.1 | 177.3 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 57.5 | 63.9 | 76.6 | 93.8 | 98.8 | 122.5 | 135.2 | 154.7 | 155.7 |
| Classified According to Degree of Manufacture— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. All Raw (or partly manufactured) | 63.8 | 120.8 | 154.1 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 56.6 | 67.5 | 81.8 | 105.6 | 109.5 | 130.7 | 142.5 | 162.7 | 163.9 |
| II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly) | 64.8 | 127.7 | 156.5 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 98.8 | 117.4 | 131.4 | 143.8 | 143.9 |
| Canadian Farm Products— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field | 56.4 | 132.0 | 166.5 | 81.4 | 93.8 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 59.0 | 105.9 | 110.0 | 115.9 | 123.9 | 116.5 | 116.8 |
| Animal | 77.0 | 133.6 | 150.8 | 99.0 | 112.5 | 59.7 | 81.2 | 95.9 | 123.3 | 130.1 | 143.9 | 147.5 | 188.4 | 186.7 |
| Total | 64.1 | 132.6 | 160.6 | 88.0 | 100.8 | 51.0 | 64.3 | 72.8 | 112.3 | 118.1 | 126.4 | 132.7 | 143.4 | 143.6 |

The indexes for 1948, are subject to revision.

TABLE F-6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| Country: | Canada | | | United States | | United Kingdom | | Switzerland | | South Africa | | Australia | | New Zealand | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Whole-sale, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Wholesale, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Consumers' Price Index, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Wholesale, Board of Trade | Interim Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour | Whole-sale, Federal Labour Department | Cost of Living, Federal Labour Department | Whole-sale, Census and Statistics Office | Cost of Living, Census and Statistics Office | Wholesale, Commonwealth Statistician | Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician | Wholesale, Government Statistician | Retail Price Index, Government Statistician | |
| No. of Commodities: | 508 | 889 | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 200 | June 17 1947 | 78 | July, 1914 | 1910 | 1938 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1926-1930 = 1000 | Dec. 1942 = 1000 | |
| Base Period: | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 1930 | June 17 1947 | 78 | July, 1914 | 1910 | 1938 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1926-1930 = 1000 | Dec. 1942 = 1000 | |
| 1913..... | 64.0 | 79.1 | 69.8 | 70.7 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 112.5 | 81.4 | (d) | (d) | 748 | 628 | |
| 1914..... | 65.5 | 79.7 | 68.1 | 71.8 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 109.0 | 85.5 | (d) | (d) | 805 | 676 | |
| 1915..... | 70.4 | 80.7 | 69.5 | 72.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 120.4 | 90.8 | (d) | (d) | 882 | 724 | |
| 1916..... | 84.3 | 87.0 | 85.5 | 77.9 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 137.9 | 99.6 | (d) | (d) | 1024 | 786 | |
| 1917..... | 114.3 | 102.4 | 117.5 | 107.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 158.3 | 106.4 | (d) | (d) | 1225 | 850 | |
| 1918..... | 127.4 | 115.6 | 131.3 | 123.8 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 172.3 | 117.7 | (d) | (d) | 1282 | 912 | |
| 1919..... | 134.0 | 126.5 | 138.6 | 143.0 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 185.4 | 124.8 | (d) | (d) | 1536 | 1019 | |
| 1920..... | 135.9 | 145.4 | 154.4 | 127.7 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 251.2 | 145.8 | (d) | (d) | 1428 | 1034 | |
| 1921..... | 110.0 | 129.9 | 97.6 | 119.7 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 180.5 | 132.0 | (d) | (d) | 1194 | 952 | |
| 1922..... | 97.3 | 120.4 | 96.7 | 127.7 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 164 | 110.1 | (d) | (d) | 1053 | 1010 | |
| 1923..... | 96.0 | 121.8 | 100.0 | 126.4 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 162 | 106.3 | (d) | (d) | 994 | 1006 | |
| 1924..... | 95.6 | 120.5 | 96.7 | 122.6 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 161 | 106.9 | (d) | (d) | 988 | 1004 | |
| 1925..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 130.5 | 106.6 | (d) | (d) | 988 | 1004 | |
| 1926..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1927..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1928..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1929..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1930..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1931..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1932..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1933..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1934..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1935..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1936..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1937..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1938..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1939..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1940..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1941..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1942..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1943..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1944..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1945..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1946..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1947..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1948..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1949..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1950..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1951..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1952..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1953..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1954..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1955..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1956..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1957..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1958..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1959..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |
| 1960..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | (g) | (b) | (h) | 100 | 104.7 | 93.2 | (d) | (d) | 904 | 795 | |

(a) First of month. (b) Middle of month. (c) Last week of month. (d) Quarterly. (e) Years 1914-42 on base 1924-30 = 1000. (f) Yearly averages are for period from July of preceding year to June of year specified. (g) July. (h) June. (i) Old series on base July 1914 = 100. 1947 average is for first half of year. (j) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1947-1948†

| Date | Number of Strikes and Lockouts | | Number of Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | In Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Estimated Working Time |
| 1948* | | | | | | |
| January..... | 19‡ | 19 | 12,595‡ | 12,595 | 135,780 | ·17 |
| February..... | 8 | 15 | 1,863 | 11,082 | 140,945 | ·18 |
| March..... | 8 | 14 | 1,235 | 3,725 | 56,808 | ·07 |
| April..... | 11 | 16 | 2,090 | 4,491 | 49,396 | ·06 |
| May..... | 13 | 22 | 1,167 | 3,214 | 40,164 | ·05 |
| June..... | 14 | 27 | 2,009 | 3,765 | 35,055 | ·04 |
| July..... | 14 | 25 | 6,581 | 8,513 | 79,867 | ·10 |
| August..... | 17 | 31 | 1,843 | 8,169 | 119,935 | ·16 |
| September..... | 17 | 32 | 5,732 | 11,878 | 118,293 | ·15 |
| October..... | 10 | 23 | 2,138 | 7,310 | 87,223 | ·11 |
| November..... | 13 | 20 | 2,186 | 3,307 | 16,000 | ·02 |
| December..... | 4 | 11 | 1,795 | 2,481 | 18,939 | ·02 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 148 | | 41,234 | | 898,405 | ·10 |
| 1947 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 14‡ | 14 | 3,293‡ | 3,293 | 28,504 | ·04 |
| February..... | 13 | 21 | 29,449 | 32,552 | 198,214 | ·25 |
| March..... | 13 | 21 | 1,012 | 17,070 | 378,580 | ·49 |
| April..... | 23 | 29 | 3,113 | 17,988 | 365,687 | ·47 |
| May..... | 33 | 47 | 19,350 | 35,893 | 366,070 | ·47 |
| June..... | 20 | 33 | 3,077 | 19,101 | 168,737 | ·22 |
| July..... | 19 | 29 | 1,767 | 3,105 | 23,769 | ·03 |
| August..... | 22 | 38 | 5,737 | 7,255 | 51,758 | ·07 |
| September..... | 27 | 42 | 16,495 | 21,528 | 273,947 | ·35 |
| October..... | 29 | 48 | 10,869 | 26,759 | 400,114 | ·52 |
| November..... | 15 | 29 | 8,508 | 14,775 | 119,701 | ·15 |
| December..... | 8 | 15 | 1,450 | 3,387 | 22,259 | ·03 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 236 | | 104,120 | | 2,397,340 | ·26 |

* Preliminary figures.

‡ Strikes un-terminated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

† The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1948 ⁽¹⁾

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to December, 1948 | | | | |
| LOGGING— Loggers, Campbell River, B.C. | 1 | 100 | 500 | Commenced November 15; protest against discharge of a set (3) of fallers for inefficiency; terminated December 7; reference to Labour Relations Board and negotiations; in favour of employer. |
| MINING— Strip coal miners, Bienfait-Estevan Field, Sask. | 9 | (³)200 | 4,000 | Commenced November 3; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, retention of 40-hour week, welfare fund, etc., following reference to conciliation board; unterminated. |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Fur and Leather Products</i> — Tannery workers, Owen Sound, Ont. | 1 | 44 | 300 | Commenced October 27; for implementation of award of conciliation board for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc., terminated December 7; negotiations and conciliation, civic; compromise. |
| <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Textile factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q. | 3 | 100 | 2,000 | Commenced July 12; alleged discrimination in dismissal of workers; unterminated. |
| CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures</i> Electricians, helpers, and apprentices, Victoria, B.C. | 14 | 90 | 2,000 | Commenced October 25; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board; unterminated. |
| TRADE— Gas and oil warehouse workers, drivers and helpers, Saint John, N.B. | 1 | 42 | 84 | Commenced November 5; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 54 to 48 per week, extension of vacation plan and payment for eight statutory holidays; terminated December 2; return of workers; in favour of employer. |
| FINANCE— Government insurance workers, Saskatchewan | 7 | 110 | 385 | Commenced November 17; for increased wages; terminated December 4; negotiations; compromise. |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During December, 1948 | | | | |
| MINING— Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S. | 1 | 1,175 | 2,350 | Commenced December 8; dispute over alleged shortage of shovels resulting in dismissal of 35 loaders; terminated December 8; return of workers pending reference to umpire re dismissal of loaders; indefinite. |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Metal Products</i> — Freight car wheels factory workers, Trenton, N.S. | 1 | 60 | 120 | Commenced December 3; protesting alleged dismissal of two workers following dispute over certain work; terminated December 4; negotiations; in favour of workers. |

**TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING
DECEMBER, 1948⁽¹⁾—*Conc.***

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|---|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During December, 1948— <i>Conc.</i> | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Carpenters, Victoria, B.C. | 39 | 550 | 7,000 | Commenced December 6; for increased wages as recommended by second conciliation board; terminated December 22; negotiations; in favour of workers. |
| SERVICE— <i>Business and Personal—</i> Cleaners and dyers, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | 10 | 200 | Commenced December 7; for increased wages as recommended by conciliation board; unternminated. |

(¹) Preliminary data based where possible on direct reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(²) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

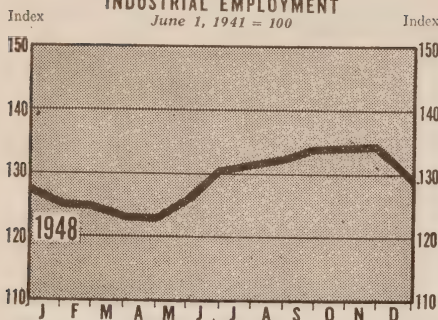
(³) 150 indirectly affected.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| <i>Labour Month in Brief</i> | 241 |
| <i>Notes of Current Interest</i> | 243 |
| <i>Numbers of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1947, by Industry</i> | 255 |
| <i>International Labour Organization:</i> | |
| Second Session of Petroleum Committee, Geneva, November 10-19, 1948..... | 261 |
| Ratification of Conventions Now Exceed 1,000..... | 265 |
| <i>Legislative Proposals of Provincial Labour Organizations</i> | 266 |
| <i>Recruiting of Farm Labour Urged as Function of Farm Labour Service</i> | 275 |
| <i>Recent Labour Legislation in India</i> | 281 |
| <i>Industrial Relations and Conciliation:</i> | |
| Introduction | 286 |
| Conciliation Proceedings Under the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003 | 287 |
| Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board..... | 288 |
| Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour..... | 289 |
| <i>Collective Agreements and Wage Schedules:</i> | |
| Recent Collective Agreements..... | 297 |
| Collective Agreement Act, Quebec..... | 301 |
| Industrial Standards Acts, etc. | 303 |
| <i>Fair Wages Conditions in Dominion Government Contracts</i> | 305 |
| <i>Labour Law:</i> | |
| Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation..... | 309 |
| <i>Unemployment Insurance:</i> | |
| Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act..... | 312 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December, 1948..... | 314 |
| Problems of Employment Reviewed by National Committee..... | 315 |
| Proposed Seasonal Regulations for Fruit and Vegetable Industry..... | 317 |
| <i>Current Employment Conditions</i> | 318 |
| Unemployment in Trade Unions, December 31, 1948..... | 324 |
| <i>Prices and the Cost of Living</i> | 325 |
| <i>Strikes and Lockouts</i> | 327 |
| <i>Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, Fourth Quarter of 1948</i> | 328 |
| <i>Selected Publications Received in Library of the Department of Labour</i> | 329 |

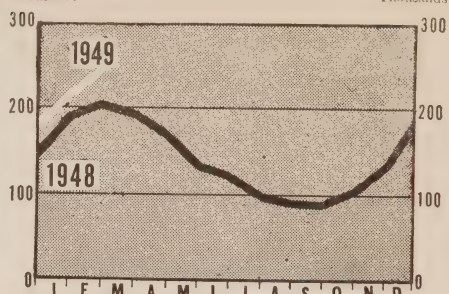
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

June 1, 1941 = 100



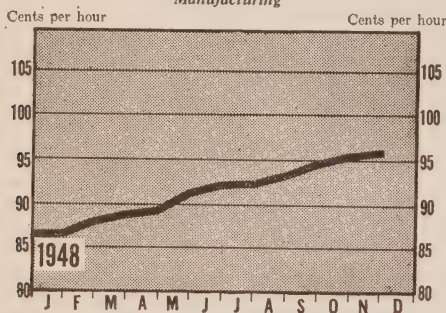
UNPLACED APPLICANTS

Thousands



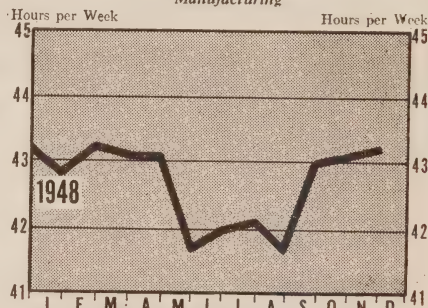
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing



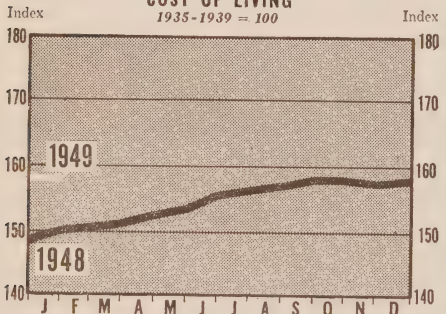
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Manufacturing



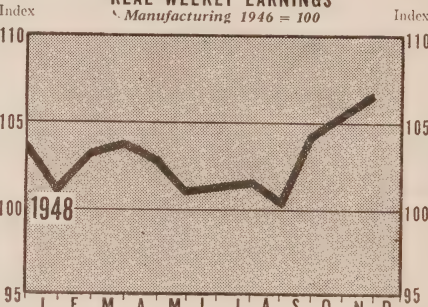
COST OF LIVING

1935-1939 = 100

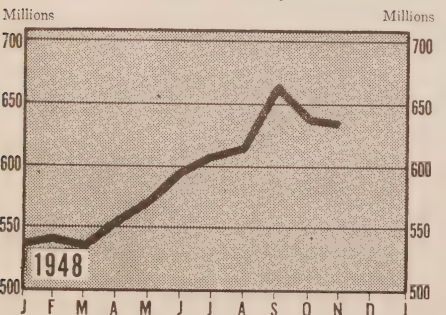


REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing 1946 = 100

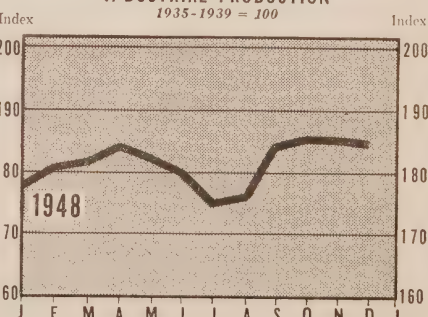


LABOUR INCOME



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1935-1939 = 100



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

Editor: Harry J. Walker

Assistant Editor: John Mainwaring

Circulation Manager: C. E. St. George

Volume XLIX

Number 3

March, 1949

The Labour Month in Brief

Employment activity was somewhat reduced during January and February because of winter conditions; but the general situation continued to be healthy, and the outlook for the coming months for both workers and employers was good. Industry continued to be comparatively free from industrial disputes. The cost of living remained stable.

Employment

In the year 1948, not only were record employment levels reached, but workers generally showed a greater inclination to stay on the job than in any previous post-war year. As a result, both labour turnover and absenteeism declined markedly.

This greater employment stability, along with large expenditures in most industries on new plant and equipment, helped to increase production. In 1948, employment of paid workers in manufacturing, for example, averaged one per cent more than in 1947 and the volume of manufacturing production rose by almost three per cent.

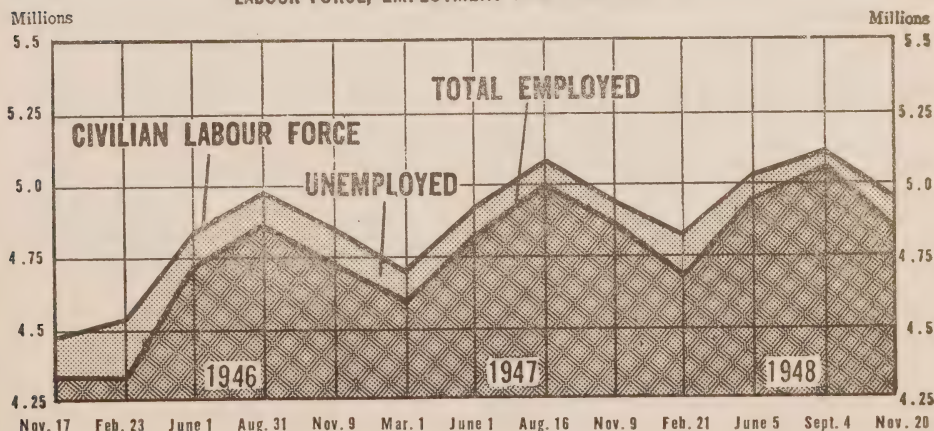
At the beginning of 1949 employment was affected by conditions of winter weather, and a certain number of workers, mainly

unskilled and semi-skilled, were seasonally out of work. Nevertheless employment was at a higher level than in the corresponding period a year earlier; in fact at January 1 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of industrial employment was the highest in the record for that time of year, though down somewhat from the previous month.

The seasonal decline in the Bureau's index from December 1 to the beginning of January averaged 3.4 per cent for the country as a whole; the losses ranged from 1.8 per cent in Ontario and 2.7 per cent in Alberta, to 5.2 per cent in Saskatchewan and 6.2 per cent in British Columbia, where unfavourable weather was an important factor. The index numbers of employment in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were higher than at January 1, 1948, but those in the remaining provinces were lower. Except in New Brunswick, the declines were slight. In that province there was a reduction of 5.8 per cent.

Although for Canada as a whole employment levels were thus higher than a year ago, unemployment also appeared to have

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT



risen. The number of unplaced applicants for employment registered at local offices of the National Employment Service totalled 265,000 late in February. This compared with a peak of just over 200,000 in the winter of 1948; but indications were that by early March, unemployment was again on the wane.

An encouraging factor was the increased protection afforded by unemployment insurance; during January, 1949, a total of 163,643 persons received benefit, as compared with 106,367 in January, 1948.

Industrial Relations

Time loss through work stoppages arising from industrial disputes in Canada during January, 1949, was the lowest recorded for any month since June, 1945.

Within the field of federal jurisdiction, the month was featured by the settlement of a lengthy dispute affecting pilots employed by Trans-Canada Air Lines and the continuance of harmonious relations in industry generally. A Conciliation Board conducted hearings in the dispute between the Canadian Seamen's Union and various shipowners operating dry cargo vessels on the east and west coasts.

Preliminary figures for Canada show 10 strikes and lockouts in existence during the month of January, involving 1,811 workers, with a time loss of 9,700 man-working days, as compared with 11 in December, 1948, with 2,481 workers involved and a time loss of 18,939 days. In January, 1948, there were 19 strikes, involving 12,595 workers, with a time loss of 135,780 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in January, 1949, was .01 per cent of the estimated working time as compared with .02 per cent in December, 1948; .17 per cent in January, 1948; and .10 per cent for the year 1948.

Cost of Living

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined one-tenth of a point between January 3 and February 1, 1949. In the five months since September, the index has remained steadier than at any time since the lifting of price controls, showing a net rise of only half a point; whereas over the corresponding period in the fall and winter of 1947-48 the index rose over ten points.

At February 1, 1949, the index stood at 159.5. A drop in the food index from 202.2 to 200.4 overbalanced increases for fuel and light, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items. Egg prices again moved sharply lower, while meats and

shortenings were also down. Citrus fruits advanced, with other foods showing little change. Firmness in coal and coke moved the fuel and light series up from 130.0 to 130.8. Home furnishings and services also gained 0.8 to 167.8. There was a rise in miscellaneous items from 126.6 to 128.1 as tobacco, cigars, and theatre admissions showed some increases. The clothing index dropped fractionally from 181.9 to 181.8. There was no February re-calculation of the rent index which remained at 121.7.

Foreign Trade

Canada's commodity trade with all countries during 1948 was valued at \$5,747 millions, which is the highest figure on record. The five-billion-dollar mark was passed in 1944 and again in 1947, but the upward trend was carried still further in 1948. While the value of Canadian exports, amounting to \$3,075.4 millions, was exceeded in 1944 and 1945, that of Canadian imports rose to a new peak of \$2,636.9 millions. With foreign exports of \$34.6 millions, a favourable balance of trade with all countries of \$473.1 millions was achieved.

Of particular significance at this time are the large purchases by Canada from the United Kingdom, which contributed goods valued at \$299.5 million to the total, this being a new record in the history of Canada's trade with that country. Exports to Great Britain declined in value from the peacetime peak reached in 1947. On balance, however, this Dominion is in a favourable position on the basis of commodity exports and imports. The figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics do not indicate the value of shipments for which payment was authorized by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington. Nor does this favourable balance with the United Kingdom take into consideration credits made available by this country to Great Britain. The gap between exports and imports has been narrowed, and at \$389.2 millions is the shortest since 1940, when Canada's favourable trade balance with the United Kingdom was \$386.9 millions.

Canada's total trade with the United States was valued at \$3,327.9 millions, which represents a new record. Exports to that country rose to a peak of \$1,501.0 millions, compared with \$1,034.2 millions in 1947, but imports were slightly lower, the respective figures being \$1,805.8 millions and \$1,974.7 millions. The unfavourable balance of trade with the United States was lowered last year to \$283.6 millions from \$918.1 millions in 1947.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Statements by AFL and TLC concerning Communism

In a statement issued on February 8, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour criticized Communist influence in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and called on officers of the TLC for "vigorous action to eliminate completely every vestige of Communist influence and control in the affairs of the Trades and Labour Congress."

Mr. Percy R. Bengough, President of the TLC, was quoted in reply the same day by the *Toronto Globe and Mail* as saying that the AFL had arrived at its conclusion without giving TLC Executive members an adequate hearing.

On February 22, the Executive Council of the TLC issued a further reply, in which it asserted that the TLC had at all times been opposed to all totalitarian ideologies, including Communism. It pointed out, however, that, in accordance with its constitution, the Congress had accepted as delegates to conventions the elected representatives of affiliated unions irrespective of race, creed, colour or opinions. It announced further that it was circularizing all affiliated organizations and local unions strongly advising them not to elect any known Communists to office or as delegates to TLC conventions.

The series of events leading up to the interchange between the Executives of the AFL and the TLC have been described previously in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (L.G., Oct., 1948, p. 1082; Dec., p. 1366; Jan., 1949, p. 7). They arise from a split in the ranks of the TLC between supporters of President Percy R. Bengough and his Executive on the one side, and on the other side representatives of a group of international unions affiliated with both the AFL and the TLC. The latter group, led by Frank H. Hall, Canadian Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, has charged that the TLC is harbouring Communists, and has organized itself as an association to combat Communism within the ranks of the TLC.

Another factor in the split has concerned the position of AFL international unions within the TLC, particularly as regards voting strength at conventions.

The statement of the AFL Executive was issued in Miami, Florida, where AFL leaders had gathered for a regular Executive session. Mr. Bengough had led a four-man

delegation of TLC Executive members to meet with the AFL. Mr. Hall had also been present, with members of his group.

The text of the AFL statement is as follows:—

The Executive Council has had submitted to it voluminous documentary and oral testimony on the dispute between the officers of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress and various international representatives of AFL affiliates located in the Dominion of Canada.

The evidence presented in this dispute discloses a shocking picture of the influence wielded by the Communists in Canada in the affairs of the Trades and Labour Congress. While it is apparent that the proportion of Communists in the Trades and Labour Congress is relatively small, it is clearly evident that the Communists exercise influence in that organization far in excess of their proportionate strength.

The AFL has a long history of consistent and vigorous opposition to Communism, both at home and abroad. We have refused to become associated with any organization impregnated with Communists and have zealously guarded our structure against Communist infiltration into our ranks, while giving vital assistance to free trade unions all over the world in their struggles against this vicious inhuman ideology. We are determined to pursue this policy and we call on the leadership of all our affiliates in Canada and the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress for vigorous action to eliminate completely every vestige of Communist influence and control in the affairs of the Trades and Labour Congress. To this end, we pledge the complete co-operation of the AFL. We denounce without reservation the undemocratic action of the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress in suspending the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks without trial or hearing for their activities in support of an AFL anti-Communist affiliate which is engaged in a struggle with a Communist-dominated union affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress. While this suspension has been lifted, we urge that all reference to it be expunged from the records of the Trades and Labour Congress and that constitutional safeguards be enacted to prevent a repetition of this undemocratic action. We also strongly urge that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada amend its constitution so that AFL international unions shall enjoy voting rights in conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress in accordance with the amount of per capita tax paid by these organizations.

The Executive Council is extremely desirous of maintaining the fine relationship that the AFL has had with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for many years. We wish to state very emphatically, however, that this can only be achieved on the basis of the tried and true principles that have characterized free trade unionism on this continent during the last century. We can not and will not compromise with the Communists whose number one objective both in the U.S. and in Canada, is the destruction of movements such as ours. We believe and trust that the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress in co-operation with the

representatives of our international unions in Canada will find a way in which it will be possible for us to move forward together toward this very desirable objective. Failure to do so will lead to a chaotic condition among the trade unions in Canada. We reiterate, however, that we will not and can not accept a solution of our difficulties which in any way represents a compromise with the Communists.

In a press release on February 11, Mr. Hall regarded the statement of the AFL Executive as "complete vindication of our activities both as to principle and procedure," and declared:—

We think it is obvious that the Congress must make a choice between continued support and affiliation of Communist elements and continued affiliation of the AFL unions. It cannot have both. Our anti-Communist association will gladly co-operate with officers of the Congress to achieve the desired end, but we can neither compromise nor temporize.

The text of the TLC Executive Council's statement of February 22 is as follows:—

The Executive Council of the TLC of Canada, in session in the city of Ottawa, has considered the statement issued in Miami by the Executive Council of the AFL, under the dateline of February 8, 1949.

We are in accord with the statement that the proportion of Communists in Canada is relatively small in the affiliated organizations of this Congress and this is particularly demonstrated in the elected officers of Provincial Federations of Labour, Provincial Executive Committees and Trades and Labour Councils throughout the Dominion of Canada.

We deplore the fact that the duly established Joint Co-ordinating Committee of the AFL and the TLC of Canada, which was created to consider and advise on all matters of dispute between these two trade union centres, was not permitted to function at the Miami meeting and that no time was given to the elected officers of this Congress to reply to the voluminous documentary and oral testimony submitted by some Canadian officers of AFL affiliates in the Dominion of Canada, a great deal of which was not in accordance with the facts.

The TLC of Canada as a democratic trade union centre has at all times been opposed to all totalitarian ideologies, including Communism. This has been clearly exemplified by the fact that following the first meeting of the WFTU, held in London in February, 1945, the Executive Council of the TLC of Canada definitely decided that the WFTU did not in any way represent the principles of free trade unionism and advised against affiliation or participation. As a result, the TLC of Canada never became associated with this Communist-dominated world organization.

Within the Dominion of Canada, as the Parliament of Labour, the TLC of Canada has taken the same position as all elected bodies in Canada, as for instance, the Dominion and provincial Parliaments and municipal bodies. We have accepted as delegates at Conventions of the Congress, Provincial Federations and Trades and Labour Councils, the duly elected and properly credentialed representatives of affiliated unions, irrespective of their race, creed,

colour or opinions. To do otherwise is not within the power of this Executive Council but would necessitate constitutional changes which would require convention consideration and decision.

We fully realize that a democratic institution such as the TLC of Canada is, and has always prided itself on being from the time of its founding sixty-five years ago, has some weaknesses when confronted with the strategy of Communists who are prepared to use the established freedoms of democracy in order to bring about chaos and the destruction of democracy. Realizing this, however, we are not prepared to substitute the methods of dictatorships for those of democracy or advocate the curtailing of the freedom of others with the belief that by so doing we will strengthen our own freedoms.

The British Trades Union Congress has been confronted with the same problem and has advised all of their affiliated organizations to prevent, by democratic means, the election of Communists to any administrative or representative office. The Executive Council of the TLC of Canada is in accord with this procedure and has unanimously decided to circularize all affiliated organizations and local unions strongly advising them all not to elect any known Communist to any representative or administrative office in their local union or as delegates to Trades and Labour Councils, Provincial organizations or conventions of this Congress.

The other questions and suggestions contained in the statement issued by the AFL can only be dealt with by the TLC of Canada in convention as they would require changes in the Constitution.

Two other decisions have been arrived at: To call a meeting at an early date of all ranking Canadian officers of affiliated international unions having membership in Canada to consider the entire situation.

The Executive Council are also preparing a reply to the AFL on the brief submitted by representatives of international unions in Canada to the Executive Council of the AFL to which sufficient time was not given to the Congress officers attending the Miami conference to make a proper reply.

Annual campaign to find summer jobs for students

Early in January the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced the resumption of the annual survey by the Department of Labour to uncover thousands of summer job openings for university undergraduates.

The number of jobs needed will at least equal the 1947 figure which was estimated at 40,000. The campaign is being directed, as in former years, by the Technical Personnel Division of the Department, and the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service.

The Minister pointed out that a large proportion of the students must earn during their vacations in order to finance their studies. This applies particularly to veterans, who draw living allowances only while they are actually attending university.

Many students, also, need specific types of summer employment in order to obtain practical experience in the course of obtaining their degrees. Mr. Mitchell said that employers have been the first to stress the value of such training for those who, in many cases, will become their permanent employees on graduation.

The Minister said that a questionnaire had been sent to more than 12,000 potential employers of students to determine what job openings could be expected in the spring, the requirements for these jobs, and the remuneration. As employers returned these questionnaires, job lists would be compiled and sent to universities. The lists would be amended regularly up to the end of the university year.

In addition to finding temporary summer employment for undergraduates, the survey is also aimed at finding permanent positions for members of the 1949 graduating class.

The Minister stated that the National Employment Service stands ready to assist employers in such matters as arranging interviews with students at the universities.

Educational classes for immigrants The educational and other assistance given to immigrants by provincial educational authorities, local school boards, and welfare organizations throughout Canada, is of the greatest importance in bringing to these newcomers an understanding of the Canadian way of life, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated recently.

The Minister reported that at the present time about 14,000 adult immigrants are attending 650 classes across Canada, under the supervision of provincial and local educational authorities, with language difficulties, of course, receiving top priority.

The help given by various agencies, particularly those engaged in adult education, has been of valued assistance in teaching the new citizens the fundamental rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, the Minister said.

Over and above the direct benefits deriving from educational assistance, are less easily assessed benefits resulting from the opportunity for the immigrant to make worthwhile social contacts, through attendance at regular classes and through other social and educational functions arranged by local and national welfare committees and organizations.

On February 3, the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources, informed the House of Commons that during 1948 a total of 125,414 immigrants entered Canada.

"This," he said, "was the largest total of any year since 1929, and is almost exactly twice as many as came in during 1947, when the figure was 64,127.

"Of the 125,141 immigrants, 46,057 came from the British Isles, and 7,381 from the United States. Immigrants from northern European races numbered 16,957, including 10,169 Dutch. Other races contributed 55,019 new Canadians, the largest individual groups being 13,799 Poles and 10,011 Ukrainians.

"Disposition of the immigrants by provinces is as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Ontario | 61,621 |
| Quebec | 24,687 |
| British Columbia | 11,918 |
| Alberta | 9,715 |
| Manitoba | 7,750 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,087 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,813 |
| New Brunswick | 1,476 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 269 |
| Yukon Territory | 64 |
| Northwest Territories ... | 14 |

"The movement of immigrants to Canada during this year was facilitated by an arrangement made with the Cunard White Star line which kept the *Aquitania* on the north Atlantic run and provided over 12,000 priority berths for immigrants. This arrangement, but expanded to cover 15,400 priorities, has been continued for the year 1949. The Government also assisted in the conversion of a German prize vessel which is now known as the *Beaverbrae* and is engaged in carrying to this country from continental Europe, close relatives of persons resident in Canada. Finally, the Government has arranged with Trans-Canada Air Lines for 10,000 air passages to be made available to immigrants from the United Kingdom between the 1st of July, 1948, and the 31st of March, 1949.

"During the year immigration offices were opened or reopened in Glasgow, Liverpool and Rome."

More detailed statistics of immigration to Canada during 1948 appear in the *Labour Statistics* section of this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

**Retirement
of Miss M.
Mackintosh,
outstanding
authority on
Canadian
labour law**

"Margaret Mackintosh is the Canadian authority on labour legislation and trade union law. She is one of a small group of distinguished civil servants in Ottawa whose titles give no evidence of their intrinsic value to the Dominion, but whose

work and influence have an important long-range effect upon our history. She is described in the civil service listing as 'Industrial Research Worker.' She is a zealot. What she herself has made of a post that might have been colourless is the measure of herself. There are a number of women of her stature in similar work in the United States. In Canada, as a woman, she is unique."

This paragraph by a discerning outside observer, writing for one of Canada's leading periodicals, epitomizes the distinguished service of Miss Margaret Mackintosh, MBE, now retiring because of ill-health from her duties as Chief of the Legislation Branch of the Federal Department of Labour.

Graduating with honours from Queen's University, she found her métier in the Department of Labour. She came to the Department in 1916 under F. A. Ackland, then Deputy Minister.

A pioneer in the analysis of Canadian legislation, she was also keenly interested in the development of labour standards; and in this connection she was active in Canada's association with the International Labour Organization, and in the field of Dominion-Provincial relations. Her direct and incisive mind made her well-qualified to work in the tradition, which she herself helped to mould, of objectivity in the study of labour problems.

One of the important functions of the Department is the compilation of a compendium of the labour laws and regulations of this country. Since 1919, Miss Mackintosh has developed this project until her annual report on "Labour Legislation in Canada," with its basic consolidations, has become a standard work of reference on labour law.

Miss Mackintosh played a prominent part in the organization of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation—a body which includes members of commissions, boards, and Departments of Labour from every province, and which has as its object improved and uniform standards of labour legislation and enforcement.

It was natural that she should become the consultant of those specialists who delve into the intricacies of labour legislation. Accordingly, from Universities and provincial Departments of Labour, there gravitated a steady stream of inquiry on those problems that are now recognized as of major importance in the social-economic structure of the country.

A phase of her work that attracted her special interest was her particular concern with the problems of women and children.

Miss Mackintosh has written on many phases of labour problems for government and other publications. Perhaps the most outstanding of her publications are her brochures on "Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada" and "Trade Union Law in Canada."

Among her other publications are: "An Outline of Trade Union History in Great Britain, the United States and Canada;" "The Canadian Labour Movement—An Historical Analysis;" "War Labour Policies in Canada;" "The Co-operative Movement in Canada;" "Labour Legislation in Canada—A Historical Outline of the Principal Dominion and Provincial Labour Laws;" "Legislation Concerning Collective Labour Agreements."

It was in recognition of her contribution to research in Canadian labour legislation and its influence on Canadian social and economic development that in the King's Birthday Honours of 1943 Miss Mackintosh was awarded the MBE.

From many quarters the hope is expressed that as her health permits, Miss Mackintosh will find new channels for putting to use her unequalled experience in labour legislation.

**Working
conditions of
hourly-paid
Government
employees**

Briefs on behalf of hourly-paid employees of the Federal Government were presented recently by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour, and the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

Both the TLC and the CCL requested recognition and full collective bargaining rights for organized Federal Government employees, leading to signed agreements.

Both organizations also sought the five-day, forty-hour week; payment for overtime at the rate of time and one-half, with double-time for Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays; improved provisions for and vacations with pay, and statutory holidays; a contributory superannuation fund; and a cumulative sick-leave fund.

Both briefs stressed the desirability of joint labour-management consultation.

In view of the fact that the Treasury Board Committee was dealing first with leave conditions, the brief of the Civil Service Federation was confined to this subject. It requested two weeks' annual leave with pay, cumulative sick leave, ten statutory holidays, and cumulative special leave. The Federation will submit requests on other aspects of the conditions of prevailing rates employees at a later date.

Introduction and withdrawal of Quebec Labour Code A bill to enact a Labour Code for the Province of Quebec was introduced in the Assembly on January 19, but was withdrawn for further study on February 9.

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Antonio Barrette, announced that the withdrawal was for the session only, and was intended to provide time for the study of representations received since the publication of the bill and to hear further suggestions. Such suggestions had been invited at the time the bill was introduced.

The proposed Labour Code would consolidate, with important revisions, several existing Provincial Acts concerning labour relations, disputes, public service disputes, incorporation of trade unions, juridical extension of collective agreements, and minimum wages.

Among the new provisions in the Code are some which evoked opposition from labour organizations and other groups. One clause which aroused particular controversy would bar from certification by the Labour Relations Board an employee association having as an officer or representative any person who is a Communist or Marxist, or who supports or co-operates in any way with a party recognized as such, or who is "notoriously known" as a "follower, preacher or propagandist of the Communist or Marxist doctrine."

This section of the Code was immediately opposed by both the Canadian Congress of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in statements issued by their respective presidents, Messrs. A. R. Mosher and Percy Bengough, intimating that the section might be interpreted so as to affect adversely many besides Communists and fellow-travellers. The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour also included this section of the Code among those to which it took exception.

Upon further consideration of the bill, labour organizations also protested, among

other things: the requirement that associations have their books audited by an auditor (this, it was felt, would place an undue expense on a union); the requirement that unions supply various financial and other information, not only to their members, but also to the Labour Relations Board (which contains employer representation); restrictions on union security; certain of the procedures involved in certification, negotiation and conciliation; restrictions on the right to strike; and restrictions on collective bargaining and strikes by public service employees.

Early in February representatives of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour (AFL), the Canadian Congress of Labour, and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour met in a two-day conference and agreed to form a joint committee, to be known as the "joint Conference of Organized Labour of the Province of Quebec." This group sent a telegram to the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Premier of the Province, requesting withdrawal of the bill. It was announced that the Joint Conference would be a permanent body.

Co-operation of the three major labour groups in this manner was unprecedented within the Province. (Last year, however, the TLC and CCL had combined at the national level to submit a joint request to the Dominion Government for disallowance of the Prince Edward Island Trade Union Act (L.G., July, 1948, p. 695), and these two organizations have also co-operated in British Columbia.)

The bill was also opposed by the Quebec Superior Council of Labour, which includes representatives of employers, labour, economists and sociologists.

ILO establishes Canada Branch Owing to war exigencies, the International Labour Office moved to Montreal in 1940. Recently, it was decided to re-institute its headquarters at Geneva.

Accordingly it was decided to establish a Canada Branch in conformity with the policy of having Branch offices in leading industrial countries.

The functions of the Canada Branch will be to maintain liaison with the Labour and other Government Departments at Ottawa, with provincial Labour Departments, and with organizations of employers and workers and other interested bodies.

The Canada Branch is at Montreal, but it is anticipated that it will be moved to Ottawa shortly.

**V. C. Phelan
heads
Canadian
ILO Branch**

After 33 years in the public service of Canada, Vincent Cyril Phelan has been appointed Director, International Labour Office, Canadian Branch. He took over

his new duties on February 15.

Mr. Phelan was born at Parkhill, Ontario, and received his high school and university education in Ottawa. He is a graduate of St. Patrick's College, which is affiliated with the University of Ottawa.

He entered the employ of the Post Office Department at Ottawa in 1916, and four years later was transferred to the Department of Labour. He held various positions in the Employment Service of the Department up to 1936, including several years as Assistant Director of the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service. For a time he was Secretary to the Minister of Labour and for two years was Director of Registration under the National Employment Commission.

When the Unemployment Insurance Commission was established in 1940, Mr. Phelan became its first Chief Employment Officer, a position he held for two years, prior to his appointment as Director of Information for the Department of Labour. He served on a number of departmental and inter-departmental committees that dealt with employment and public information during the Second World War, and was chairman of a subcommittee that assisted in drafting the employment provisions of the legislation designed to regulate the post-war employment of Canadian war veterans.

As Director of Registration under the National Employment Commission in 1936-38 he organized the national registration of people on relief all across Canada.

As Chief Employment Officer he was the chief architect of the national system of public employment offices set up under the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940.

From the conclusion of hostilities in 1945 until the end of 1948, he was a Canadian representative at fourteen international conferences held severally in Paris, Copenhagen, London, Geneva, Cleveland, Toledo, Seattle, and Montreal, as well as the Commonwealth Conference on Social Security in London in 1947. At most of these conferences he took a prominent part, acting as general chairman at three ILO conferences and sub-committee chairman at a number of maritime and industrial meetings.

These activities naturally developed into his becoming European representative of the Department of Labour dealing with Displaced Persons and immigration from the

United Kingdom and carrying on liaison with Departments of Labour in Europe.

For more than 20 years Mr. Phelan took an active interest in Civil Service activities and served as President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada for 19 years. He was a member of the Executive of the International Association of Public Employment Services and was elected International President at the Kansas City convention in 1940.

**Annual
renewal of
unemployment
insurance
books**

Changes have been made in the method of renewal of unemployment insurance books at the beginning of the fiscal year on April 1. In former years, employers were required to deliver their books to the nearest

local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission on April 1.

This year, instructions have been sent to employers by the local offices. In certain cases of employers who have large pay-rolls, the local manager has been empowered to arrange for the renewal on the premises of the employer.

The new books provide space for contributions beginning February 28, so that contributions made after February 26 may be made, either in the current book or in the new book, depending upon the date the renewal takes place. If instructions are followed carefully by employers it is expected that the new plan will improve the service rendered by the Commission.

The attention of both employers and workers is drawn to the Regulations requiring that an employee's insurance book should be stamped up to date and handed to him on separation from employment. The book can then be handed to the new employer immediately upon entering a new job. Failure to observe this regulation carefully, either by the employer or the worker, leads to delay and possible confusion, with the added danger that the worker may lose credit for some of his contributions.

The Unemployment Insurance Regulations require:—

- (1) Employers to obtain an insurance book promptly for each new insurable employee;
- (2) That contributions be recorded within 72 hours of each pay day;
- (3) That when an employee separates from his employment, his book must be given to him by his employer immediately upon separation.

If an employer of insured workers hires an employee who has no insurance book, application for one should be made at once to the nearest local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Real estate agents in excepted employment

The Unemployment Insurance Commission has made a regulation excluding from the coverage of the Act real estate agents who are paid solely by commission.

This is an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Coverage Regulations, 1948. The amending regulation has been approved by Order in Council P.C. 5838, dated December 17, 1948, and is effective from January 12, 1949, the date of its publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

There had been a good deal of uncertainty among real estate firms ever since the inception of the Unemployment Insurance Act whether their agents on commission are employees under contract of service and therefore subject to the Act, or independent operators who can be considered as in business on their own account. Some agents have been insured, but it has been difficult to decide the status of a good many others in view of the limited degree of control exercised over them by the firms employing them.

Where persons working in insurable employment and persons working in non-insurable employment are employed under conditions and terms of service that are so similar as to result in anomalies in the operation of the Act, the Commission is empowered by regulation to treat the whole class as non-insurable. The Commission has now done this as regards real estate agents by passing the new regulation.

The effect is that a real estate agent, whether or not he is an employee, is now excepted so far as his activities as a real estate agent are concerned, provided he is paid solely by commission. However, salaried employees of a real estate firm, such as stenographic and clerical staff, remain insurable.

Inquiry as to disallowance of P.E.I. labour Act

In the House of Commons on February 1, Mr. Angus MacInnis (Vancouver East) inquired whether the Government planned to take action to disallow the Prince Edward Island Trade Union

Act as had been requested by labour representatives (L.G., July, 1948, p. 695).

Replying, two days later, the Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Minister of Justice, said: "My

information is that the Government of Prince Edward Island proposes at the approaching session of the Legislature to introduce a measure to amend the statute in question. Final action on the petition for disallowance has been delayed pending action by the Prince Edward Island Legislature to amend the statute accordingly."

CCL unions advised to seek wage increases

In a statement on wage policy issued on January 11, the Executive Council of the Canadian Congress of Labour announced that it considered general wage in-

creases for Canadian workers to be justified by present conditions.

The statement said that "unprecedented profits, increased productivity, existing inequalities and the necessity for establishing rates which would provide a decent standard of living made it necessary for workers to demand an upward adjustment of wages in 1949. The amount of increases to be asked will be determined by individual unions in the light of conditions in their industries and plants. The statements of corporations show that wage increases can be absorbed without increasing prices."

The Congress also said that it was recommending to its unions that strong efforts be made in the negotiation of new contracts to obtain social security provisions, eliminate the existing differentials in rates paid male and female workers, establish the 40-hour week and strive for a guaranteed annual wage.

Housing activity in Canada, 1948

House-building activity continued to reach new high levels during the first nine months of 1948, it is reported in the October issue of *Housing in Canada*,

a factual summary published quarterly by the Economic Research Department, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The pace of building continued to press on the material producing industries. Despite a general increase in the output of building materials in 1948, stocks remained low and shortages of individual items developed from time to time.

Employment in the construction industry reached an unprecedented peak of 323,000 in September, 14 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1947. Average employment over the first three-quarters was 16 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947.

Earnings as well as employment moved up. Average hourly rates paid to construction tradesmen increased 9 per cent

during the first nine months of 1948. The composite index of hourly wage rates of construction tradesmen (including holiday pay allowances), based on information covering eight trades in 15 Canadian centres and their environs, rose from 162.8 in December, 1947, to 177.7 in September, 1948. The corresponding increase during 1947 was 11 per cent.

Time lost through strikes in the building industry in 1948 totalled 30,396 man-working days during the first 10 months, a decline of 8 per cent from the corresponding period of 1947. Over two-thirds of the time loss took place in April and May, the period during which the principal wage increases of the year occurred.

"The most encouraging sign in the construction cost field in 1948," the report states, "is the levelling off of the marked price increases of 1946 and 1947." The combined index of building material wholesale prices and wage rates in construction trades increased 7 per cent from January to September, 1948, as compared with 17 per cent in 1947.

Program of education of CCL

In co-operation with local union leaders and several universities, officials of the Canadian Congress of Labour have been carrying out, during the winter months, a program of education in various centres across Canada. Broadly speaking, the program as described by Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Congress, "is indicative of the expanding activities and interests of our Congress. Labour has a very definite and constructive role in the life of the community and of the nation as a whole. Through the schools and week-end institutes. . . we are training members to be better Canadians and better trade unionists."

Commencing in January and continuing until early in April, between 40 and 50 week-end institutes will have been provided in as many communities throughout the country. It is expected that by the time the program is completed a total of more than 5,000 union members will have benefited from the courses.

The manner of conducting the institutes follows a general pattern. Lectures and opportunities for discussions are provided on such topics as labour legislation and arbitration, collective bargaining, the functions of shop stewards, how to make local unions more effective, job evaluation, labour-management relations, trade unions in relation to the public, labour's social and economic objectives and trade unions and co-operatives.

In most instances, all-day sessions, conducted by national and other prominent Congress officials, are held on Saturday and Sunday with a dinner meeting on Sunday evening to which are invited prominent citizens of the community. Whenever it can be arranged, "a one-day political action workshop" is held on Monday, followed in the evening by a mass rally of all Canadian Congress of Labour members in the area.

In addition to the week-end institutes, a "week-long winter school" was conducted, in co-operation with the University of Toronto, at Ajax, Ontario, and a four-day staff seminar was held at the Guild of All Arts, Scarboro, Ontario. The Ajax school followed the pattern of that held there in January, 1948 (L.G., April, 1948, p. 294). Courses were given by university professors and labour leaders on job evaluation, time studies, union contracts, problems in industrial organization, economic and political trends, corporation finance and trade union publicity. Following much the same pattern as the instruction given at Ajax, courses were provided at the universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Western Ontario, McGill, Dalhousie and St. Francis Xavier.

Good-will meeting of management and labour at Montreal

More than three hundred representatives of management, labour and government attended a "good-will" meeting at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on December 28. Approximately 8,000 employees, all members of TLC unions, from 15 major industries in the Province of Quebec, were represented.

Chief spokesmen of the evening were: Mr. C. C. Thackray, President of the Dominion Rubber Company of Canada, Limited; Mr. Percy R. Bengough, CBE, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Mr. Gerard Thibault, who conveyed to the meeting greetings from the Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Thackray spoke on the need for management and employees to work together. "The business of collective bargaining has become the cornerstone of industrial good-will," he said. The obligation of adhering to the terms of a contract rests equally with management and union," he added. "To the extent that this is carried out, both in letter and in spirit, industrial peace and progress will result."

Emphasizing the importance of productivity, Mr. Thackray said that high man-hour productivity is the "greatest assurance

we can have of good wages, good working conditions and maintenance of a reasonable level of prices."

Mr. Bengough referred to the friendly spirit of co-operation existing between unions of the Trades and Labour Congress and employers. "Our interests are identical," he added. Good industrial relations, he said, are the general rule throughout Canada, and the fact that labour disputes are treated as news is a tribute to both employers and workers.

"The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has not the authority to order or advise its affiliated membership to take strike action," Mr. Bengough told the meeting. Participation in sympathetic strike movements, or any other action on the part of its members which would violate contracts, is not approved.

Withdrawal of support from WFTU

British, American and Dutch labour organizations formally abandoned the World Federation of Trade Unions at a meeting of the WFTU Executive Committee on January 19. In withdrawing from the WFTU, Mr. Arthur Deakin, representing the British Trades Union Congress, and Mr. James Carey, of the U.S. Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged that it was operating as a Communist propaganda agency. According to press reports, Mr. Deakin claimed that a provision in the original 1945 charter of the WFTU, excluding domination by any one political ideology, was being violated. Acting on the instructions of the TUC General Council (L.G., Jan., p. 14), he introduced a motion calling for complete suspension of WFTU activity for one year. This, he said, was defeated by the WFTU Executive Committee by a vote of 4 to 3, with delegates from Russia, Italy, China and France opposing the British, Dutch and American representatives.

Mr. Deakin and Mr. Carey were subsequently reported to be contemplating the formation of a new international trade union organization consisting of anti-Communist labour groups. The American Federation of Labour was also stated to be interested in the establishment of such a new group. (The AFL had always refused to join the WFTU because of the participation of Russian trade unions.)

The position of Canadian labour organizations towards the WFTU is as follows. The Trades and Labour Congress sent

delegates to the first World Trade Union Conference, held in London, England, in February, 1945, which laid the groundwork for the formation of the Federation (L.G., April, 1945, p. 557), but the TLC did not participate in any further meetings.

The Canadian Congress of Labour, on the other hand, played an active part in the early work of the Federation but in recent months has become critical of the tactics followed by that organization. On January 11 the Executive Council of the CCL adopted the following resolution, advocating the abolition of the WFTU and declaring its willingness to support a new international organization which would concern itself with the day-to-day problems of workers throughout the world:—

The World Federation of Trade Unions is four years old. It came into being at the request of workers in many countries who believed that the interests of workers in all lands are alike, and that they should unite on a world-wide basis with a view to protecting the interests of all workers in all countries.

Since the formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, it has not functioned on a basis of benefit to the workers in their immediate problems. The WFTU has, instead, become a political agency, the chief function of which is to operate as a sounding-board for Russian political policies. It has not concerned itself with the practical problems of the workers. The main reason for this lack of attention to the workers' problems is that the unions in Russia and its satellite nations are nothing short of glorified state company unions, and have no other purpose in the international field than that of promoting the political interests of the Russian state. Where the unions of the West are free and able to challenge the policies of their respective governments, the Soviet unions, because of their state company status, are virtual prisoners of their government.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, is, therefore, comprised of one-half free unions, as representing the West, and the other half captive unions as representing Russia and its satellite nations. This cannot continue. The World Federation of Trade Unions is not a legitimate world trade union body, and cannot be until unions in all countries are free and able to challenge all governments in the interests of the people they represent.

Because of the aforesaid reasons, the Canadian Congress of Labour takes the position that, as constituted, the World Federation of Trade Unions should be abolished. The Congress calls upon the workers of all nations to assert their rights to be free as working men with a voice in determining their own affairs, and further declares itself ready to support a world trade-union body wherein the chief and principal qualification should be that the unions of all nations shall be free institutions, devoting themselves to the day-to-day welfare of the workers and the people of all lands.

Retirement income plan of E. B. Eddy Company

Although for many years the E. B. Eddy Company of Hull, Quebec, has granted, on a voluntary basis, retirement allowances to its employees, a more comprehensive plan was put into effect during the past year.

All regular employees are eligible to join the plan when they have completed five years of continuous service with the Company and have attained age 30. A full-time employee throughout the year is considered a regular employee for the purposes of the plan.

Employees are required to contribute four cents for each dollar of their *basic* salaries or wages and such contributions are not subject to income tax. It is estimated that "the total yearly future service contributions of the Company will be approximately the same as the yearly total of the employee contributions." In addition, the Company pays administration costs, and is providing contributions to cover the past service of employees prior to the introduction of the scheme.

The plan is administered by trustees under a Trust Agreement, executed between the Company and the trustees.

The normal age for retirement has been set at 65 years for men and 60 years for women, but provision is made in the plan for earlier retirement in cases of total disability or other special circumstances. Provision is made also for increasing the amount of a retirement income, if an employee desires to do so. In such a case the employee authorizes the Company to deduct an additional one per cent or two per cent from his earnings. Limited contributions may also be made for past services. Such contributions do not change the contributions made by the Company.

Benefit is calculated on the basis that an eligible employee will receive an annual retirement income, payable monthly, of one and one-half per cent of his total earnings from the date of his becoming a member of the plan to his normal retirement date.

Adjustment on a different basis is being made for employees with service before the commencement of the plan.

The plan contains certain provisions regarding beneficiaries of employees who die before retirement or before having received in retirement allowance an amount equal to their contributions; also concerning employees who leave the company's employ, and concerning alternative types of retirement income.

Employment, wages and prices in Britain in 1948

According to the United Kingdom Information Office, the number of persons in civilian employment in Britain in October, 1948, was 19,209,000 compared with 18,862,000 a year earlier.

Unemployment in November, 1948, stood at 328,000, one and a half per cent of the working population, compared with 282,000 a year earlier.

The index of wage rates at the end of November (June, 1947=100) had risen to 107 compared with 103 in November, 1947.

The cost-of-living index stood at 109 in November, 1948, compared with a figure of 103 a year earlier (June, 1947=100). "Wages and prices have thus kept fairly steady during 1948," the Information Office comments. "So far as the cost of living is concerned, there has been a fall of one point from the June peak of 110."

Industrial production in 1947 was about 8 per cent higher than pre-war, and in 1948 it was probably about 20 per cent higher than pre-war.

Exports in 1947 were 9 per cent greater by volume than in 1938. In 1948 (taking the figure for the first 11 months) they were 35 per cent above 1938.

Imports in 1947 were 23 per cent less by volume than in 1938. In 1948 (taking the figure for the first 9 months) they were 19 per cent less than in 1938. Imports in other words, have been kept down to about one-fifth less than pre-war.

Communism within British trade unions

Following up its previously announced campaign against Communism (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 14), the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress recently sent a detailed statement of Communist methods to the executives of all affiliated unions.

"The Communist party openly acknowledges the existence of machinery it has built up inside the trade union movement," it says. "In its report to the annual conference of the Communist party early this year, the executive committee claimed that regular contact was maintained with leading comrades in industries and the professions through the work of separate advisory committees and the monthly meetings held after each meeting of the executive committee.

"These contacts have been built up with 'leading comrades' in the unions over a long period of years. . . ."

The statement describes the work of industrial committees which have been set up in the major industries with membership drawn from Communists inside unions. These committees meet regularly, and "are supplied with speakers' notes and other material produced at the party centre. It is one of the responsibilities of the general secretary of the party to issue from headquarters a weekly letter to the district secretaries and regional officers of the party, giving them instructions on decisions taken by the central committees of the party, particularly the political committee and other national committees. A weekly service of information is provided by the propaganda department.

"In delegate conferences of unions, union branches, and every other trade union meeting which it is possible for Communists to enter, speakers' notes, written questions and similar material are placed in the hands of the party's workers for the furtherance of the party's propaganda. In like manner resolutions on political questions, which have really nothing to do with the regular business of union branches, are circulated from the party centre to Communists and fellow-travellers in the branches to raise at their meetings. This wide network has been built up, as the TUC General Council emphasized in its statement on November 24, on the basis of co-operation with individual trade unionists. Not a few of these hold official positions in their unions. Without this co-operation the aims of the Communist organization cannot be effectively furthered, since the party centre, which directs the whole of these subversive activities, exists outside the trade union movement."

New labour bill proposed in U.S.A.

A bill providing for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and revival of the Wagner Act with a few amendments was put before a Committee of the United States Senate late in January. The bill was drafted under the supervision of the Secretary of Labour, Maurice J. Tobin, in accordance with instructions from President Truman.

One of the most important features of the new bill is the procedure it sets forth for handling "national emergency" disputes. The Taft-Hartley Act contains provision for court injunctions in such cases (L.G., May, 1948, p. 420). Under the bill, the President would issue a proclamation calling upon the parties to continue, or resume, work in the public interest. He would appoint an emergency board which would

make recommendations within twenty-five days for settling the dispute. The proclamation period would run an additional five days, unless extended by consent of both parties.

The bill says the parties "shall" observe the proclamation, but no actual enforcement methods are specified. Also, acceptance of the emergency board's findings would be voluntary.

The bill would also abolish such features of the Taft-Hartley Act as: (1) the ban on the closed shop and regulation of the union shop; (2) the requirements for the filing of non-Communist affidavits and union financial and other data; (3) the restriction on union welfare and retirement funds; (4) the limitations on union political activities; (5) the ban on foremen's collective bargaining rights; (6) the ban on strikes by government workers; (7) the prohibition of mass picketing; (8) the ban on excessive union initiation fees; (9) the guarantee to employers of freedom of speech to oppose unions; (10) the provision on rights of employers or others to sue unions; (11) the clause permitting decertification elections, and (12) the provision creating the office of general counsel independent of the NLRB.

In regard to state laws regulating the closed shop, the bill would provide that such laws are superseded in cases involving industries engaged in inter-state commerce.

While the new measure would outlaw certain "unjustifiable secondary boycotts" and jurisdictional disputes, it has no provision against secondary boycotts in support of better wages, hours and working conditions. The present law bans all secondary boycotts.

Essential Services Act in Victoria, Australia

The Emergency Services Act of the State of Victoria, Australia, proclaimed on November 15, prohibits strikes in essential industries without an official strike ballot first having been taken. The Act is intended to protect the community against interruption or dislocation of such essential services as transport, fuel, light, power, water, and sewerage.

The Act had been passed early in the year, and the Government proclaimed it when a bread strike in Melbourne was followed by a gas strike.

Two days after the proclamation, a number of unions staged a one-day protest strike. This strike was believed to be instigated by Communist union leaders.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council repudiated the action of unions involved in the twenty-four hour stoppage by a vote of 142 to 89. The Council also condemned the State Government for its "hasty and ill-advised action," in proclaiming the Essential Services Act.

The Act provides that where a service is or is likely to be interrupted or dislocated, an emergency in relation to that service may be declared to exist, and the Minister may provide, operate, control, regulate and direct the service during the period of emergency.

Penalties are provided for taking part in a strike in an essential service without majority approval of the strike by a secret ballot, conducted by the Chief Electoral Officer. Provision is made for majority decision by secret ballot as to whether a strike shall continue. Lockouts in essential services are illegal.

**Indian
Employment
Service
deals with
obstruction**

A recent issue of *Employment News*, published by the Employment Service of India, indicates that the Service has evidently met strong opposition from labour contractors and jobbers who see it as a menace to their business. One article says, in part, that "the jobber must be made to know that the days of trafficking in human beings are gone, never to return. The Employment Exchanges have been instructed that

where they expect obstruction from middlemen and contractors, candidates should be sent to employers under the escort of a guide, or, if necessary, with an officer, so that the machinations of interested parties may not prevent their candidates reporting to the employer.

"Employers too have a responsibility in the matter. If they want the Employment Exchanges to serve them, they should create conditions under which these could operate efficiently and without obstruction."

The publication records placement during last August of 27,069 employment seekers, 649 of whom were women. The Employment Service has developed apprenticeship and vocational training. There is a program for disabled persons.

**Social
Welfare Act
of Eire**

Eire's Social Welfare Act, adopted in November, 1948, is described in the December issue of the *Bulletin* of the Interna-

tional Social Security Association.

The Act, which is a composite one, deals with seven of the services administered by the Department of Social Welfare. Of these, National Health Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, and Widows' and Orphans' (contributory) Pensions are contributory schemes; while Widows' and Orphans' (non-contributory) Pensions, Old Age Pensions, Blind Pensions and Unemployment Assistance are non-contributory.

NUMBERS OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CANADA, 1947, BY INDUSTRY*

About one-third of the employed wage and salary earners in Canada in 1947 were employed under the provisions of a collective agreement. The number was about 12 per cent greater than in the previous year due in part to the inclusion of workers in establishments not previously operating under agreements and in part to higher employment.

In the year 1947, there were 1,185,551 workers employed under the terms of collective agreements in Canada, an increase of 11.7 per cent over the 1946 total number. Classified by industrial groups, the compilation shown in the accompanying table has been made from information supplied by employers in the annual survey of wage rates and hours of labour in Canada in 1947, supplemented by additional information from employers and from unions.

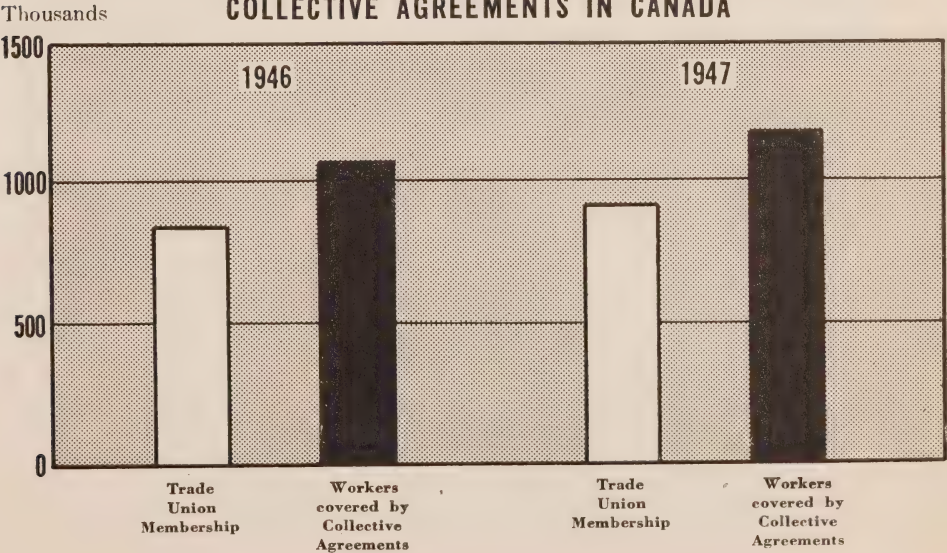
This is the second time such a compilation has been made; and the accompanying table thus contains comparable figures for 1946 and 1947. The figures for 1946 have been revised slightly since they were first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1948.

The number of workers under agreement does not correspond to the union membership. In cases of closed and union shop agreements, all those affected are union

members, but under all other agreements non-union members are affected by the terms of the agreement as well as union members. Also, employees may be members of unions in some cases where no collective agreements have been made.

* A file of collective agreements has been maintained in the Department of Labour for many years and summaries of representative agreements are published each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. The Research and Statistics Branch makes analytical studies of current agreements on file, by industry and by topic. Seven of these studies have been made covering: the Pulp and Paper Industry; the Manufacture of Iron and Steel and their Products; the Manufacture of Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Non Metallic Mineral Products and Chemical Products; the Coal Mining Industry; the Fishing Industry; Numbers of Workers Affected by Collective Agreements in Canada, 1946 by Industry; Extent of Collective Bargaining between Unions and Employers' Associations or Groups. These have been published in previous issues and have also been printed as separate bulletins. Copies of most of these bulletins are available, on request.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP AND WORKERS COVERED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CANADA



Actual union membership in Canada was 912,124, in 1947 and 831,697 in 1946 (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1226).

The total number of wage-earners and salaried workers employed at November 8, 1947, was 3,334,000, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (based on a one per cent sample of the population and therefore subject to sampling error). The percentage of employed workers affected by agreements in all industries in 1947, therefore, was 35.6. By main industrial groups, the percentages were: Agriculture—nil; Forestry, Fishing, Trapping—44.7; Mining—71.2; Manufacturing—50.4; Electricity and Gas—49.6; Transportation and Communication—75.2; Trade—5.2; Finance and Insurance—nil; Service—8.2.

The increase in the number of workers covered by agreements in 1947 compared with the previous year, was due partially to higher employment, as indicated by official figures, as well as to the fact that many additional agreements were signed to include workers in establishments not previously operating under agreements. The more important changes are noted below.

In the logging industry, agreements were in force only in British Columbia and Northwestern Ontario. The increase in the numbers covered was due to higher employment. In coal mining, the decline in the numbers under agreement was due to somewhat lower employment in the industry. In metal mining, a decrease was recorded in the number under agreement while total employment was higher than in 1946. This decrease was due to the fact that a number of agreements in force in 1946 were no longer in effect in 1947.

Among manufacturing industries, the more important increases due to higher employment in the establishments covered were pulp and paper, automobile manufacturing and shipbuilding. In certain other industries in this group, however, the increase was due mainly to additional establishments being covered by agreements. These are: primary textiles and a number of metal products industries. Increases in cartage and trucking and in trade are largely accounted for by new agreements in these industries.

The table includes not only agreements between employers and national and international unions but also those in which the workers were represented by independent local unions, associations of employees or plant councils, whose membership was confined to the employees of one company and which were not affiliated with any central labour organization. The total number of workers under agreement who are represented by such employees' associations,

plant councils and unions not affiliated with any national or international labour organization was 91,835 or 7.8 per cent of the total number of workers affected by all agreements.

The table shows in the second and fourth columns the number of workers affected by agreements extended under the Collective Agreement Act of the Province of Quebec. Under this Act, the terms of agreements made between a number of employers and a union or unions may, under certain conditions, be extended by provincial Order in Council to apply to all employers and workers in the industry in the zone affected, or even to the whole province. A number of the agreements made in the province of Quebec have been so extended, notably in the construction industry, the boot and shoe, fur, clothing, printing, garages and service station industries. The figures as to the number affected are those issued by the provincial government. In some cases more complete union agreements, dealing with union security and other clauses not covered by the Act, exist in the same industry and are therefore included in the first two columns of each year in the table. However, any duplication is eliminated in the third and sixth, or "total" columns.

The number of workers affected by agreements was obtained in almost all cases from reports from employers. An exception is the construction industry. In this industry no survey of employers was made in 1946 and for that year, for agreements outside the province of Quebec, an estimate was made from the membership of those local unions whose agreements were on file. For 1947, information from builders' exchanges, individual employers and local unions was used. Other exceptions are union agreements signed by a number of employers with very small numbers of workers, from which employers no reports were received. In these cases the union's estimate was used.

In addition to the agreements made between one employer and one union for one establishment, there are: agreements between one employer and one union for a number of establishments in different localities, e.g., meatpacking companies; separate agreements between one employer and a number of unions, e.g., certain pulp and paper companies; agreements between an association or a number of employers and one union, e.g., in the clothing manufacturing industry. The number of agreements, therefore, does not correspond to the number of establishments affected by agreements. There were approximately 3,400 collective agreements in effect in the year 1947.

NUMBERS OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CANADA, 1946 AND 1947, BY INDUSTRY

| Industry group | 1946 | | | 1947 | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) |
| | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers |
| TOTALS..... | 846,434 (b) | 239,777 | 1,060,905 (b) | 953,735 | 258,331 | 1,185,551 |
| Agriculture..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Forestry, Fishing, Trapping... | 38,471 | | 38,471 | 42,029 | | 42,029 |
| Fishing..... | 7,671 | | 7,671 | 9,571 | | 9,571 |
| Forestry and logging..... | 30,800 | | 30,800 | 32,458 | | 32,458 |
| Hunting and trapping..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Mining (including milling), Quarrying, Oil Wells..... | 48,787 | 36 | 48,823 | 45,595 | 36 | 45,595 |
| Asbestos mining..... | 3,984 | | 3,984 | 4,338 | | 4,338 |
| Coal mining..... | 23,254 | | 23,254 | 21,073 | | 21,073 |
| Metal mining..... | 19,358 | | 19,358 | 17,141 | | 17,141 |
| Other mining..... | 231 | 36 | 267 | 464 | 36 | 464 |
| Oil and gas wells..... | 842 | | 842 | 843 | | 843 |
| Quarrying, sand pits..... | 1,118 | (c) | 1,118 | 1,736 | (c) | 1,736 |
| Manufacturing..... | 436,524 (b) | 78,920 | 494,187 (b) | 510,447 | 89,680 | 575,159 |
| Vegetable Foods..... | 21,116 (b) | 3,507 | 24,623 (b) | 20,110 | 3,711 | 23,755 |
| Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa..... | 1,233 | | 1,233 | 2,260 | | 2,260 |
| Bread and bakery products..... | 5,470 (b) | 3,507 | 8,977 (b) | 4,449 | 3,711 | 8,094 |
| Flour and feed..... | 2,506 | | 2,506 | 2,552 | | 2,552 |
| Fruit and vegetable products..... | 6,790 | | 6,790 | 5,484 | | 5,484 |
| Sugar products..... | 2,286 (b) | | 2,286 (b) | 2,736 | | 2,736 |
| Other vegetable foods..... | 2,831 | | 2,831 | 2,629 | | 2,629 |
| Other Vegetable Products..... | 31,940 | | 31,940 | 33,318 | | 33,318 |
| Aerated and mineral waters..... | 46 | | 46 | 17 | | 17 |
| Liquors, wines, beer..... | 9,082 | | 9,082 | 10,405 | | 10,405 |
| Rubber products..... | 16,638 | | 16,638 | 17,852 | | 17,852 |
| Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes..... | 6,174 | | 6,174 | 5,044 | | 5,044 |
| Animal Foods..... | 22,575 | | 22,575 | 24,906 | | 24,906 |
| Butter, cheese, cond. milk..... | 798 | | 798 | 912 | | 912 |
| Fish products..... | 4,762 | | 4,762 | 6,877 | | 6,877 |
| Meat products..... | 17,015 | | 17,015 | 17,117 | | 17,117 |
| Leather and Fur Products..... | 11,015 | 16,897 | 25,669 | 10,949 | 19,600 | 27,590 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 3,767 | 11,619 | 14,175 | 4,210 | 13,424 | 15,816 |
| Fur products..... | 2,618 | 2,691 | 4,312 | 2,277 | 3,220 | 4,612 |
| Gloves..... | 338 | 1,969 | 2,307 | 262 | 2,199 | 2,461 |
| Harness and repair..... | 41 | | 41 | 22 | | 22 |
| Shoe repair..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Tanning..... | 3,108 | 618 | 3,691 | 3,442 | 757 | 3,943 |
| Other leather products..... | 1,143 | | 1,143 | 736 | | 736 |
| Textile Products..... | 62,783 (b) | 26,869 | 76,850 (b) | 69,409 | 32,598 | 87,506 |
| Awnings, bags, tents, sails..... | 129 | 327 | 456 | 130 | 348 | 478 |
| Carpets, mats, rugs..... | 535 | | 535 | 870 | | 870 |
| Cordage, rope, twine..... | 982 | | 982 | 634 | | 634 |
| Cotton cloth, yarn, thread..... | 17,400 | | 17,400 | 20,436 | | 20,436 |
| Hats and caps..... | 4,682 | 1,400 | 4,882 | 3,388 | 1,442 | 4,830 |
| Hosiery and knitted products..... | 5,514 | | 5,514 | 7,028 | | 7,028 |
| Men's and women's furnish- ings, n.e.s..... | 1,616 (b) | 1,234 | 2,850 (b) | 3,073 | 1,384 | 4,457 |
| Silk and artificial silk..... | 3,344 | | 3,344 | 4,184 | | 4,184 |
| Suits, coats, garments (including tailoring)..... | 20,626 (b) | 23,908 | 32,932 (b) | 21,068 | 29,424 | 50,492 |
| Woollen cloth, yarn..... | 6,709 | | 6,709 | 6,823 | | 6,823 |
| Other textile products..... | 1,246 | | 1,246 | 1,811 | | 1,811 |

**NUMBERS OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CANADA,
1946 AND 1947, BY INDUSTRY (Continued)**

| Industry group | 1946 | | | 1947 | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) |
| | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers |
| Manufacturing (Continued) | | | | | | |
| Wood and Paper Products (including Printing)..... | 84,626 (b) | 13,244 | 96,560 (b) | 106,344 | 16,303 | 119,445 |
| Boats and canoes..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Boxes, baskets, barrels..... | 1,167 | | 1,167 | 2,052 | | 2,052 |
| Carriages, wagons, sleighs..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Furniture, upholstering and repair..... | 3,724 | 3,968 | 6,968 | 5,103 | 5,708 | 9,512 |
| Paper products..... | 5,812 | 3,063 | 8,875 | 7,268 | 2,974 | 10,242 |
| Photography..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Printing, publishing, engrav- ing..... | 12,927 (b) | 5,763 | 18,104 (b) | 15,257 | 7,003 | 20,357 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 37,697 | | 37,697 | 42,350 | | 42,350 |
| Saw and planing mill products | 21,123 | 450 | 21,573 | 32,189 | 618 | 32,807 |
| Other wood products..... | 2,176 | | 2,176 | 2,125 | | 2,125 |
| Iron and its Products..... | 123,387 | 15,821 | 135,618 | 148,731 | 14,287 | 160,178 |
| Aircraft..... | 6,903 | | 6,903 | 4,184 | | 4,184 |
| Automobiles and cycles..... | 25,734 | | 25,734 | 31,260 | | 31,260 |
| Automobile repair (including garages)..... | 912 | 8,842 (d) | 9,754 (d) | 1,290 | 9,616 (d) | 10,844 (d) |
| Blacksmithing..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Boilers, engines, machinery, n.e.s..... | 16,758 | | 16,758 | 19,645 | | 19,645 |
| Farm machinery and imple- ments..... | 10,694 | | 10,694 | 10,902 | | 10,902 |
| Firearms and guns..... | nil | | nil | 75 | | 75 |
| Foundry products..... | 14,826 | | 14,826 | 18,290 | | 18,290 |
| Hardware and tools..... | 2,116 | | 2,116 | 4,581 | | 4,581 |
| Munitions, n.s..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Primary iron products..... | 16,091 | | 16,091 | 17,503 | | 17,503 |
| Railway rolling stock and repair..... | 3,292 | 2,615 | 4,722 | 4,294 | 2,615 | 4,548 |
| Sheet metal products and repair..... | 7,095 | 4,132 | 8,994 | 9,051 | 1,741 | 10,375 |
| Shells and bombs..... | nil | | nil | 40 | | 40 |
| Shipbuilding and repair..... | 11,771 | | 11,771 | 17,147 | | 17,147 |
| Tanks and universal carriers..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Wire and wire products..... | 3,202 | | 3,202 | 5,927 | | 5,927 |
| Other iron products..... | 3,993 | 232 | 4,053 | 4,542 | 315 | 4,857 |
| Non-Ferrous Metal Products... | 49,958 | 381 | 50,339 | 61,705 | 455 | 62,160 |
| Brass and copper products..... | 4,889 | | 4,889 | 5,515 | | 5,515 |
| Electrical products and repair | 25,046 | | 25,046 | 32,701 | | 32,701 |
| Jewellery, watchmaking and repair..... | 820 | 381 | 1,201 | 824 | 455 | 1,279 |
| Non-ferrous metal smelting, refining..... | 8,890 | | 8,890 | 9,051 | | 9,051 |
| Other non-ferrous meta- products..... | 10,313 | | 10,313 | 13,614 | | 13,614 |

**NUMBERS OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CANADA,
1946 AND 1947 BY INDUSTRY (Continued)**

| Industry group | 1946 | | | 1947 | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) |
| | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers |
| Manufacturing (Concluded) | | | | | | |
| Non-Metallic Mineral Products | 15,220(e) | 575 | 15,795(e) | 17,338 | 1,016 | 18,354 |
| Asbestos products..... | 708 | | 708 | 915 | | 915 |
| Brick and tile..... | 1,606 | | 1,606 | 1,718 | | 1,718 |
| Glass products..... | 3,353 | | 3,353 | 3,322 | | 3,322 |
| Lime, plaster, cement..... | 1,889 | | 1,889 | 3,021 | | 3,021 |
| Monumental and building stone..... | 40 | 575 (c) | 615 | 26 | 1,016 (c) | 1,042 |
| Petroleum products..... | 4,750(e) | | 4,750(e) | 5,541 | | 5,541 |
| Pottery and china..... | 701 | | 701 | 843 | | 843 |
| Other non-metallic mineral products..... | 2,173 | | 2,173 | 1,952 | | 1,952 |
| Chemical Products..... | 11,011 | 1,626 | 11,325 | 13,819 | 1,710 | 14,075 |
| Drugs and medicine..... | 1,143 | | 1,143 | 1,147 | | 1,147 |
| Explosives and ammunition..... | 862 | | 862 | 1,492 | | 1,492 |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 2,053 | 1,626 | 2,367 | 2,230 | 1,710 | 2,486 |
| Soaps and toilet preparations..... | 923 | | 923 | 970 | | 970 |
| Other chemical products..... | 6,025 | | 6,025 | 7,980 | | 7,980 |
| Miscellaneous Products..... | 2,893 | | 2,893 | 3,818 | | 3,818 |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply | 15,754 | | 15,754 | 18,350 | | 18,350 |
| Electric light and power..... | 13,837 | | 13,837 | 15,780 | | 15,780 |
| Gas..... | 1,917 | | 1,917 | 2,570 | | 2,570 |
| Water..... | (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) |
| Construction (j) | 27,000(g) | 135,042 | 162,042(g) | 36,396 | 142,555 | 176,938 |
| Transportation and Communication | 231,266 | 4,162 | 232,248 | 241,028 | 4,898 | 241,983 |
| Air transportation..... | 2,560 | | 2,590 | 3,486 | | 3,486 |
| Cartage and trucking..... | 2,503 | | 2,563 | 4,687 | (i) | 4,687 |
| Electric railways and local bus lines..... | 20,149 | | 20,149 | 20,334 | | 20,334 |
| Radio broadcasting..... | 70 | | 70 | 55 | | 55 |
| Steam railways (including express)..... | 139,298 | | 139,298 | 147,139 | | 147,139 |
| Storage..... | 1,837 | | 1,837 | 2,288 | | 2,288 |
| Taxicab and inter-urban bus lines..... | 3,475 | | 3,475 | 4,846 | | 4,846 |
| Telegraph systems..... | 4,178 | | 4,178 | 4,874 | | 4,874 |
| Telephone systems..... | 20,348 | | 20,348 | 22,032 | | 22,032 |
| Water transportation (includ- ing stevedoring)..... | 36,758 | 4,162 | 37,740 | 31,287 | 4,898 | 32,242 |
| Other transportation and com- munication..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Trade | 10,608(e) | 10,220 (d) | 20,828(d)(e) | 16,098 | 10,590(d) | 26,615(d) |

**NUMBERS OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CANADA,
1946 AND 1947 BY INDUSTRY (Continued)**

| Industry group | 1946 | | | 1947 | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) | Agree- ments (other than those extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec) | Agree- ments extended under Col- lective Agree- ment Act, Quebec | Total (a) |
| | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers | Number of workers |
| Finance and Insurance..... | nil | (h) | (h) | nil | (h) | (h) |
| Service..... | 38,024 | 11,397 | 48,552 | 48,792 | 10,572 | 58,882 |
| Professional Establishments... | 1,842 | 4,333 | 6,175 | 2,244 | 4,160 | 6,404 |
| Public..... | 24,881 | 2,055 | 26,067 | 33,920 | 1,906 | 35,344 |
| Recreational..... | 280 | | 280 | 337 | | 337 |
| Business..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Personal..... | 11,021 | 5,009 | 16,030 | 12,291 | 4,506 | 16,797 |
| Barber and hairdressing.... | 243 | 4,618 | 4,866 | 113 | 4,093 | 4,206 |
| Domestic service..... | nil | | nil | nil | | nil |
| Laundering, dyeing, cleaning, pressing..... | 900 | | 900 | 1,145 | | 1,145 |
| Hotels, restaurants, cafes, taverns..... | 9,707 | 158 | 9,865 | 10,329 | 171 | 10,500 |
| Undertaking..... | nil | 233 | 233 | nil | 242 | 242 |
| Other personal service..... | 166 | | 166 | 704 | | 704 |

(a) These totals are not the sum of the numbers in the other two columns. Duplications are eliminated.

(b) Revised.

(c) This agreement, for the building materials industry in the province of Quebec, is included under "Manufacturing" but also covers granite quarrying. Information not available as to the number in each industry.

(d) Agreements affecting workers in garages and service stations, in the province of Quebec, included under "Manufacturing" also affect "Trade" in so far as service stations are concerned. Information not available as to the number in each industry.

(e) Petroleum marketing plants employees originally in "Manufacturing", transferred to "Trade" in revision.

(f) Water supply covered under "Service—Public".

(g) Estimated. See text.

(h) One agreement for several towns in Quebec included under "Trade" also includes employees of financial institutions.

(i) An agreement is in effect for truck drivers, helpers, warehousemen, etc. in Montreal, for which the number of workers is not available.

(j) Agreements for building workers extended under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec, include maintenance work and certain shop work which is not included in the construction industry in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics classification.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Second Session of Petroleum Committee, Geneva, November 10-19, 1948

In view of the vast expansion which the world petroleum industry is at present undergoing, special attention was given by the ILO Petroleum Committee to the subject of recruitment and training. Other matters discussed included safety, industrial relations, and the 40-hour week.

At the Second Session of the ILO Petroleum Committee, held at Geneva from November 10 to 19, 1948, representatives of the employers, workers and governments of a dozen important oil countries met to discuss labour conditions in the oil industry.

The principal items on the agenda were recruitment and training, safety, and industrial relations. Other matters discussed included the 40-hour week, rest periods, and minimum wages.

The following countries sent delegations: Canada, Colombia, Egypt, United States of America, France, Iraq (government delegate only), Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, United Kingdom, Venezuela. There were also two observers representing the Government of Brazil.

Dr. Luis Alvarado, Peruvian Ambassador to France, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the ILO, was chairman of this session of the Committee.

The Canadian delegation was made up as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Mr. G. E. Nixon, M.P. (Algoma West), Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Mr. Ronald H. Hooper, Industrial Relations Officer, Department of Labour, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Employers' Delegates.—Mr. W. Yalden-Thomson, Co-ordinator of Labour Relations, Imperial Oil Company Ltd., Toronto, Ontario; Mr. R. F. Hinton, Industrial Relations and Personnel Manager, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Workers' Delegates.—Mr. D. J. Buchanan, Toronto District Labour Council, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ontario; Mr. Elroy Robson, Representative of the Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Four reports had been prepared by the ILO in advance of the meeting, the first

of which dealt with the industry in general and the others with the three technical items on the agenda.

The Committee debated the General Report in plenary session, and appointed subcommittees to deal with the other three questions.

The Petroleum Industry

The most striking feature of the petroleum industry at the present time, as indicated in the General Report, is the rapid expansion it is undergoing.

"There was an enormous consumption of oil and oil products during the war itself, and the consequent running down of stocks has accentuated present shortages. . . . Post-war reconstruction programs have added to the demand for oil and its products, as for other sources of power. Finally, there has been a considerable increase in population."

It is therefore anticipated that "the next few years will see an unprecedented increase in world capacity for production, refining, transport and distribution of petroleum. . . . The objective is to double pre-war world petroleum output in the course of four or five years."

Of particular importance to the world situation is the position of the United States. In that country, which is by far the biggest consumer in the world, demand has begun to exceed the domestic capacity to produce. The United States is therefore increasing its imports of raw petroleum; and while its vast refining capacity will enable it to continue to send refined oil abroad, its exports are expected to decline.

The eastern hemisphere must therefore "look increasingly to the development of its own petroleum resources for the satisfaction of its needs." In this connection, a limiting factor in obtaining the equipment necessary for expansion of the

industry is the steel bottleneck, as well as shortages of certain other materials.

The Report notes the implications for labour of the anticipated expansion, stating that it will mean "the employment of a greater number of manual and non-manual workers, the rapid training of additional skilled personnel, the improvement of industrial safety equipment, an effort to improve and consolidate industrial relations, and the establishment of welfare and related services, particularly in under-developed regions—precisely those in which the greatest expansion of the industry is likely to take place."

Recruitment and Training

Little difficulty is experienced in recruiting manpower for the petroleum industry in general, according to the Office report on *Recruitment and Training*, since "high wages, reasonable working hours and good conditions of work attract many workers."

However, since the industry requires a considerable proportion of skilled workers, there is a need for well-developed training facilities. For some positions in the industry the educational as well as the technical qualifications are important.

Training schemes are stated to be less developed for drilling work than for refining work. "This can be explained by the fact that when a new oilfield is discovered, the drilling phase is over relatively rapidly: it is easier, therefore, to employ mobile crews who can be moved from place to place as the need arises than to train men on the spot for this highly specialized type of work, since the men might not be able to use the skills so acquired after the drilling phase is completed and normal exploitation has begun.

"Refining plants, on the contrary, are installed more or less permanently and offer a wide variety of jobs for which it is worth while to train locally recruited workers, since the qualifications they acquire can continue to be used locally year after year."

A problem arises in regard to general education, in that the petroleum industry is frequently located in areas remote from urban centres, and consequently from existing schools. "In the more developed countries," the report states, "there is no real problem: as a rule, general education has been compulsory for all children for some decades, many schools exist, and where new schools should be built, the State is in a position to finance their erection. Where it is uneconomical to build special schools in remote centres, because

of the small number of children who would attend them, transport facilities have been provided to bring children to existing schools. . . .

"In many cases . . . the petroleum companies themselves have set up schools or made transport facilities available to the children of the workers they employ." Scholarships are also granted in some instances.

"The main problem," the report concludes, "... is the need for the wider extension of such education."

Following a debate on the subject of general education in the industry the Subcommittee on Recruitment and Training adopted unanimously a resolution which called attention to the progress which had already been made, and stated further that:—

Public authorities and petroleum companies should maintain and accentuate their joint efforts with a view to providing the children of the workers in the petroleum industry with a general basic education particularly in those areas where inadequate action by public authorities or private initiative has failed to reach this objective because of geographical conditions.

In a separate resolution the Subcommittee recommended a continuing development of technical training and apprenticeship programs.

This second resolution also indicated a line of action for the International Labour Office. The Subcommittee felt that the Office might act as a clearing house for information concerning training programs and methods in use in the different countries. It might also endeavour to work out an adequate system of job classification for the petroleum industry.

The resolution advocated, as a further means of improving the calibre of workers in the industry, the sending abroad of selected workers for training. The international exchange of trained workers, especially supervisors, was also commended as a means of spreading the application of up-to-date training and technical practices. The Office was asked to help in this work by co-ordinating, where necessary, programs set up by industry.

Mr. Robson, the Canadian workers' member on the Subcommittee, urged the Subcommittee to consider not only the question of general basic education and vocational training but also the desirability of providing training in regard to the moral responsibilities of employers and workers. This training, Mr. Robson claimed, should be aimed at improving human relations in the undertaking, and at bringing about a

willingness to make decisions on the basis of what is right for all concerned, and the ability to make team-work the normal practice in industry. Sound moral standards, he insisted, were a basic requisite for both employers and employees and constituted the best security for both. Mr. Robson introduced a resolution along these lines which received unanimous endorsement.

Dealing with recruitment, the Subcommittee noted in another resolution that owing to good conditions of work in the industry little difficulty was being experienced in obtaining workers. It called attention to the desirability of giving preference in recruitment and promotion to workers residing in the country concerned.

In all, four resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Subcommittee, and later by the Petroleum Committee itself in plenary session.

Safety

The Office report on *Safety in the Petroleum Industry* cites the risks that exist for workers in the petroleum industry, as follows:—

“Workers in the petroleum industry are exposed to the hazards common to all industrial workers. Moving machinery, the handling of bulky objects such as pipes for example, and falling objects, present the same dangers in this industry as in all others.

“There are, however, a number of risks peculiar to the production and refining of petroleum.

“The principal and most common risks on oilfields are those of fire, explosion and asphyxiation. It is of primary importance, for example, to locate the boilers so as to make it impossible for a ‘flareback’ to set fire to storage tanks or any flammable material on the field. The direction of the prevailing wind must also be taken into account, not only from the point of view of fire prevention, but also to eliminate the danger of asphyxiation by hydrogen sulphide fumes.

“Serious accidents may also result from the collapse of derricks and from the explosion of the wells due to insufficient control of the oil pressure.

“Workers constructing derricks or working on the platforms or crown boards of derricks already in operation are exposed to the risk of falling.

“Because of the great number of pipes and other obstacles on oilfields, the transportation of workers to and from their places of work presents a certain risk.

“In refineries, the risks are largely those of fire, explosion and asphyxiation.”

Dealing with accident prevention, the report says: “In the petroleum industry, as in all industry, safety depends largely on three factors: the existence of specific accident prevention regulations; the proper functioning of machinery for the enforcement of such regulations; and close co-operation between official bodies, employers and workers in safety matters.”

In a survey of the law and practice in the member countries, the report states that in general, the safety legislation enacted in the various countries covers all industries, including the petroleum industry. Some countries have, however, passed specific laws or regulations dealing with the protection of workers engaged in the production and refining of petroleum.

(In Canada, the report notes, refineries are subject to the Factories Acts of the various provinces, while under the Alberta Factories Act, oil and gas well-drilling plants and rigs, oil refineries and production tank farms are “factories”, and regulations have been issued under the Act governing the drilling, cleaning, repairing, operation and maintenance of oil and gas well-drilling plants, rigs and equipment.)

The Subcommittee on Safety, following a discussion of safety measures, adopted one resolution dealing with the principles of accident prevention, and a second resolution calling for the creation of studies dealing in specific detail with safety practices in the various branches of the petroleum industry.

The first resolution “noted with satisfaction” the work already being done by the petroleum industry, by such measures as codes of safety rules and administrative procedures, and called for their further development wherever the need exists.

As a means of securing the best co-operation of workers the resolution advocated:—

- (i) safety indoctrination courses for men and newly engaged in any branch of the industry where safety precautions are necessary (through lectures, discussions, films and other visual aids, etc.);
- (ii) the instruction and training of supervisors and workers in safe working procedures and methods, including the proper use of personal protective equipment (by means similar to those mentioned in (i));
- (iii) the organization of first-aid training programs for supervisors and workers as a means of helping to mitigate the effects of accidents and of promoting safety-mindedness through realization of their possible consequences;

- (iv) the encouragement of joint safety advisory committees or similar bodies for the purpose of making inspections of installations and equipment, watching the application of safety measures and making recommendations to the management concerning the improvement of these measures.

The second resolution invited the Governing Body to set up a Committee of Experts, in collaboration with which the ILO would prepare monographs on safety practices in the petroleum industry, and make recommendations as to whether a Draft Model Code of Safety Practices for the industry was desirable.

These two resolutions were adopted unanimously by both the Subcommittee and the full Committee.

Industrial Relations

The Office report on *Industrial Relations* outlines the development of trade union organization, collective bargaining, and methods for the settlement of disputes in the petroleum industry. It notes that in regard to the establishment and recognition of trade unions in the petroleum industry, "it is clear that there is room for further development."

"In the industrial countries of North America and Europe there is a degree of organization comparable to that of most other industries in those countries. It is in the industrially under-developed countries that the greatest scope for improvement is offered. Even in these countries, however, oil workers' organizations are being built up, and it is interesting to note that in some of these countries the oil workers are in the van of the trade union movement as a whole. In countries in which the trade union movement is in its infancy, the problem is not merely one of increasing the number of trade union members, but of developing the sense of responsibility and the understanding of industrial problems which the older unions have been able to acquire."

The whole question of industrial relations is currently before the International Labour Conference. In consideration of this fact, the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations indicated its views that the principles of industrial relations should **not** be applied in any special way in the petroleum industry as distinct from other industries, but that the petroleum industry should be included on the same footing as all others in the scope of the discussions and decisions being taken by the Conference.

However, the Subcommittee worked out and adopted unanimously a statement of its views on the principles of industrial relations.

During the proceedings of the Subcommittee, certain of the workers' delegates from France, Egypt and Iran argued in favour of legislation to compel the setting up of works committees and to provide for compulsory arbitration. This was opposed by Mr. Hooper, Canadian Government Delegate, who outlined past and present Canadian legislation covering conciliation and stated that its success during nearly half a century had been very largely due to its voluntary features.

This position was supported by the other Canadian delegates on the Subcommittee, Messrs. Yalden-Thomson and Buchanan, who claimed that once union recognition had been achieved the voluntary system of co-operation was preferable. Delegates from the United Kingdom and the United States took a similar stand, and the text which was adopted favoured the inclusion in collective agreements of machinery for consultation and co-operation on a voluntary basis.

40-Hour Week

At the closing sitting of the Petroleum Committee a resolution was introduced by the workers' group stating that a 40-hour week in the petroleum industry was "a desirable goal" and asking all countries to strive for the achievement.

This subject had been on the Committee's agenda at its first session, at which time no agreement was reached, except to ask the Office to prepare information on the subject.

Part of the Office's *General Report* consisted of a study of hours of work in the petroleum industry. One of the features brought out in this study was that continuous operation is a characteristic of most processes in the industry. "The work must be so organized as to ensure not only the necessary continuity, but also work schedules (total hours, daily rest, weekly rest) in accordance with essential standards of welfare."

The 40-hour week is established in practice in the United States, and, the report adds, "in view of the magnitude of the American petroleum industry it may be said that the majority of persons employed in the industry throughout the world are covered by the forty-hour system." The 40-hour week is also in effect

in a number of Canadian establishments, but elsewhere, weekly hours of work generally exceed 40.

The resolution was carried by 29 votes to 20, with 8 abstentions. The Canadian Government and Workers' delegates supported the resolution.

Other Resolutions

A resolution on rest periods was unanimously adopted. This resolution stressed the desirability of at least one 24-hour rest period per week for all workers, to be granted where possible on the weekly religious holiday of the country concerned.

Another resolution reaffirmed the prin-

ciple of minimum wage rates for the industry, adopted at the Committee's first session, and invited the Governing Body to seek information from the Governments concerned as to their attitude towards it.

Among the other resolutions was one asking that the Office be instructed by the Governing Body to study the social problems of the industry (such as housing, health, sports, education) with a view to the inclusion of some of these items on the agenda of the Committee's next session.

The proceedings and resolutions of the Petroleum Committee will be examined by the Governing Body of the ILO at its next session.

Ratification of Conventions Now Exceed 1,000

The total number of ratifications of Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organization passed 1,000 recently with the deposit by France of formal instruments of ratification of ten Conventions.

With the deposit of the French ratifications, the total reached 1,004. The ratifications were of two 1936 Conventions and eight adopted in 1946, all of which set standards governing the employment conditions of seafarers.

Shortly before France's action, Poland deposited the ratifications of nine Conventions, dealing with social security.

The ILO has adopted 90 Conventions since its establishment in 1919. These Conventions, together with the 83 formal Recommendations adopted by the Organization to date, constitute what has become known as the International Labour Code.

The Code is one of the principal means by which the ILO has sought to achieve its constitutional objective of providing the basis for lasting and universal peace by furthering social justice throughout the world.

The Code embraces almost every aspect of social policy. It establishes international minimum standards covering such questions as hours of work, a weekly day of rest, paid holidays, protection of women and young workers, the employment conditions of seafarers, social insurance of all kinds, industrial safety and hygiene, working standards in non-metropolitan territories, the working conditions of agricultural labour, the use of white lead in painting, the conditions of immigrant workers, wages and wage-fixing machinery, employment services, unemployment benefits, labour inspection, and freedom of association and protection of the right to organize.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF PROVINCIAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Proposals in regard to provincial labour standards were set forth recently by a number of provincial labour groups in their annual presentations to their governments. Outlawing of company unions, and granting of collective bargaining rights to Crown employees were sought in several provinces. In regard to workmen's compensation, there were proposals for payment at 100 per cent of earnings, payment from the day of the accident, increased coverage, and higher allowances for dependents. Two weeks' vacation with pay, a 40-hour week, higher minimum wages, and higher old age pensions were also commonly sought. Summarized below are the briefs of five provincial organizations, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Alberta Federation of Labour (TLC)

The Executive Council of the Alberta Federation of Labour made its annual presentation of legislative proposals to Premier E. C. Manning and members of his Cabinet early in January. The proposals were based upon decisions reached at the annual convention of the Federation, held in the city of Calgary in November, 1948. At that convention, 135 delegates were in attendance, representing 105 Alberta labour organizations having over 13,000 members.

The legislative program suggested by the Executive was confined mainly to matters of direct interest to organized labour, and included collective bargaining, factory inspection, wages and hours of work, industrial standards, apprenticeship regulations, social security and workmen's compensation.

Collective Bargaining

Considerable emphasis was placed on the certification of unions in relation to collective bargaining. In the opinion of the Executive, "more control must be exercised in the granting of certifications." It was felt that unions should be properly organized before they apply for the right to act as bargaining agent. "Inquiry should be made as to whether the applicant union has a charter, has a *bona fide* membership and so on." It was urged that the Labour Act be amended to provide that from the date of application of any union for certification until union negotiations have been

completed, an employer shall not be allowed to dismiss any employee without the consent of the Board of Industrial Relations.

Another suggestion, more particularly applicable to the building trades unions, dealt with the procedure followed in connection with conciliation and arbitration proceedings. It was proposed that conciliation commissioners should meet with the parties to a dispute separately before any joint meetings have been held "so that a clear understanding would be had of the problems of both sides." In addition, the parties to a dispute should be required to state "in writing what they are prepared to offer." Then too, it was suggested that the Act be amended "to provide that decisions of Boards of Arbitration would have to be implemented within 14 days of their being rendered" and be made retroactive to the date of application for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner.

The delegation was careful to point out however, the distinction it made between "compulsory implementation" and "compulsory acceptance," so as to avoid giving the impression that the Federation favoured "compulsory acceptance of arbitration decisions." The 14-day period, already provided in the Act, would provide time for a strike vote or a lockout vote. It was suggested that any change in the decision of a Board should be made only by mutual consent of both parties affected by the decision.

The delegation requested that the penalty sections of the Labour Act of Alberta be dropped. At the same time, it was suggested that a section be placed in the Act similar to one that is in the corresponding Dominion legislation, which is designed "to protect the pension credits and other accumulated benefits of an employee who goes on a legal stoppage of work."

Concerning union security, the delegation asked that if two-thirds of the employees of any employer requested union shop provisions, then such provisions should be included in any union agreement covering that place of employment.

Board of Industrial Relations

The delegation asserted that the Board of Industrial Relations was inadequately staffed and that more inspectors should be employed. It was suggested, too, that "more Government officials should be trained in conciliation work, so that no delay will take place in the handling of disputes."

Factory Inspection

In the opinion of the Federation, the Factory Inspection Branch was not adequately staffed, so that inspections could be made oftener. Then too, "factory inspectors should be instructed to meet with safety committees while making their inspections."

Wages

The delegation asserted that "on the present cost-of-living index an average family should have an income of \$44.60 a week to maintain a proper Canadian average standard of living. On this basis the minimum hourly wage rate of the province of Alberta should be around 90 cents an hour." It was stated, however, that the convention of the Federation had adopted resolutions asking that "the male minimum wage rate in the province should be set at 75 cents an hour. The delegation urged that the Government give serious consideration to the establishment of such a minimum rate.

In the matter of female minimum wages, it was suggested that the rate for the first week of employment be \$18, to be increased by two dollars per week for the second and third week and thereafter to be \$24 per week.

Hours of Work

The claim was made by the delegation that "the production of manpower has

increased to such an extent that the answer to full employment is a reduction of the hours of employment." The Government was urged to "seriously consider the reduction of the maximum hours of work in this province."

Apprenticeship Regulations

It was suggested that the apprenticeship regulations, specifically in the building trades, be amended so as to assure apprentices that they may complete their training without the "many interruptions" to which, it was claimed, they have been subjected. Similarly, it was suggested that it be made compulsory for employers "to abide by the conditions of employment set out for apprentices." It was alleged that "many employers are now hiring workers and calling them 'helpers' instead of 'apprentices' so that they can get around the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act and regulations."

Social Security

The delegation urged the Government to give its fullest support to the proposal that an over-all contributory social security plan be set up for Canada.

Workmen's Compensation

The Government was commended for the amendments made in the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1948 and also for the adoption of the "Blind Workmen's Compensation Act." However, the following further changes were asked for:—

- (1) one hundred per cent compensation;
- (2) payment from the first day of an accident;
- (3) increase in pensions to \$60 per month for widows and \$17.50 per month for children;
- (4) an increase in the amount allowed for burial to \$250;
- (5) compensation coverage for "certain occupational diseases, particularly kidney ailments;"
- (6) more stringent safety regulations and inspection;
- (7) making the holding of inquests compulsory in fatal industrial accidents.

Miscellaneous Requests

It was suggested: (1) that the definition of "child" used in both the Alberta Labour Act and the School Attendance Act be, "any person under the full age of 16 years;" (2) that a larger provincial grant be made to the University of Alberta, "so that students will not be too heavily burdened with this cost," and that a branch of the university be established in Calgary; (3) that an annual grant be made to the

Department of Industries and Labour "for labour education;" (4) that unemployment insurance coverage be provided for seasonal employees of certain departments of the provincial government; (5) that a more progressive program for rural electrification be undertaken; (6) that a more comprehensive system of licensing chauffeurs be

provided for; (7) that motor vehicles be required to carry flares, or some other safety device, for emergency use on highways; (8) that diesel-electric railway units be painted a bright colour "so that they will be seen more easily;" (9) that only certified engineers be permitted to operate steam boilers of 20 horse-power or over.

British Columbia Executive Committee (TLC)

On January 7, 1949, members of the British Columbia Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented a brief to Premier Byron Johnson and members of his Cabinet recommending several amendments in provincial legislation of direct concern to organized labour in the province.

The delegation was led by Birt Showler, Vice-President of the TLC; R. K. Gervin, Chairman, B.C. Executive Committee, and J. Stevenson, C. A. Peck, and W. H. Sands, members of the Executive Committee.

The decisions reached by the provincial TLC convention held early in December with respect to lack of housing, insufficient pensions for the aged and widows on compensation, workers' compensation, the Hours of Work Act, annual vacations with pay and other matters were presented to the Government.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act

It was pointed out that "uppermost in the minds of all the delegates (at the convention) was the inability of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to meet the needs of labour and industry in this province." It was urged that it should be given special attention this year, and some 18 specific amendments were recommended, among them the following:—

Clearer definitions in the Act for the words "employee" and "unit." It was held that the present definition of "employee" was too loose and excluded too many workers. The definition of "unit," instead of being restricted to "a group of employees" should, it was claimed, mean "one or more employees."

All workers should, it was asserted, be included under the Act. Specifically mentioned were civic, municipal and provincial employees. It was urged that company unions should be outlawed and only *bona fide* trade unions certified.

The Executive asked that all awards made by Conciliation Boards be made retroactive (a) in the case of first agreements, to the date of application to the Board; (b) in the case of renewals, to the date of expiry of the preceding agreement.

Changes were suggested in the procedure to be followed in taking strike votes with a view to giving the unions more control in such cases, in accordance with provisions contained in the constitutions of most labour organizations. It was claimed too, that only legitimate trade union members should be permitted to vote on questions relating to strikes.

It was urged (a) that a union should not become a legal entity; (b) that legal representation, either on Conciliation Boards, or in the presentation of cases before such Boards should be forbidden.

Other recommendations involved the deletion of several specific sections or subsections of the Act so as to remove features held to restrict or infringe upon rights claimed by organized labour.

Trade Union Act

It was requested that provision be made in the Trade Union Act that would prevent any British Columbia court from issuing restraining orders and temporary or permanent injunctions in cases involving labour disputes, except in cases where unlawful acts were sanctioned by trade union officials, authorized agents, or committees of trade unions, directly engaged in the dispute.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The following amendments were recommended to the Workmen's Compensation Act, (1) that compensation payments be increased to 100 per cent of earnings, with a minimum payment of \$20 per week guaranteed during incapacity; (2) that coverage be provided for all workers; that in cases of partial recovery, injured workers be

guaranteed full compensation until satisfactory employment is found for them, thus eliminating the practice of referring partially disabled workers to light work; and that in addition, any loss in wages resulting from being forced into light employment should be made up by the industry in which the worker was employed at the time of his accident; (3) that in the event of the death of an unmarried or widower workman, who has no dependents, the employer be required to pay funeral expenses and, in addition, pay \$1,000 into the rehabilitation fund; (4) that widows of fatally injured workmen be paid \$80 per month, and that allowances to children under 18 years be \$17.50 per month; this increase to apply to all such present pensioners under the Act; (5) that qualified chiropractic and naturopathic treatment be made available to workers without recommendation from a medical doctor; (6) that the limits of annual earnings from which compensation is paid be raised from \$2,500 to \$3,500.

The Government was urged to give consideration to setting up a central hospital under the Workmen's Compensation Act to care for victims of industrial accidents, more particularly to provide care for injured workmen in outlying districts.

Old Age Pensions

It was suggested that the Government guarantee senior citizens a minimum of \$60 per month at 60 years of age without the means' test.

Manitoba Executive Committee (TLC)

Representatives of the Manitoba Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and of the Trades and Labour Councils of Winnipeg, Brandon and Flin Flon, presented a memorandum of proposed legislation to Premier Douglas L. Campbell and members of his Cabinet in January. The delegation was led by Chairman G. Wilkinson of the Provincial Executive.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Wilkinson expressed the satisfaction felt by organized labour that the annual presentations of legislative proposals in each of the provinces "are being received and implemented with a true recognition of their worth."

Social Security

The Federal Government was commended for its announced intention of enacting legislation to provide an over-all social security plan on a contributory basis. The

Other Recommendations

Other recommendations of the Executive included:—

(1) the taking over and operating by the Government of the automobile insurance business;

(2) the reduction of hours of work from 44 to 40 hours per week, including workers in agriculture, horticulture, domestic service and ambulance drivers;

(3) the setting of the minimum wage in the province at 75 cents per hour;

(4) two weeks' vacation with pay for all workers, employers to contribute an amount equal to four per cent of their employees' wages to provide funds for workers' vacations;

(5) improvement in standards of electric wiring and more adequate inspection of electrical installations;

(6) the taking of steps, with or without Federal aid, to provide low rental housing;

(7) provision for more efficient and effective inspection of boiler installations;

(8) setting up a system for the examination and licensing of plumbers and steam fitters and the establishment of a provincial plumbing code to regulate the installation of sanitary equipment;

(9) the enactment of legislation requiring the installation of sprinkler systems in public and private schools, hospitals and other public buildings.

Manitoba Government was urged "to give all possible assistance towards bringing this much needed legislation into effect immediately." It was suggested that the plan should provide health, accident and hospitalization benefits, old age pensions, mothers' and widows' allowances, financial assistance for the building of hospitals and the organization necessary "to guarantee to every person the maximum medical, surgical and dental benefits." It was requested that labour be given representation on all hospital boards and that every person have free choice of professional services.

Old Age Pensions

The Provincial Government was asked to recommend the enactment of a Federal Old Age Pension Act to consolidate all existing old age pension schemes under a Federal Board composed of representatives of government, management and labour. All Canadian citizens should be required

to contribute the necessary funds, either through pay deductions or special assessments along the same lines as are operative under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Pending the enactment of the necessary legislation by the Federal Government to provide these services, the Government of Manitoba was asked to increase pensions to the aged, the blind and the disabled, by ten dollars per month.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The delegation commended the Government for certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1948, but enumerated several other features that were considered "necessary to maintain decent living standards for persons who may come under the Act." These features were: (a) one hundred per cent compensation; (b) blanket coverage of all occupational diseases, or diseases attributable to the nature of the employment; (c) compensation to be paid from the date of injury or disability, without a waiting period; (d) placing the supervision of industrial accident prevention measures under the Compensation Board; (e) upward revision of pensions paid to disabled persons, and widows' and children's allowances paid under the Act; (f) provision for revision of the Act at least every two years.

Labour Relations Act

While approving, in the main, the action of the Legislative Assembly in 1948, in "implementing practically all of the proposed Dominion Act," the delegation pointed out "some features" in the Labour Relations Act which they believed were "detrimental to its fair administration."

Clauses in the Act, that it was claimed, should be deleted, included: (1) Clause 6 of section 9 which forbids the certification of municipal police unions, if they are in any way associated with provincial, national, or international trade unions; (2) Clause 2, section 21, which states that "no member of a municipal police force shall strike." It was suggested that Section 55 of the Act should be amended or deleted. This clause exempts from the provisions of the Act the provincial government and its employees, including all government boards, commissions, agencies, etc., and their employees.

Other amendments suggested in the Act would (a) permit a member of the Legislative Assembly, while acting as a member of a Conciliation Board, to accept reimbursement from the Government for expenses incurred in connection with his

duties on the Board, without disqualifying him as a member of the Assembly; (b) require extra-provincial companies to appoint representatives residing in the province who would have authority to bargain collectively and to conclude collective agreements that would be binding on such companies; (c) assure that there will be "no loss of seniority or service rights owing to a legitimate strike or lockout;" (d) require the Manitoba Labour Relations Board to proceed with prosecutions to which it had given its consent under the Act; (e) prohibit employers to change rates of wages pending renewal or revision of collective agreements, without the consent by, or on behalf of the employees affected.

Housing

It was urged that the federal, provincial and municipal governments co-operate in a nation-wide low-rental home building program, financed by national credit and that the strictest control possible be maintained on rents.

Income Tax

The provincial government was asked to urge upon the Federal Government to raise the minimum exemption on personal income taxes to \$1,200 for single persons, and to \$2,400 for married persons, and that the exemptions for each dependent be set at \$400.

Holidays with Pay

The delegation requested that legislation be provided to extend annual holidays with pay to two weeks and that the stamp credit system be expanded to include all workers in the province.

Other Legislative Proposals

Among other recommendations, the delegation asked (1) that the schedules of the Minimum Wage Act be amended immediately to raise the minimum wage to 65 cents per hour in the southern portion of the province and 15 per cent more in areas north of the 53rd parallel; (2) that, regardless of sex, the principle of equal pay for equal work should apply; (3) that the provincial government take over and control all automotive insurance in the province; (4) that operators of motor vehicles be required to undergo examinations annually to prove their efficiency, before operating licences are granted to them; (5) that definite regulations be set up to prevent overcrowding of buses; (6) that rigid

control of the natural resources of the province, particularly the forests, be maintained by the provincial government; (7) that the federal government be urged to grant subsidies on basic food commodities and enforce a reduction in consumer prices; (8) that a 100 per cent excess profits tax be imposed and a Federal Price Control Board be set up to review applications for

price increases; (9) that labour be given representation on "Boards dealing with matters which affect all people of the province;" (10) that the compulsory school attendance age be raised to 16 years for the present, with the prospect of raising it to 18 years in the near future; (11) that more effective supervision be provided for commercial trade schools.

Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour (TLC)

Accompanied by a large delegation of union members, the Executive of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour (TLC) made its annual presentation of legislative proposals to Premier Maurice Duplessis and members of his Cabinet on December 15, 1948.

The delegation was headed by President J. E. Beaudoin; Secretary-Treasurer M. E. Francq; Vice-Presidents J. B. Arseneault, René Michaud and Phil Cutler; and Regional Vice-Presidents R. M. Bennett, Harry Bell and René Fournier.

Before proceeding with the presentation of legislative proposals, the delegation, in its brief, drew attention to "the battle of ideologies," which, it was asserted, "cannot be won, either by legislative decree or by vocal opposition alone." In order to defeat Communism and other "isms" it was necessary also to "strive to eliminate those conditions that breed discontent; we must provide equal justice under the law. . . ."

Labour Legislation Reviewed

Referring specifically to the Labour Relations Act, the brief pointed out that it had been "a great disappointment to the workers of Quebec" mainly because of the manner in which it was administered and the interpretation placed on certain sections by the Labour Relations Board.

It was claimed that the Act was designed to guarantee the workers' right to organize and to promote industrial peace. But the Board had "failed to provide equal justice under the law. Employers, who have flagrantly violated the law and discharged workers for union activity, have not been prosecuted," it was asserted. On the other hand, "the Board has been very harsh in its treatment of labour unions; it has refused and even revoked certifications at the slightest pretext, often at the request of an employer."

New Labour Code

The brief expressed the Federation's gratification that a new Labour Code was

to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly at its next session. It was suggested that the following provisions should be included: (1) a clear definition of what constitutes "company unions;" safeguards against their certification as collective bargaining agencies and their automatic dissolution on proof that they are not *bona fide* unions; (2) compulsory re-employment of workers discharged for union activity and the payment of wages for time lost; (3) protection of unions from injunctions and legal procedures taken by employers as a form of reprisal; (4) assurance that when a vote is taken by the Labour Relations Board to determine a bargaining agent, only those employees designated by the Union as a proper bargaining unit and approved by the Board, should have the right to vote; (5) a guarantee that the threat of lock-outs, moving or closing of plants, and industrial espionage shall be considered forbidden practices; (6) responsibility and authority for prosecuting violations of the Code to be vested in the Board and that penalties be imposed without fear or favour, on employers as well as unions; (7) nothing to be placed in the Code that shall prevent the insertion in a collective agreement of a provision requiring, as a condition of employment, membership in a specified trade union, or granting preference of employment to members of a specified trade union; (8) that the administration of the proposed new Labour Code be composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives, under the Chairmanship of a government representative. The Federation felt that it should have the right to recommend a representative on this Board.

The Government was commended for speeding up arbitration procedure, but the Federation asked that the procedure be strengthened by appointing to the conciliation service better men at better pay.

Bargaining with Crown Employees

The delegation took the position that the Government and its agencies should bargain collectively with their organized employees. Premier Duplessis interposed to claim that there was a wide difference between employees of a private company and employees of the Crown in the matter of trade union membership. The welfare of the public was at stake in the latter cases. Crown employees should be responsible to the public and should not be members of an organization affiliated with other labour bodies, he said.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were requested: (1) establishment throughout Canada of a uniform rate of compensation, based on 100 per cent of the wages of the injured worker; (2) that the Act be made applicable to all trades and services for all accidents attributable to the nature of the employment; (3) that compensation be paid from the date of injury or disability, without any waiting period; (4) that supervision of accident prevention measures be placed under the Workmen's Compensation Board and the necessary personnel provided to make the supervision effective; (5) that blanket coverage be given all occupational diseases or diseases attributable to the nature of employment.

The delegation considered that more effective measures to prevent silicosis should be adopted and that particular care should be provided for victims of the disease. It was felt too, that the Compensation Board should exercise every care before accepting a medical report that claimed that hernia contracted by a worker did not result from the injured workman's occupation. Objection was taken to the Board's practice of reducing compensation as soon as wounds were healed and before the injured workman was able to resume his regular work. It was urged that Appeal Boards should be provided for workmen who felt that the decisions of the Board in their cases were unjust.

Prevention of Accidents

It was pointed out that organized labour was alarmed at the increase in the number of industrial accidents in Quebec. In the opinion of the delegation the Government should "legislate a definite program for accident prevention" and, in the meantime, the law should be more stringently enforced.

Minimum Wage Act

It was urged that the ordinances of the Minimum Wage Board do not provide minimum wage rates that conform to the ever-increasing cost of living. Consequently, it was held that the Board should be instructed to amend its ordinances to provide a minimum wage rate of 65 cents an hour.

Abolition of Zones

The deputation asked the Government to eliminate "economic zones" in the province of Quebec, as they considered them an injustice to the workers.

Vacations with Pay

An extension of the Vacations with Pay Ordinance was requested to provide for two weeks' vacation with pay for every employee having completed one year's continuous service. In addition, it was recommended that in all collective labour agreements concerning workers in the building trades, employers be required to keep accurate records of the time worked, including overtime, and to establish a vacation credit, for each employee, of four per cent of his earnings at the end of each working day or week; this vacation credit to be paid entirely by the employer, over and above the regular scale of wages. It was suggested that the credits be recorded by a system of stamps which would be redeemable by the employee in any chartered bank from July 1 to December 31 in each year.

Old Age Pensions

The delegation proposed that pensions be paid to all male persons at the age of 60, that the wives of such pensioners become pensionable at the same time and that all other female persons become pensionable at the age of 55 years.

It was also proposed (1) that the only residential qualification required be 15 years in Canada; (2) that no deductions be made on account of other income; (3) that present pensions be increased to \$60 a month, plus cost-of-living bonus; (4) that the same pension be paid to blind persons at age 18; (5) that all totally disabled persons be brought under the pension scheme.

Lord's Day Act

The Government was urgently requested to enforce the Lord's Day Act and to put a stop to abuses of the Act by many employers who force their employees to work on the Lord's Day for no other reason than to make larger profits.

Other Recommendations

Other matters covered by the brief included: (1) amendments of the Pipe Mechanic's Act; (2) the passage of a security code for elevators; (3) the adoption of legislation to provide safety conditions in moving picture theatres; (4) the raising of

the cost of competency cards issued by Parity Committees; (5) amendments to the Civil Code to hold employers responsible for the tools of their employees; (6) better safety regulations governing scaffolding; and (7) specialized schools for backward children.

Saskatchewan Executive Committee (TLC)

The Saskatchewan Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented a series of legislative proposals to Premier Douglas and members of his Cabinet on December 21, 1948.

The brief was presented by J. R. Griffiths, Executive Chairman, who, at the outset of the presentation commended the Government for legislation beneficial to the workers of Saskatchewan, which had been enacted during its term of office. In particular, changes effected in the Trade Union Act and the inauguration of a more generally applicable health service were approved.

Workmen's Compensation Act

It was recommended that the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended to provide (1) that compensation payments commence from the day after the injury occurs and be paid on the full earnings of the worker; (2) that the jurisdiction of factory inspection be placed under the Compensation Board and that adequate inspection service be provided; (3) that steps be taken to inform all workers of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) that the words "accident" and "industrial diseases," as used in the Act, be replaced by the words "injury" and "occupational diseases and hazards," respectively; (5) that complete coverage be provided for all workers in Saskatchewan and that the Compensation Board be given wide discretionary powers in regard to injuries not covered by the Act, particularly as applied to any new industrial or occupational disease which might develop; (6) that stipulated sums be paid for the loss of limbs, eyes, etc; (7) that reference to "final payment" in the Compensation Board's accounting system be deleted; (8) that in the case of workers such as truck drivers, etc., compensation coverage be provided for the full time such workers are engaged in their employer's business; (9) that it be made mandatory for grain elevator companies that have not modern dust collection or prevention systems in their elevators, to instal them immediately and that specific

safety standards be established and safety precautions prescribed and enforced in projects involving the demolition of buildings or kindred undertakings; (10) that compensation payable to widows and orphans and pensions for disabilities and injuries be increased.

Orders of Minimum Wage Board

Emphasis was again placed on the need for the abolition of "split shifts" by the Minimum Wage Board and that until such time as this can be carried out, it was recommended "that the spread where eight hours shall be worked will be not more than ten hours."

It was further recommended that the Public Holiday clause in all Orders of the Board be made applicable to all workers, and that employees should not be charged for breakages and replacements.

Fair Wage Act

The Executive suggested that without prejudice to its recommendations with respect to Orders of the Minimum Wage Board, the Government should consider the enactment of a Fair Wage Act, to supersede the existing Minimum Wage Board Orders with the following provisions: (1) fair wages in industry and trade; (2) authority to set fair wages after consideration of all representations; (3) an administrative board composed of an equal number of employers and employees.

Apprenticeship Act

It was the opinion of the Executive that the existing administration of the Apprenticeship Act was inadequate. It was requested that the Apprenticeship Board be made up of equal representation of employers and employees, the latter to be journeymen in the respective trades, nominated by established trade unions. It was suggested too, that the trade unions should nominate members to the Examining Boards and review all applications for certificates of qualification. Further, it was held that the Director of Apprenticeship should be

a duly qualified tradesman, approved by the Provincial Executive of the TLC and should be paid for his services an amount "commensurate with the position held."

Trade Union Act

Several amendments to the Trade Union Act were suggested, some of which involved merely a re-wording of certain clauses. Among the changes requested were: (1) prohibiting the employment of legal counsel by either of the parties in collective bargaining negotiations, as well as in cases brought before the Labour Relations Board, unless both parties give their consent thereto; (2) restricting the definition of "employee" in subsection 5 of section 2 of the Act to "a person employed to do skilled or unskilled manual, or clerical or technical work. . . ."; (3) to make sure that the sale, lease or transfer of a business shall not change collective agreements that are in force and that "all proceedings (between the management and labour) shall continue as if there had been no change made. . . ."; (4) requesting that the Crown in the right of the Government of Saskatchewan, be not excluded as an employer within the full meaning and provisions of the Act. It was claimed that the TLC had demonstrated its right to continue to bargain collectively with the Crown.

Hours of Work Act

Exemptions already granted under the Hours of Work Act were criticized and the request was made that all workers in Saskatchewan be immediately included under the provisions of the Act. Specifically mentioned were milk delivery salesmen, hospital lay employees and fire fighters not covered by the three-platoon system.

Previous requests for the establishment of a 40-hour week were reiterated.

Holidays with Pay Act

Legislation was asked for to require that holiday pay shall be computed on basic weekly earnings, irrespective of any time

lost through sickness or injury; also that the stamp system be adopted for recording holiday compensation.

Other Recommendations

The brief also requested:—

(1) that civic elections be held earlier than December in each year and that civic employees be not barred from running for any elective office;

(2) that janitors, caretakers, elevator operators and employees of charitable, religious and fraternal organizations be brought under the One Day's Rest in Seven Act;

(3) that the "so-called Education tax be removed;"

(4) that the payment of all fees under the Hospital Act be made by payroll deductions;

(5) that the Hospital Act "provide for full coverage;"

(6) that disabled pensioners receiving less than \$60 per month be relieved of the payment of hospital fees for themselves and their families;

(7) that anaesthetics and X-ray treatments be provided "free to all out-patients and patients in hospitals and nursing homes;"

(8) that Government Departments and Crown Corporations should purchase goods and engage services *only* from firms or individual business establishments having collective bargaining agreements with *bona fide* trade unions;

(9) that tipping in beer parlours be not included as illegal under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act;

(10) that more free scholarships be provided for promising students, who lack sufficient means to continue their studies;

(11) that "all efforts be used to initiate a contributory scheme (for old age pensions) free from the means' test;

(12) that equal representation be accorded labour on all boards and commissions, specifically on the Penitentiary Commission and the Milk Board.

RECRUITING OF FARM LABOUR URGED AS FUNCTION OF FARM LABOUR SERVICE

At the annual Conference of Dominion-Provincial farm labour officials in December, it was recommended that the Federal and Provincial Governments designate the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Committees as the authority to be responsible for the securing and placement of agricultural workers. This, and a further recommendation that the immigration of agricultural workers be on the basis of family groups, sufficient to meet the requirements of farmers who can provide adequate housing, were among the more significant decisions of the Conference.

The Sixth Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference was held in the Board Room of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, on December 9 and 10, 1948. Mr. W. W. Dawson, Director, Immigration and Farm Labour Division of the Federal Department of Labour, presided.

The following officials and official observers attended the Conference:—

Provincial Directors of Farm Labour:

W. R. Shaw (Deputy Minister of Agriculture), Prince Edward Island; S. E. Lewis, Nova Scotia; E. M. Taylor, New Brunswick; Alex J. Rioux, Quebec; R. S. Duncan, Ontario; H. R. Richardson, Manitoba; E. E. Brockelbank, Saskatchewan; R. M. Putnam, Alberta; W. MacGillivray, British Columbia.

Employment Advisers: H. R. Hare (Primary Industries), National Employment Service, Ottawa; D. W. Hay (Agriculture), Maritime Region, NES; Armand Theriault (Primary Industries), Quebec Region, NES; W. Davison (Agriculture), Ontario Region, NES; J. F. Kristjansson (Primary Industries), Prairie Region, NES; F. C. Hitchcock (Primary Industries), Saskatchewan; M. M. Gibson (Primary Industries), Alberta; J. E. Wood (Primary Industries), British Columbia, NES.

Selby Parsons (Agriculture), Newfoundland; D. W. Fessenden and L. J. Bresnahan, United States Employment Service.

Federal Department of Labour: W. W. Dawson, Supervisor, Immigration and Farm Placements; A. D. MacDonald, Secretary, Immigration and Farm Placements; G. V. Haythorne, Research and Statistics Branch.

Other Department of Labour officials who attended one or more sessions of the Conference:—

Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister; M. M. Maclean and R. Ranger, Assistants to the Deputy Minister; C. A. L. Murchison, Unemployment Insurance Commission; W. K. Rutherford, Director of Employment Service, NES; G. H. McGee, Immigration and Farm Placements Division.

Others in attendance were:—

Hon. A. C. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture, New Brunswick; R. O. Westley and Quentin R. Bates, United States Embassy, Ottawa; J. A. Paul, General Superintendent, Farms Division, Veterans' Land Act, Ottawa; J. F. Booth, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; G. C. Retson, Department of Agriculture, Nova Scotia; Alex. Maclaren, Director of Farm Service Force, Ontario; N. W. Harrison, Department of Agriculture, Ontario; E. G. Minielly, Manitoba Sugar Company and J. Ostrowski, K. Klimaszewski and S. Sznuk of the Polish Combatants Association.

Among the items on the agenda were the following: (1) reception of reports presented by the Provincial Directors of Farm Labour with reference to the international and inter-provincial movements of farm labour during 1948; (2) the continuation of the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Program; (3) prospective demand for farm labour in 1949, including interprovincial, international and seasonal requirements; (4) potential sources of labour supply (a) displaced persons; (b) Polish veterans; (c) immigrants from Great Britain and Holland.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Dawson reviewed the activities of the Farm Labour organization during 1948 and stated that so far as he knew "there had been no loss of crops in Canada that could be attributed to a shortage of workers." The country "had moved from a period of war emergencies into a normal period, and we should plan accordingly," he said.

Address by Mr. A. MacNamara

In a brief address, Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, welcomed the provincial representatives and the official observers from Newfoundland and the United States. He referred to the fine spirit of co-operation that had hitherto been shown in carrying on the placement of farm workers both on the interprovincial and international levels. He pointed out that approximately 10,000 additional workers had been placed on Canadian farms late in 1947 and in 1948. Inasmuch as there was a tendency of workers to move to urban communities, it would be necessary to make replacements. He thought that the level of employment on farms in 1949 would be about the same as in 1948 and that shortages could be made up by immigration from Great Britain and other European countries.

Mr. MacNamara suggested that a questionnaire be sent to all farmers in Canada asking them to report (1) the number of workers they would require in 1949; (2) are they willing to employ married workers; (3) have they housing accommodation for (a) single workers; (b) married couples for 12 months of the year; (4) do they require domestic workers. Such information, he felt, was needed in order to determine the classes and the numbers of immigrants to be admitted, as well as the most suitable times for admitting them. He expressed satisfaction with the results so far obtained from the farm placements of displaced persons. Almost all of these had kept their covenants to remain on farms for a definite probationary period, and employers, as well as the Government, were pleased with their conduct. Referring to inter-provincial transfers of workers he asked the provincial representatives to state their opinions as to the advisability of continuing the program and to offer suggestions that might improve it.

Comments by Mr. Murchison

Mr. C. A. L. Murchison, a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, praised the co-operation that had been attained between the provincial authorities

and the local offices of the National Employment Service in the placement of farm workers. He noted approvingly the progress that had been made in the reception of immigrants. The present method of helping them to "feel that they are a part of Canada as soon as they arrive," was, in his opinion, a great advance over the one-time way of letting them fend for themselves from the moment of their arrival in Canada.

Report by Hon. A. C. Taylor

Hon. A. C. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, made a verbal report on the Agricultural Production Conference which had been held in Ottawa two days before. He pointed out that "some agricultural commodities were being produced in surplus, and it might be necessary to curtail their production." He expressed "some concern over the fact that costs of production were still increasing" and that while the income of farmers had been high, "the future of farmers would be difficult unless the present levels of production costs and income were kept in proper relationship."

Reports of Provincial Directors

Prince Edward Island: Keen demand for industrial workers in central Canada was said to be attracting many farm workers from Prince Edward Island and even exerting a strong pull on European immigrants, including Polish veterans. The greater number of Island farmers required single men and few had adequate housing facilities for married men. As a result, the farm labour situation there "is fraught with uncertainty" and farmers find it "difficult to plan an aggressive program of production."

During 1948, the main movement of farm labour was in connection with the harvesting of the potato crop and to a lesser extent to help harvest hay and grain earlier in the season. About 1,000 men were brought in from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for this work and, for the most part, gave "commendable service." The services rendered by the Regional and Local offices of NES in meeting these emergency demands were "highly commended."

The workers from displaced persons' camps and the Polish War veterans who were employed on Prince Edward Island farms were found to be industrious, but many of them were unsuited and untrained for farm work. This was true also of girls from the DP camps who were employed as home helpers. A number had already left

for other parts of Canada and others were planning to go as soon as they could complete the necessary arrangements. The report urged that immigrants selected for farm work "should be made from areas where experience and thinking is directed more intimately toward the soil and agriculture."

The immigrants from the Netherlands were reported to be giving "excellent satisfaction." A number of these had decided to settle in the province.

Nova Scotia: As the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley was small in 1948, the farm labour problem was "relatively simple as compared with previous years." Fewer than 200 men were brought into the province for this work. Other necessary farm help was obtained locally.

Approximately 125 of the 150 Polish veterans who had been placed on Nova Scotia farms remained at farm employment. However, "a considerable number have left for other work" after completing their two-year contract to work on farms. A number of single persons from DP camps as well as Dutch immigrants—married men with families were placed on Nova Scotia farms. It was found that married men "were more satisfactory than single men in that they usually wish to stay in one place, rather than move around." However, "comparatively few farmers have the required extra living accommodation."

It was reported to be the intention of the provincial "Department of Agriculture to assist all desirable immigrant families to become established on farms of their own in the Province just as soon as they can accumulate some capital of their own and satisfy our Committee that they will make desirable Canadian citizens."

There is still a very keen demand for farm domestic help in Nova Scotia. However, farmers were reported to be of the opinion that a minimum wage of \$35 a month plus board and lodging was too high and should be lowered to \$25 a month. This, it was claimed, was sufficient, especially for girls who had little knowledge of the English language and Canadian customs.

New Brunswick: The farm labour supply in New Brunswick during 1948 was reported to be more abundant than for several years. A seasonal demand for haymaking exceeded the supply for a time. About 1,000 workers were sent to assist with the potato harvest in Maine. It was asserted that wage rates were, in general, too high and, as a result, farm operations "have been adjusted downwards by many farmers."

Polish veterans lived up to their contracts, but it was expected that a considerable number would move to other industries. Only about 25 displaced persons were employed in the province, but it was anticipated that they too would seek employment in industry "before they really acquire agricultural usefulness in this country." About 18 Dutch immigrants were placed on farms under a one-year contract, approximately one-third of whom "have gone to their group settlements in other parts of Canada."

Quebec: Over 5,000 workers were placed on Quebec farms by employment offices in 1948. Placements were divided almost evenly between market gardens and special production farms on the one hand and dairy and general farms on the other.

Some 520 harvesters, about half of them from urban centres, were recruited through NES offices in Quebec to assist with the harvests on the Prairies.

More than 6,000 workers were granted exit permits to assist with the potato harvest in Maine. However, some 1,300 of these did not cross the border.

Nearly 500 Polish veterans were employed on Quebec farms during 1948 and proved to be very satisfactory workers. It was expected that about 50 per cent of these will remain on farms after the completion of their two-year contracts. Many of these, having accumulated between \$1,000 and \$2,000, are planning to buy or rent farms in the province.

Owing to the lack of farming experience the displaced persons who were given farm employment in Quebec were not quite the equal of the Polish veterans, but were reported "to be of about equal value" to those recruited by the Employment Offices. Small numbers of DP married couples and domestic helpers were placed during the year.

Ontario: Movement of farm labourers from the Prairies for short-term employment in Ontario was small in 1948. Of the 2,500 asked for, only 920 reached Ontario. However, most of them gave "satisfactory accounts of themselves and there were few misfits or drifters." Some 200 men were brought from the Maritimes to assist with the harvest in Eastern Ontario. Between August 20 and September 9, 1,505 men were sent from Ontario to assist with the harvest on the Prairies.

Up to the end of November, 1,459 displaced persons were placed on Ontario farms during the year. It was stated that "on the whole these immigrants have

rendered a useful service and the majority of farmers are well satisfied." A total of 138 girls from DP camps were placed on Ontario farms as domestic helpers. The homes to which these were assigned, as well as the girls themselves, were carefully selected and welfare work was undertaken through the Women's Institute Branch and the Home Economics Service of the Ontario Government.

Approximately 1,400 skilled tobacco workers were brought in from the United States and the flue-cured tobacco crop was harvested without loss.

About four per cent of the first 7,000 air immigrants from Britain were placed on farms. Many British immigrants were reported to be desirous of purchasing farms, but were prevented from doing so for the time being, owing to the restrictions in the transfer of funds.

Nearly 4,000 Dutch immigrants arrived in Ontario between April and September, 1948. Farmers were "most anxious to secure farm workers from Holland," but housing difficulties presented a big problem in the cases of immigrants having large families.

During November, 1,200 Polish war veterans in Ontario completed their two-year contracts. It was estimated that about 30 per cent of these will remain in agricultural employment. Some of these will eventually operate farms of their own. However, the loss to agriculture of the remaining 70 per cent is expected to create a demand for replacements in the Spring of 1949.

A total of 17 applications were received in Ontario from the United States for combines. Only three outfits went across the border to assist with the harvest.

Farm Service Force camps continued the Farm Commando Work originated during the war. It was organized either on a Farm Labour Co-operative, or on a Private Camp basis. In all, 22 camps were established for girls and 13 for boys in 1948. A total of 1,192 girls and 640 boys were housed in these camps during the fruit picking season. The National Council of the YWCA had, it was stated, rendered fine service in the administration of these camps.

Manitoba: Spring flood conditions and the influx of Polish veterans resulted in a reduced turnover of farm labour in Manitoba during the early part of the summer of 1948. Dutch farmers, supplemented by displaced persons were brought in to assist with the sugar beet crop. Most of the immigrants from Britain to western Canada proceeded to Alberta and British Columbia,

but those that remained in Manitoba proved to be efficient farm workers.

Only 100 men were available to be sent to Ontario to meet the demand for harvest help there. On the other hand, some 700 eastern harvesters helped with Manitoba harvests, later in the season. The province's quota for combine equipment to help with harvests in the United States was 91. The date of crossing the border was a month later than usual, owing to the short crop in the Southern States. This shortened the season and the financial returns were not as satisfactory as in 1947. About 900 potato pickers, limited to women and youths, were recruited to assist with the potato harvest in North Dakota.

Wages were higher than in 1947—\$90 to \$100 per month being offered prior to harvest, with day wages of seven dollars to nine dollars per day when threshing became general.

Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan's contribution to farm labour shortages outside the province in 1948 was 250 berry-pickers to British Columbia; 451 workers to assist with the fodder crops in Ontario; 226 combine outfits with a total complement of 700 men to help with harvesting in the Western States; 300 workers to aid in "blocking and thinning" the sugar beet crop in Montana in the spring, and 350 workers for fall harvesting.

The estimated requirements for workers from Eastern Canada to harvest the crops of the province was 700. A total of 629 was received and, in spite of brief local shortages of workers, the crop was harvested without loss. For the first time since the start of the war all farm placements in the province were made by NES offices, and temporary harvest labour offices were not set up.

Of the 428 Polish veterans assigned to Saskatchewan, a late survey showed that 357 were still in agricultural employment. Five had already established themselves on farms. Up to the end of November, 1948, the Province received from DP camps, 12 married couples, 77 single male workers and 117 domestic helpers. The majority of these seemed anxious to establish themselves in agriculture. In addition, approximately 40 Dutch families came to the Province.

Alberta: It was stated that "the bulk of the 780 Polish veterans received (by Alberta) in November, 1946, and in May, 1947, were still in agriculture." However, it was expected that "a considerable number of these men plan to leave agriculture at

the termination of their two-year agreements," but it was considered possible that some of them would return when they had saved enough money to purchase farms.

A group of 557 displaced persons, some of them with dependents, were employed on sugar-beet farms for a portion of the season and gave a good account of themselves. Another group of 110 single and nine married couples were assigned to general farm work throughout the Province and they too proved to be good workers. In addition, 123 girls were placed as domestic helpers on farms. Some difficulty was encountered in inducing them to accept farm employment, as they seemed anxious to be given work in the cities.

Only 32 British immigrants were placed in agricultural employment in Alberta during the year. Many more could have been placed had they been available.

A total of 960 harvesters were brought from Eastern Canada to assist in harvesting the Alberta grain crops. At the outset, wages of five dollars to seven dollars per day were paid, but soon advanced to seven and eight dollars per day.

Owing to conditions in the United States, there was a decreased demand for combines and crews to assist in harvesting operations. Exit permits were granted to 104 outfits from Alberta as compared with 160 in 1947.

British Columbia: Unusual climatic and flood conditions in British Columbia during the spring and summer of 1948 greatly modified the placement of farm labour. Flood conditions in the Fraser valley ruined hundreds of acres of small fruit farms. It had been anticipated that this disaster would release sufficient workers to harvest such crops growing on higher ground. This assumption proved to be wrong and it was necessary to bring in some 450 women and girls from the Prairie Provinces to assist in fruit picking and processing. In addition, recruits were obtained from nearby urban centres. At one time, over 700 workers were sent daily by busses and trucks from New Westminster and returned to their homes in the evening.

Some areas in the lower mainland suffered from excessive rains during the season and considerable quantities of fruits were lost as a result. Bad weather conditions hindered harvesting operations in some of the grain and potato growing areas, and reduced the apple crop considerably. As a result, farm labour problems were correspondingly abnormal.

Many of the Polish veterans who had been assigned to British Columbia were reported to have made "excellent progress." It was expected that 60 per cent of them would remain in farm or ranch work.

During the year "a considerable number" of Dutch immigrants, both married and single, were established in the Province. A small number of men from DP camps were admitted, but proved unsuitable for farm work and were placed in other lines of employment. Women from DP camps were found positions as farm domestic helpers and in most cases, have given satisfactory service.

The Director of Agricultural Development and Extension for the Province stated that "a definite policy on immigration must be developed by the Provincial Government in co-operation with either the Department of Labour in Ottawa, or the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources." It was felt that the problem of bringing immigrants from Britain and continental Europe for agricultural settlement and employment should be channelled through one such single organization.

Dominion-Provincial Agreements

Raising the question of the renewal of the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Agreements, the Chairman stated that it "could only be based on a request from the provinces for their continuation." He stated that "the Department of Labour and the Dominion Government were ready to continue the program indefinitely," and "they believed it should be continued on a more definite basis." He pointed out that there was no assurance that emergency farm labour requirements in future could be met from such sources as displaced persons' camps and Polish veterans, and declared that "a proper approach to the long-term problem could be made only if there was some assurance of continuity of the arrangement."

It was finally decided unanimously that the agreements should be continued for at least another year, and that the question of long-term agreements should be submitted to the several Provincial governments for their consideration.

Farm Labour—Demand and Supply

The chairman stated that there were indications that about 50 per cent of the Polish veteran farm workers now in Canada would give up farm work as soon as their two-year contracts had expired. There was, however, some assurance that a number of

those who had left farm work would return to it. In any case, he felt that "there would still be a substantial net loss." If, as was anticipated, employment remained at a high level during 1949, there would be a shifting of workers from farms to industry. Thus, it was important to determine prospective demand for farm workers in 1949, the chairman stated.

Newfoundland, Source of Supply:

During the discussion that followed, Mr. Selby Parsons, who represented Newfoundland, stated that "at the present moment, there might be as many as 2,000 men (in Newfoundland) who might be interested in farm work in Canada." With regard to girls for domestic work, Mr. Parsons said that if wages were satisfactory, "perhaps 500 to 1,000 girls might be found for Canada." However, as there were few farms in Newfoundland, many of these men and girls, while probably good workers, were inexperienced in farm work.

Transportation Cost Shared: Concerning the movement of workers from Eastern Canada to assist with the harvests on the Prairies, and vice versa, it was pointed out that costs of transportation were shared by the Dominion and the receiving province.

Trans-Border Movement: Representatives from the United States Employment Service, Messrs. Fessenden and Bresnahan, referred to difficulties that had occurred in the trans-border movement of workers from Canada in 1948, but hoped that these could be corrected and thus facilitate the transfer of Canadians to assist in potato and grain harvesting in 1949. Mr. Bresnahan asserted that the Canadian potato workers in Maine brought back to Canada earnings of \$1,100,000 in United States funds in 1948.

The discussion on the international exchange of workers included tobacco workers from the United States to Ontario; sugar beet workers to Montana; pea-viners to Maine; potato pickers to Maine and North Dakota; combines and crews to the Western States and maple sugar workers to the northeastern States. In most respects the administrative machinery was considered to be satisfactory and it was decided to continue it.

Revision of Border Regulations: Representatives of both countries met as a sub-committee of the Conference and revised the regulations with respect to the movement of potato workers from Canada to Maine. The revisions, which were subsequently approved by the Conference, stipulated: (1) that the NES provide a senior supervisor and a representative at all U.S.

points of entry for potato workers; (2) that the U.S. officials inform Canadian officials as early as possible their minimum requirements, so as to facilitate recruitment of workers; (3) that American employers provide adequate transportation for workers from border points to places of employment; (4) that American employers establish a fund to provide housing and food for Canadians who were properly recruited, but were not immediately taken to places of employment; (5) that American Employment Service officials would contact the employer groups as to the advisability of providing State liability insurance for Canadian workers in transit; (6) that deductions made by American employers from bond-covered Canadian workers in 1948, be returned to the workers; (7) that NES assume responsibility for non-recruited Canadian workers; (8) that recruitment would, if possible, be restricted to males from rural areas, except where females were members of a family group; (9) that a meeting of Canadian officials, Maine employment officers and USES representatives be held early in the Spring of 1949 to determine the maximum number of workers to be allowed through each port daily, etc.

Immigration: It was agreed that the Dutch workers who were brought to Canada last year were satisfactory, but there was considerable criticism of the methods of handling these workers. The following resolution was approved:—

Whereas all the provinces of Canada have entered into agreements with the Dominion Department of Labour to provide people for agriculture from all possible sources both in and outside of Canada, and

Whereas under these agreements some provinces are accepting and placing Polish veterans and displaced persons on farms and in farm homes, and

Whereas it is to the interest of all concerned and essential to the provinces involved that the number of agricultural workers brought to the provinces from abroad be determined and limited to the number that can be properly absorbed, and

Whereas agricultural workers and immigrants are being brought to Canada and placed on farms in the provinces by a number of agencies which do not provide the provinces with particulars of the applications received from farmers nor the workers who arrive, which leads to certain confusion and even duplication,

Now therefore be it resolved that this Conference urge the Federal and the Provincial Governments to designate the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Service as the authority to be responsible for the securing and placement of agricultural workers, to the end that confusion and duplication may be removed and all such workers placed in satisfactory employment leading to their becoming desirable citizens the sooner.

The discussion concerning the admission of more displaced persons indicated that more family groups, rather than single persons, should be admitted, provided adequate housing facilities on farms could be assured. It was decided to send a letter to Canadian farmers asking them to state their labour requirements for 1949.

It was revealed that the Federal Department of Labour had an office in London, England, and that it might be possible to clear orders there for special types of workers from Great Britain.

It was decided to ask Department of Labour officials in England to report on the availability of suitable Polish veterans for farm employment in Canada.

Land Settlement Plans

The land settlement program set up in Nova Scotia for Polish veterans already in Canada was outlined to the Conference. It provides for loans up to two-thirds of the purchase price of land and fifty per cent of the purchase price of stock and equipment at three and one-half per cent in-

terest; loans to be paid on the amortization plan over a period of 25 years.

The chairman stated that the Veterans' Land Act Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs had agreed to co-operate with the Department of Labour and the provincial governments in assisting in the settlement of Polish veterans who were able to qualify under the regulations.

Following a lengthy discussion, the Conference decided not to attempt any estimate of farm labour requirements for 1949 until the provincial officials had completed studies in their respective regions. It was agreed that the results of these studies would be communicated to the Department of Labour at Ottawa, as the centralizing agency.

The Conference was in agreement that efforts should be made "to obtain greater stabilization of farm labour." Better housing and better working conditions were held to be important contributing factors in achieving this end, and it was asserted that the Dominion and Provincial governments should do everything possible "to bring this matter to the attention of agricultural associates and farmers generally."

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN INDIA

Considerable progress has been made in India recently in regard to labour legislation. Compulsory union recognition, improved conciliation procedures, the establishment of an employment service, social insurance, minimum wages, and better factories and mines standards have all been provided for. An interesting aspect of the Government's approach to labour matters is its use of tripartite machinery such as is employed by the International Labour Organization.

Legislative proposals of the Government of India, including a five-year program of legislation, as considered by the Eighth Labour Conference of India in 1947, and the constitutional powers of the Central and Provincial Legislatures in relation to labour were described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1947 (p. 1688).

Considerable progress was made in 1947 and 1948 in carrying out the Government's program of labour legislation. A summary of recent developments is given below.

Among the more important measures passed in 1947 were the Acts relating to the investigation and settlement of indus-

trial disputes—the Industrial Disputes Act and the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act.

The Industrial Disputes Act, which came into force on April 1, 1947, contains certain significant modifications of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, which were found necessary in the light of experience gained during the war years. In addition to Boards of Conciliation and Courts of Inquiry, provision is made for the setting up of Works Committees and Industrial Tribunals. Works Committees, which are to be equally representative of employers and workers, are to be established in industrial establishments

employing 100 or more workers. The Act makes conciliation compulsory in all disputes in public utility services and optional in other cases. The Government has power to refer any dispute to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and to enforce its award for a period not exceeding one year. Strikes and lockouts are prohibited during conciliation and adjudication proceedings. Conciliation machinery under this Act is being built up gradually.

Although previously the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provided for the registration of trade unions, it placed no obligation on the employer to recognize any registered trade union. By the amending Act, it is now made obligatory on employers to recognize representative unions of their employees by order of a labour court, provided specified conditions are satisfied. It defines certain acts as unfair practices on the part of recognized unions and of employers, and prescribes penalties for these Acts.

The Government of India is implementing the Industrial Truce resolution which was adopted at the Industries Conference in New Delhi in December, 1947, at which management, labour and Government were represented. The resolution called upon labour and management to maintain industrial peace and to avert strikes, lockouts and slowing down of production for a period of three years. Tripartite central, regional and unit committees are being set up to give effect to the resolution.

An Employment Service has been set up, consisting of a network of employment exchanges where records of workers are maintained. In building up this service an effort has been made to adopt the technique of the United States and the United Kingdom. To carry on its work and secure the right man for the job, the Employment Service will undertake technical and vocational training of workers.

A Minimum Wages Act, the first step towards wage regulation, was passed by the Indian Parliament on February 9, 1948. The Factories and Mines Act were revised to bring them into line with similar measures in more highly developed industrial countries. Provision was made for canteens, holidays with pay, and in mines for pithead baths. Welfare schemes have been promoted in certain industries, such as coal and mica.

From January 15, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, which ensures regular payment of all remuneration to workers was extended to cover workers in coal mines.

Also enacted in 1948 was the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act

which provides for the registration of dock workers so as to remove the evils of casual employment, and for the regulation of their wages, hours and other working conditions.

The Government is also turning its attention to the agricultural worker. After consultation with the Provincial Governments, a questionnaire has been prepared, and the International Labour Office has been asked to undertake a special study of the conditions of agricultural labour. The new Minimum Wages Act provides for wage regulation in agriculture.

In order to improve the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining with respect to plantation labour, a tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantations has been set up. A wage census has been taken and a health survey made, which will serve as a basis for further progress. The Government of Madras extended the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to plantations with effect from April, 1947.

In the field of social security, the Employees' State Insurance Act received the assent of the Governor General on April 19, 1948. It is the first measure of its kind in Asia. The Act applies only to factory workers and provides for the establishment of a system of compulsory insurance against sickness, maternity and accidents. The Act is, in effect, a "pilot measure", intended to test what can be done and it is hoped that other classes of workers can be brought within its scope.

With a view to promoting the welfare and raising the standard of living of coal-miners, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act was passed in 1947. It provides for the establishment of a Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund by the levy of an excise duty on all coal and coke despatched from collieries in India. An advisory committee to administer the Fund has been set up. Welfare activities for which the Fund is constituted include housing, provision of medical facilities, maternal and child welfare, public health, water supply, sanitation, canteens and education.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, provides for the introduction of a compulsory Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme for persons employed in coal mines. The Act is the outcome of recommendations of a Board of Conciliation which was appointed by the Government of India in February, 1947, to promote a settlement of industrial disputes in collieries in the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

The Provident Fund Scheme, the first of its kind to be instituted in India, will ensure provision for old age for about 250,000 coal miners. The scheme applies to all colliery workers who are under 55 and whose basic monthly salary is not over 300 rupees. Each worker will contribute roughly one anna per rupee of his basic wage and the employer an equal amount. A worker will be entitled to get back the full sum to his credit when he retires after the age of 55. Payment in case of invalidity or death is provided for. There will be a central fund for all collieries. In order to meet the cost of administering the scheme, provision has been made for the levy of an administrative charge payable by employers. Contributions will be collected through a stamp system.

A Coal Mines Bonus Scheme framed under the above Act has been made applicable to all coal mines in West Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces, Berar and Orissa. The scheme prescribes a period of attendance as a condition for qualifying for a bonus which every employee in a coal mine in the above areas is entitled to receive. The amount of bonus payable to different categories of workers is set out. The amount payable for any period or quarter after June 30, 1948, will be one-third of basic earnings for such period.

The Government is contemplating a large-scale housing scheme to provide a million homes throughout the country. In the case of coal miners, a scheme for the construction of 50,000 houses in about five years has already been undertaken.

The Minister of Labour in a speech made at New Delhi on March 18, 1948, concerning the Government's labour policy and program of labour legislation stated:—

Our rate of progress has not pleased everybody. . . . Much remains to be done as will be clear from the five-year program which was prepared in 1946-47. . . . We are prepared to consider any practical steps for the betterment of the worker. We are pinning our faith in the tripartite machinery in India and the tripartite machinery of the ILO to achieve our objective.

A more detailed summary of some of the legislation noted above follows:—

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act which received the assent of the Governor General on March 15, 1948, provides for the fixing of minimum rates of wages for workers in a number of scheduled employments including agriculture in all the Provinces of India. The Act requires the Central or the Provincial Government, as appropriate, to fix within two years minimum rates of wages

for workers in carpet-making or shawl-weaving, rice or flour milling, tobacco manufacture, plantations, oil mills, road construction, building, stone breaking, mica mining, public motor transport, tanneries, leather manufacture and employment under any local authority, unless, in respect of any scheduled employment, less than 1,000 persons are employed in the entire province. Minimum rates for agricultural workers are to be fixed within three years. Other classes of employment may be added to those now covered. At least once every five years, the appropriate Government is obliged to review the rates fixed and revise them, if necessary.

The appropriate Government may fix time rates, piece rates, guaranteed rates and overtime rates. Different rates may be fixed for (a) different scheduled employments; (b) different classes of work in the same employment; (c) adults, adolescents, children and apprentices; (d) different localities. In regard to any employment for which minimum rates have been fixed under the Act, the appropriate Government may also prescribe the number of hours constituting a normal work-day, and provide for a weekly rest-day and for the payment for work on a rest-day at a rate not less than the overtime rate.

Before initial minima are set, the appropriate Government is required to appoint a committee and, where necessary, regional subcommittees, to inquire into wages, or to publish its proposals for the information of persons likely to be affected, and take their views into consideration. Unless otherwise provided, minimum rates are to come into force three months after notification in the official gazette. Before revision of rates, the appropriate Government is to be advised by as many advisory committees and subcommittees as it considers necessary to inquire into prevailing conditions.

Each Provincial Government is to appoint an Advisory Board to act in a general advisory capacity and to co-ordinate the work of committees appointed in connection with the fixing and revision of minimum rates. Further, a Central Advisory Board is to be appointed by the Central Government to advise the Central and Provincial Governments and to co-ordinate the work of Provincial Advisory Boards.

Committees and Advisory Boards are to be equally representative of employers and workers in the scheduled employments and are also to include independent members not exceeding one-third of the total membership. In each case, one of the independent members is to be appointed chairman.

For the local administration of the Act, inspectors with specified powers of entry and examination are to be appointed. Payment of wages below the minimum rate is punishable with a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or with a fine which may amount to 500 rupees, or with both. Employers who fail to maintain records and registers, as required by the Act, are liable to a fine which may extend to 500 rupees.

Factories

Speaking in the Dominion Parliament on the main changes made by the Factories Act, 1948, which consolidates and amends the Factories Act, 1934, the Minister of Labour stated:—

We have tried to implement as many of the provisions of the ILO Code of Industrial Hygiene as are practicable under Indian conditions. The provisions relating to periodical medical examination of young persons and the submission of plans of factory buildings are also from ILO Conventions. We have also freely drawn upon the British Factories Act, 1937, one of the most comprehensive pieces of legislation on this subject.

The Act which was passed on August 28, 1948, and will come into force on April 1, 1949, extends to all the Provinces of the Dominion and to States acceding to the Centre in respect of labour legislation.

The revision represents a complete overhauling of the Act, particularly as regards health, safety and welfare of workers, and a widening of its scope so that the number of workplaces covered is likely to be trebled. The distinction between "seasonal" and "non-seasonal" factories is removed so that basic provisions will be applicable to all factories whether such factory works for a part of a year or a whole year. The new Act raises the minimum age for employment from 12 to 14 years and reduces the working hours of young persons under 15 from 5 to 4½ in a day, and the Provincial Governments are empowered to prescribe a higher minimum age for employment in hazardous undertakings. In order to establish uniform standards in all the provinces, minimum requirements regarding health, safety and welfare are now clearly prescribed in the Act and the responsibility for observance laid on the occupier of the factory. Formerly, the Act was very general in character and certain precautions were either left to the rule-making powers of the Provincial Governments or carried out at the instance of the Inspector, resulting in varying standards in different factories and in different parts of the country.

As regards the extended scope of the Act, "factory" is now defined to include all estab-

lishments employing 10 or more workers where power is used, and 20 or more workers in other cases. Formerly, the Act applied only to establishments using power and employing 20 or more persons. Provision is made for Provincial Governments to extend health, safety and welfare provisions to any premises where a manufacturing process is carried on, with or without the aid of power, irrespective of the number employed, except where the work is done by the worker solely with the aid of his family.

A system of licensing and registering existing factories has been introduced. Another new provision stipulates that before a new factory is constructed or alterations made to an existing one, plans and specifications should be approved by the factory inspectorate. In case of new factories, a minimum standard of 500 cubic feet of space per worker is required.

As regards hours of work, the new Act fixes a maximum for adult workers, male and female, of 48 a week and nine a day, and provides that the work-periods of adult workers, including rest-periods, must not spread over more than 10½ hours. Previous maxima in "seasonal" factories of 50 and 10 hours, respectively, with a maximum duration of employment in a day of 11½ hours, are now removed. No extension beyond the daily limit of nine hours is permitted for women workers. Provincial Governments may not permit the total number of hours worked in any one day to exceed 10, nor the total amount of overtime worked to exceed 50 hours in any one quarter. The Act provides for overtime payment at twice the ordinary rate for all hours worked in excess of nine a day or 48 a week.

New sections which, if properly enforced, will result in a uniform higher standard in all factories relate to the guarding of new machinery, hoists and lifts, cranes and other lifting machinery, pressure plant, dangerous fumes, explosive or inflammable gases, ventilation, temperature, drinking water, washing facilities, lunch and rest rooms, sanitation, toilet accommodation, and storing and drying clothing. The obligation relating to the guarding of machinery is imposed not only on the factory owner but on the manufacturer and his selling agents.

Provision is made for seats so that in every factory where workers are obliged to stand while working they may rest whenever they get an opportunity. Where workers can work efficiently in a sitting position, seats must be provided.

Embodied in the Act is a 1947 amendment providing for the setting up of canteens. Provincial Governments are

empowered to require employers with more than 250 workers to set up and maintain an adequate canteen for the use of the workers, and where 500 or more workers are employed, the factory owner may be required to appoint a suitable welfare officer. The new Act also requires the provision of a *crèche* in all factories in which more than 50 women are normally employed.

The number of holidays with pay granted to factory workers has been increased from 10 days per year, or if a child 14 days, to one day's holiday for every 20 days of work performed during the previous 12 months, if an adult, subject to a minimum of 10 days, and one day for every 15 days of work in the case of a child under 15, subject to a minimum of 14 days.

Provision is made for medical examination of young persons not merely before initial employment but every year up to the age of 18. Workers in certain dangerous trades are to be medically examined periodically.

New provisions require factory owners and medical doctors to report diseases treated and accidents causing death or serious injury. Certifying surgeons are authorized to exercise medical supervision in any factory where a disease has occurred or is suspected. Power is also given to take for analysis samples of any substance used in the manufacturing process if its use is contrary to the Act or is likely to lead to injury or disease.

Penalty clauses now provide for imprisonment up to three months for a first offence and six months for subsequent offences, as well as for fines for contravention of the Act.

Provincial Governments are given power to exempt certain categories of factories from the Act. It is stated that this provision was included with a view to allowing the Provincial Governments time to set up the proper machinery for inspection and because of the difficulty in obtaining technical personnel for the inspectorate.

Social Insurance

The Employees' State Insurance Act, certain sections of which came into force in all the Provinces of India on September 1, 1948, will provide benefits in the form of periodical payments to insured persons for sickness, maternity and disablement resulting from employment injury, periodical benefits to dependants in fatal accidents, and medical treatment. The grant of medical benefits may be extended to the families of insured persons at the discretion

of the appropriate Government. The scheme applies to all factories, other than seasonal, which normally employ 20 or more persons. All factory employees whose remuneration does not exceed 400 rupees a month are to be liable for insurance. It is hoped that the scheme will cover over two million workers initially and that its scope may be extended later.

The scheme is to be financed from contributions levied on insured persons and their employers. Workers' contributions are to be deducted by employers from wages. Workers whose average wage is less than 1 rupee a day are exempt from contributions.

Insured workers are classified in eight groups according to the amount of their average daily wage, with Group 1 comprising workers earning less than 1 rupee and Group 8 those earning 8 rupees or more. Workers' weekly contributions range from 2 annas in Group 2 to 1 rupee 4 annas in Group 8; and employers' contributions from 7 annas in Groups 1 and 2 to 2 rupees 8 annas in Group 8.

The rates for sickness, disablement and dependants' benefit are assessed on the basis of an assumed average daily wage varying from 14 annas for insured persons in Group 1 to 10 rupees for those in Group 8, and the rates vary proportionately with the sum of the assumed average daily wages in a prescribed period and the number of weeks during which the insured person was available for employment or during which contributions were paid.

For sickness and maternity benefit, the contribution period consists of 26 consecutive weeks or six consecutive months, during which time weekly contributions are payable for at least two-thirds of the number of weeks that the insured person was available for employment, subject to a minimum of 12 contributions. In return for such contributions, the worker is entitled to benefits in a subsequent period of six months known as the benefit period. Sickness benefit is payable for not more than eight weeks in a year. Disablement and dependants' benefits at weekly rates prescribed in the Act are payable in lieu of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Disablement benefits are payable, while disability lasts or for life in the case of permanent disablement, and in fatal cases a widow or other dependants may receive a proportion of the full rate of benefit for life or until re-marriage. Proportionate benefits are also payable for children under 15 years, or 18 if the child continues its education.

To qualify for maternity benefit, insured women must fulfil contribution conditions

similar to those prescribed for sickness benefit, and must have paid at least one contribution between the 35th and 40th week before the week in which confinement took place. Maternity benefit is payable at the rate of 12 annas a day during a period of 12 weeks of which not more than six may precede the confinement.

Provincial Governments are expected to contribute about one-third of the cost of providing medical treatment. The Central Government will pay two-thirds of administrative expenses of the scheme for the first five years.

To administer the Act, an Employees' State Insurance Corporation of 31 members was set up by the Central Government on October 1, 1948. It includes the Minister of Labour in the Central Government as

Chairman, the Minister of Health in the Central Government as Vice-chairman, officials of the Central Government, and representatives of Provincial Governments, employers' and workers' organizations and the medical profession. The Central Government is empowered to appoint a number of officers of the Corporation, including a Director-General of Employees' State Insurance, an Insurance Commissioner and a Medical Commissioner. A Director-General of Employees' State Insurance has already been appointed.

The Corporation may promote measures for the improvement of the health and welfare of insured persons and for the rehabilitation and re-employment of the disabled or injured.

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

January was featured by the settlement of a lengthy dispute affecting pilots employed by Trans-Canada Air Lines and the continuance of harmonious relations in industry generally.

Introduction

Labour relations in the industrial field coming under the jurisdiction of the federal Department of Labour continued to be harmonious throughout the month of January, 1949.

* * *

Considerable interest attached to the settlement, reported at the end of the month, of a long-standing dispute between Trans-Canada Air Lines and the Canadian Air Line Pilots' Association. The dispute was first brought to the attention of the Minister of Labour in mid-November, 1947, and a Conciliation Officer was appointed at that time. There were five issues then in dispute, the most contentious of which was a demand by the Association for an increase of 20 per cent in the salaries of all captains and first officers, which was enlarged on December 22, 1947, to a demand for a 30 per cent increase because of further increases in the cost of living. The counter-proposal of the Company included an offer of an increase of \$30 per

month for captains but none for First Officers.

A compromise suggested by the Conciliation Officer was accepted by the Pilots' Association but rejected by Trans-Canada Air Lines, and on January 16, 1948, the Minister of Labour established a Conciliation Board under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Justice J. E. Adamson, of Winnipeg, which investigated the dispute and reported on August 4, 1948 (L.G., Oct., 1948, p. 1104). The majority report of the Conciliation Board recommended acceptance of the Company's offer of an increase of \$30 per month for all Captains; an additional \$100 per month for Captains operating four-engine "North Star" aircraft; and the creation of a new classification of "Reserve Captain", comprising a group of senior First Officers, to receive \$400 per month, or \$30 above the top of the existing salary range for First Officers. The recommendations of the Conciliation Board were acceptable to Trans-Canada Air Lines but were

rejected by the Pilots' Association. Further negotiations then took place from time to time.

Full details of the terms of settlement of the dispute were not available when the LABOUR GAZETTE went to press, but it was reported in brief that they included an increase of \$30 per month for Captains of D.C. 3 aircraft, increases of \$30 per month for First Officers, including those in trans-Atlantic service, and the payment of a differential of \$100 per month to Captains of D.C. 4 aircraft over and above the salaries of D.C. 3 Captains. Previously, the salary scale for Captains operating D.C. 3 aircraft ranged from a starting rate of \$420 per month up to \$720 per month after thirty months' service (with \$50 per month additional for mountain operations) while First Officers of such aircraft received from \$270 per month up to \$370 per month after twelve months' service.

* * *

Among proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, the most noteworthy case was the granting of an application for certification made by the Federation of Telephone Workers of British Columbia in respect of all plant, traffic and clerical employees of the British Columbia Telephone Company. Some 3,600 workers were covered in the bargaining unit, which excluded persons employed in a managerial, confidential or professional capacity. Earlier, the Canada Labour Relations Board had satisfied itself that it had jurisdiction over the operations of the Company in view of the fact that it had been declared by Parliament to be a work for the general advantage of Canada.

* * *

During the month the Conciliation Board under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of Vancouver, resumed hearings in Montreal in connection with the

dispute between the Canadian Seamen's Union and various shipowners operating deepsea dry cargo vessels on the East and West Coasts (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1413, *et seq.*). The same Conciliation Board was scheduled to proceed with hearings in the dispute between Canadian National Steamships and Canadian Pacific Steamships and the Canadian Seamen's Union, as representing unlicensed personnel employed on the companies' passenger vessels operating from East Coast ports (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 173).

Conciliation Proceedings Under the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003

The following is the final statement of all conciliation proceedings under the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, covering the period March 20, 1944 to August 31, 1948. During this period, it will be recalled, the Dominion authorities and the majority of the provincial authorities, entered into arrangements whereby the Dominion Minister of Labour provided conciliation services at the request of the provincial Ministers of Labour.

It will also be recalled that the wartime Regulations were revoked except as to matters pending on the coming into force of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act on September 1 of last year.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Disputes submitted to Conciliation proceedings | 524 |
| Settled by Conciliation Officers. 231 | |
| Settled by Conciliation Boards. 186 | |

Total 417

| | |
|---|-----|
| Disputes not adjusted by conciliation procedures, or which were referred back to provincial authorities who resumed jurisdiction in April and May, 1947 | 107 |
| Strikes taking place following reports of Conciliation Boards..... | 12 |

The following statement concerns the scope and administration of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and under the Conciliation and Labour Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board under the former Act.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until succeeded by the wartime Regulations in 1944.

Proceedings begun under the wartime Regulations are continued in so far as the services involved in such proceedings are authorized under the new Act. Likewise, decisions, orders and certifications given by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the new Act.

The Act applies to industries within Dominion jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations, and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Addi-

tionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions, for the consideration of complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and of applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements, and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Conciliation services are also provided by the Industrial Relations Branch under the

provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. This statute empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour. From time to time, as required, a third article under this section will cover Conciliation Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Fredericton. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta; an officer stationed in Winnipeg covers the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; two officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; two officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec and the officer resident in Fredericton, represents the Department in the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during the month of January. During the month, the Board received five applications for certification, held three hearings, issued three certificates designating bargaining agents, ordered a representation vote, rejected four applications for certification and allowed the withdrawal of three applications.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for a unit of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, comprising clerical employees in the General Office, Angus Shops Stores, Montreal, P.Q., in the occupational classifications of clerk, stenographer, typist and office boy. The chief clerk and the assistant chief clerk were excluded from the bargaining unit.

2. Federation of Telephone Workers of British Columbia for a unit of some 3,600 employees of the British Columbia Telephone Company, comprising various occupational classifications. Employees in the managerial, professional, confidential and

supervisory categories were excluded from the bargaining unit.

3. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers' of America, Local 119, for a unit of employees of the Biggar Brothers Freight Lines, Winnipeg, Man., comprising freight line drivers.

Representation Vote Ordered

Canadian Seamen's Union and Maritime Towing and Salvage Limited, Halifax, N.S. (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1411). Following an investigation of the application and a public hearing, the Board ordered a representation vote among the unlicensed personnel aboard the vessels *Banscot*, *Bansturdy*, *Bansun*, *Bansaga*, *Banswift*, *Banstar*, *Banspray II* and *Foundation Wallace* of the Maritime Towing and Salvage Limited, Halifax, N.S. (Returning Officer: H. R. Pettigrove.)

Applications for Certification Rejected

1. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union (Local 106, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,

Warehousemen and Helpers' of America) and Maislin Brothers, Montreal, P.Q. (L.G., Oct., 1948, p. 1103). Following an investigation of the application, a public hearing and a representation vote, the Board rejected the application for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees affected.

2. United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union (TLC) and Western Whaling Corporation, Vancouver, B.C. (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1411). Following an investigation of the application, the Board rejected the application for the reason that the personnel affected were no longer employed at the date of the application.

3. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers' Union and General Truck Drivers' Union (Locals 106 and 938, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America) and Taggart Service Limited, Ottawa, Ontario (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 45). Following an investigation of the application, dated November 5, 1948, and a public hearing, the Board rejected the application.

4. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees and National Harbours Board, Quebec, P.Q. (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 172). Following an investigation of the application and a public hearing the Board rejected the application. Reasons for Judgment will be issued at a later date.

Applications for Certification Withdrawn

1. Montreal Harbour Staff Employees' Association and National Harbours Board, Montreal, P.Q., (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1411). On the request of the President of the Association, the application was withdrawn.

2. Association of Marine Employees of Canadian Dredge and Dock Company Limited, and Canadian Dredge & Dock Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario (L.G.,

Feb., 1949, p. 172. On the request of the Chairman of the Association, the application was withdrawn.

3. Canadian Seamen's Union and Foundation Maritime Limited, Halifax, N.S., and Moran Towing and Transportation Company, New York, N.Y. (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 172). On the request of the Vice-President of the Union, the application was withdrawn.

Applications for Certification Received During the Month of January, 1949

1. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers for employees of McArthur & Son Transport Limited, Brandon, Manitoba. (Investigating Officer: R. H. Hooper.)

2. Marine Checkers & Weighers' Association (Local 506, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union) for freight checkers discharging and/or loading from dock and shed to ships operated by Union Steamships Limited, Vancouver, B.C. (Investigating Officer: G. R. Currie.)

3. Catholic Union of Garage Employees of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, Inc., for garage employees of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, Inc., Quebec, P.Q. (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

4. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers' Union and General Truck Drivers' Union (Locals 106 and 938, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America), for chauffeurs, chauffeurs' helpers, dockmen and mechanics employed by Taggarts Service, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

5. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Local 927, for garage employees of Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, Inc., Quebec, P.Q. (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Appointment of Conciliation Officer

On January 22, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed G. R. Currie, Vancouver, B.C., a Conciliation Officer under Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between S. H. Rich, of Vancouver, a coal contractor for the Canadian Pacific Railway

Company, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees (AFL-TLC).

Agreement Facilitated by Conciliation Officer

On January 7, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a report from R. H. Hooper, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between

Northwest Airlines, Inc., and the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL-TLC), representing transportation agents employed by the Company at Edmonton, Alta. (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 51.)

Conciliation Board Appointed

On January 19, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, Quebec, P.Q., and employees in its Tramways and Autobus Division who are represented by the National Catholic Brotherhood of Transport Employees of Quebec, Inc. (CCCL). The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of Liguori Pepin, Conciliation Officer (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 172). Constitution of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month.

Conciliation Board Reports Received

On January 25, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed

to deal with a dispute between the Temiscouata Railway Company and its employees who are represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees & Other Transport Workers (CCL) (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 52). The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

On January 25, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Temiscouata Railway Company and its employees who are represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 173). The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

Settlement Following Board Procedure

During January, advice was received that matters in dispute between Trans-Canada Air Lines and its employees who are represented by the Canadian Airline Pilots' Association had been settled as a result of further negotiations following receipt by the parties of the report of the Conciliation Board which dealt with the dispute (L.G., Oct., 1948, pp. 1104-1121).

REPORT OF BOARD in dispute between

**Temiscouata Railway Company,
and**

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (CCL).

The Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.
Sir,

Pursuant to its appointment your Board convened at Ottawa for organization purposes on December 8, 1948, and held conferences with representatives of the parties on December 9 and 10.

The Employees were represented by Mr. Frank H. Gillespie, General Chairman, and the Company by Mr. Charles A. Stewart, President and Managing Director.

After hearing and considering the representations of the parties as submitted, with their consent the Board adjourned to meet again in Ottawa on January 11, 1949, in order that there might be compiled certain data requested by the Board, including approximate figures covering the financial results of the Company's operations for the year 1948.

The Board again conferred with representatives of the parties on January 11 and

On January 25, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Temiscouata Railway Company and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (CCL) (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 52). The Board was composed of J. H. Stitt, Ottawa, Chairman, George Hodge, Montreal, member representing the employer viewpoint, and A. Andras, Ottawa, member representing the employee viewpoint.

The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

12 and heard their further representations. At this time there were submitted on behalf of the Company, statements covering the data requested by the Board as mentioned together with other additional

information. These statements may be of interest and service to you in your consideration of the Board's report, and they are attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

Following conclusion of hearing on January 12 the Board decided, again with the consent of the parties, that it should defer the preparation and submission of its report in this case until it had heard the submissions in the matter of a dispute between the Company and its train service classes of employees with which the same Board had been appointed to deal, arrangements being made for the hearing in this latter case to be held in Ottawa commencing January 19.

In the present case it was made clear to the Board that the only matter it was called upon to consider was the claim on behalf of the employees for an increase in wage rates of 20 cents per hour.

It was immediately made evident that excellent relationships existed between the Company and its employees as shown by the following extracts from the submission made on behalf of the employees:—

The relationship between the Management of the Temiscouata and the Brotherhood has always been a very cordial one.

There has always been a considerable differential between wage rates paid on the Temiscouata and on the Canadian National Railways. During the past few years this differential has widened. On the other hand, the duties performed by similar classes of workers on both Railways are much the same and carry the same degree of responsibility.

The Brotherhood is not asking for a wage increase which would equalize Temiscouata wage rates with those of the CNR. Even if the whole 20-cent increase asked for was granted, the resulting wage rates would still be considerably below the wage rates paid by the CNR.

An increase in wage rates of 17 cents per hour would maintain the same differentials between Temiscouata and Canadian National wage rates as existed immediately preceding the making effective on March 1, 1948, of an increase of 17 cents per hour for practically all classes of employees of the principal Canadian Railways.

The representative of the Temiscouata Railway frankly stated to the Board that except for the most unfortunate financial position in which the Company finds itself it could readily reach agreement with the representatives of its employees in respect of their claims for increases in wage rates, but maintained that in view of existing and prospective conditions, it was altogether

impossible to assume any increased operating costs. In support of this position attention was especially drawn to various conditions and facts as indicated and confirmed by the statements submitted to the Board already referred to as Exhibit "A" of this report.

Some of the more important and pertinent features of these statements might be summarized as follows:—

The Capital Structure of the Company, pursuant to Acts of Parliament, was reconstituted in 1904 and 1907, and is now represented by Consolidated Mortgage Income Bonds, carrying voting power, in the amount of \$2,856,335. It was stated to the Board that the authorized Bond Issue included an amount to cover unpaid interest at 1907. The maturity date of the Bonds is July 1, 1950. It is further stated that by the Act authorizing issue of Bonds all profits and earnings of the Railway as ascertained at the close of each financial year, after payment of current and running expenses and other sums properly chargeable to revenue and making all necessary provisions for repairs and renewals shall be from time to time applied in or towards payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent for the year, but not any arrears for any than past year. (See Exhibit "A", Page 7.) The Board was informed that the Company's reconstituted Capital Structure as mentioned in effect wiped out the \$1,000,000 Capital Stock.

Over a period of twenty-three years from 1907 to 1930 inclusive the total interest paid on the Company's Bonds amounted to 20½ per cent, or less than an average of 1 per cent per annum, and since 1930 no interest whatever has been paid. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 7 and 21.)

The approximate Income Accounts for 1948 show a deficit of \$218.02 as a result of the year's operations, while the Operating Accounts covering Earnings and Expenses indicate a deficit of \$8,713.11. The Gross Earnings in 1948 were almost a peak record, and although nearly \$70,000 over 1947 the deficit was approximately \$6,000 in excess of the deficit in that year. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 3 and 23.)

For 1948 the estimated value to the Company of the so-called 21 per cent increase in Freight Rates, as authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners, effective April 8, 1948, amounted to \$36,160.05. If the increase had been in effect for the entire year it is estimated the increased revenue would have amounted to \$45,668.40. Notwithstanding increased freight rates the consequent revenues were more than offset by increased working expenses and in the later months of the year by falling off in traffic due to market conditions for forest products which constitute about 80 per cent of the Company's revenue traffic. Because of prevailing conditions the Company is fearful of a continuing decrease in revenues for the immediate future. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 3, 22 and 23.)

It is estimated that to apply an increase of 20 cents per hour in wage rates to the Company's employees represented in the present case would cost \$52,285.56 per annum, while if the same increase were to be applied to all classes of the Company's employees the cost would amount to \$78,896.40. (See Exhibit "A", Page 12.)

The ratio of payroll costs to revenues is higher on the Temiscouata than on the Canadian National, the figures for the year 1947 being 60 per cent and 54.5 per cent respectively.

Increases in wage rates have been granted on the Temiscouata Railway since 1939, although not equal to those made effective on the principal Canadian Railways during the same period. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 13 and 14.)

Due to the difficulties with which the Company has had to contend the Railway property has not been maintained in a condition to be desired, and this is evidently becoming a cause for some anxiety having regard for safe operations. In 1944 after a survey of conditions by an "outside railway engineer" it was estimated that to overtake deferred maintenance would cost approximately \$760,000. It was stated to the Board that under existing conditions the cost would probably be in the vicinity of \$1,000,000. To meet this condition there is available in Operating Reserves an amount of only approximately \$140,000. The Bondholders authorized the setting aside of Net Revenues over a period of years for these Operating Reserves notwithstanding the provisions of the Act as already mentioned in respect of the payment of interest on Bonds. (See Exhibit "A", Page 11.) It was stated to the Board that the funds available as Operating Reserves would already have been expended for necessary maintenance work if suitable labour were available at wage rates the Company could pay; the work will be undertaken as soon as such labour can be secured. (Since the hearing of the case by the Board it has been brought to its attention that during the first two weeks of January, 1949, Operating Revenues of the Company have shown such a sharp decline, which due to market conditions for forest products it is feared will continue, that having regard to this condition it is anticipated Operating Reserves will necessarily have to be drawn upon in substantial amounts even during the first six months of the year, probably approximating \$50,000, to meet essential maintenance and current payroll costs.)

The conditions as shown indicate the seriousness of the problem which the Company is faced in the consideration of demands from their employees for further increases in wage rates, as they also do the difficulties confronting this Board in making any recommendations for the disposition of the matter referred to it.

Conditions similar to those now existing arose in 1945 in respect of an application

on behalf of the same classes of Employees of the Temiscouata Railway now concerned to the National War Labour Board under the provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order then in effect. The Board dealt with the application under its Case No. 2N-799 and in its "Reasons for Decision" under date of May 24, 1945, stated as follows:—

"This is an application by the Brotherhood made on behalf of the employees of the railway not employed in the running trades for an increase of 6 cents per hour over the present rates of pay, retroactive to September 15, 1943, and for two weeks vacation with pay.

"By the decision in Case File N-1300 the railways affected thereby were directed to increase their rates by 6 cents per hour. That decision applied to the running trades of this railway company but not to the classifications covered by this application, which is based on an alleged gross inequality and gross injustice.

"There is no dispute as to the existence of a gross inequality or gross injustice and it is well established. The Company, however, opposes the application for the increase on the ground of its inability to pay. Section 20 (2) of the governing Order, P.C. 9384, sets out the duty of the Board in matters of this sort and is as follows:—

In considering any application to authorize or direct an increase in wage rates under this section, the National Board shall take into account the probable effect of such increase in wage rates on the cost of living and on the cost of production or operation of the business or industry in which the increased rates are to be paid, and shall require any employer who alleges that the proposed increase in wage rates will be beyond his ability to pay without increasing the price of his products or services rendered by him, to present evidence in writing demonstrating the basis of such statements and setting out the amount of the increase in the price of his products or services for authorization of which it will be necessary for him to apply if the proposed increase in wage rates is made. No decision of the National Board under this section shall be construed as imposing an obligation on or implying a commitment on the part of any other agency or government.

"The evidence in our opinion amply demonstrates the inability of the company to pay increased rates. The Brotherhood did not attempt to refute the statements of the company in this regard but urged that the company should seek relief by applying to the proper authority for permission to increase its rates or, alternatively, to apply for a subsidy, which, if granted, might enable the company to pay the proposed increased rates and still remain in business.

"We are of the opinion, that, while a gross inequality or gross injustice has been established, there is also proof of the most positive character that the company is financially unable to pay the increased rates and that it is not the function of the Board to make directions which the company is unable to carry out without the benefit of governmental assistance—the securing of which would be quite uncertain.

"For the reasons above stated, the application for a wage increase will have to be denied.

"With respect to the request for vacations with pay, we are of the opinion that a plan for one week under the terms and conditions of D.B. 17 should be authorized.

"Finding and Direction will issue accordingly."

If it had not been demonstrated that the Company is financially unable to undertake them the Board would not hesitate to recommend that the Employees be granted increases in wage rates at least approximating the claim as submitted, and indeed it has been stated on behalf of the Company that under such conditions wage rates would have been adjusted accordingly without the necessity for any proceedings under the provisions of the "Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act." The Board is of the opinion that it would not serve any purpose for it to recommend increases in wage rates in any amount when it has been so patently shown that funds are not available to meet any such increase.

However, the Board does record its concurrence in the views expressed by the National War Labour Board as mentioned, and its belief that if the continued operation of the Temiscouata Railway is deemed to be necessary as a public service some such action as indicated will be unavoidable. It was stated to the Board that the Railway is a necessary service in the area it serves and that it cannot wholly be replaced by any other means of transport; its principal freight traffic, lumber and other forest products, requires railway facilities for shipping, and in more recent years the Temiscouata Railway has been enabled to render this service only by concessions made to it by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways in constructive mileage allowances on divisions of through freight rates and in car hire charges any further extensions of which cannot reasonably be claimed. The Board does not consider it to be within its functions to determine the means by which any arrangements as indicated for the continued operation of the Railway as a public service can best be developed or to express any opinion in relation thereto.

Considering the possibility of traffic conditions being maintained or even improving, rather than decreasing as contemplated by the Management, as well as the further possibility of increased revenues as a result of the application of the Canadian Railways to the Board of Transport Commissioners for authority to increase freight rates, and pending possible developments towards meeting the conditions of the Company's financial situation as indicated, the Board recommends that the Company and the Employees should enter into an agreement that at least 60 per cent of any net operating revenue of the Company (60% being the latest established ratio of the Company's payrolls to gross revenues) for the year 1949 should be set aside for the benefit of all classes of the Company's employees to be shared by each employee holding employment relationship with the Company at December 31, 1949, on some definitely established basis such as, for instance, *pro rata* in relation to the number of hours or days worked by each during the year. If the parties decide to enter into such an agreement as indicated the Board further recommends that in the determination of any net operating revenues for such purpose, it would be reasonable to provide that any charges for the maintenance of the property beyond some established basis, say per mile of road during 1948 or the average over some period of years up to and including 1948, should be a charge against Operating Reserves.

In conclusion the Board desires to record its appreciation of the evident good will existing between the Management and the Employees. This is the more remarkable having regard to the difficult financial conditions under which the Company is operating together with the fact that the Employees are being paid at such lower rates than those prevailing on the principal Canadian railways.

The Board recognizes the moral justification for the contention of the Employees, that, at the very least, the differentials which have hitherto prevailed between them and like classes of service on other Canadian railways should not be increased.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JAMES H. STITT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. ANDRAS,
Member.

(Sgd.) G. HODGE,
Member.

REPORT OF BOARD in dispute between

**Temiscouata Railway Company
and**

**Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of
Railroad Trainmen.**

The Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.
SIR,

Pursuant to its appointment, and in accordance with mutual arrangement to meet the convenience of the parties, your Board convened at Ottawa on January 19, 1949, for organization purposes, and proceeded immediately with the hearing of the case.

The Employees were represented by:

Mr. W. G. Graham, Vice-President,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen
& Enginemen.

Mr. J. J. Hendrick, Vice-President,
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Mr. U. W. Carpenter, Assistant Grand
Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Loco-
motive Engineers.

The Company was represented by Mr.
Charles A. Stewart, President and
Managing Director.

The representations of the parties were made at one sitting of the Board, the representatives of the Employees stating it was not their desire to submit any rebuttal statement. The Company's submission included copies of statements covering data requested by the Board in another similar case of dispute between the Company and other classes of employees with which it had been appointed to deal. Copies of these statements are attached to this report as Exhibit "A".

The claim of the employees in this case is for a revision of their agreement with the Company for the purpose of effecting the following changes therein:—

(1) That effective July 1, 1948, the rates of pay now in effect which include the cost-of-living bonus effective February 15, 1944, the wage increase effective July 16, 1947, which are now considered to be the existing basic rates of pay to be increased in the amount of 35 cents per hour.

(2) That existing differentials, special allowances, arbitraries, and working conditions and rulings be retained and amount of increase requested applied to same, also effective July 1, 1948.

(3) That new rulings be included as to make effective punitive overtime, monthly

On January 25, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Temiscouata Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 173). The Board was composed of J. H. Stitt, Ottawa, Chairman, George Hodge, Montreal, member representing the employer viewpoint, and A. Andras, Ottawa, member representing the employee viewpoint.

The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

guarantee, consist of crew, and 15 days' vacation with pay.

It developed during the hearing that an increase in wage rates of 17 cents per hour, without any change in agreement rules, would maintain the same differentials and comparative working conditions between Temiscouata and Canadian National Railways as existed immediately preceding the making effective on March 1, 1948, of an increase of 17 cents per hour for practically all classes of employees on the principal Canadian Railways.

The representative of the Temiscouata Railway stated to the Board that except for the most unfortunate financial position in which the Company finds itself it could reach agreement with the representatives of the employees in respect of their claim for increases in wage rates, but maintained that in view of existing and prospective conditions it was altogether impossible to assume any increased operating costs. In support of this position, attention was especially drawn to various conditions and facts as indicated and confirmed by the statements submitted to the Board already referred to as Exhibit "A" of this Report.

Some of the more important and pertinent features of these statements might be summarized as follows:—

The Capital Structure of the Company, pursuant to Acts of Parliament, was reconstituted in 1904 and 1907, and is now represented by Consolidated Mortgage Income Bonds, carrying voting power, in the amount

of \$2,856,335. It was stated to the Board that the authorized Bond issue included an amount to cover unpaid interest at 1907. The maturity date of the Bonds is July 1, 1950. It is further stated that by the Act authorizing issue of Bonds all profits and earnings of the Railway as ascertained at the close of each financial year, after payment of current and running expenses and other sums properly chargeable to revenue and making all necessary provisions for repairs and renewals shall be from time to time applied in or towards payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent for the year, but not any arrears for any than past year. (See Exhibit "A", Page 7.) The Board was informed that the Company's reconstituted Capital Structure as mentioned in effect wiped out the \$1,000,000 Capital Stock.

Over a period of twenty-three years from 1907 to 1930 inclusive the total interest paid on the Company's Bonds amounted to 20½ per cent, or less than an average of 1 per cent per annum, and since 1930 no interest whatever has been paid. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 7 and 21.)

The approximate Income Accounts for 1948 show a deficit of \$218.02 as a result of the year's operations, while the Operating Accounts covering Earnings and Expenses indicate a deficit of \$8,713.11. The Gross Earnings of 1948 were almost a peak record, and although nearly \$70,000 over 1947 the deficit was approximately \$6,000 in excess of the deficit in that year. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 3 and 23.)

For 1948 the estimated value to the Company of the so-called 21 per cent increase in Freight Rates, as authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners, effective April 8, 1948, amounted to \$36,160.05. If the increase had been in effect for the entire year it is estimated the increased revenue would have amounted to \$45,668.40. Notwithstanding increased freight rates the consequent revenues were more than offset by increased working expenses and in the later months of the year by falling off in traffic due to market conditions for forest products which constitute about 80 per cent of the Company's revenue traffic. Because of prevailing conditions the Company is fearful of a continuing decrease in revenues for the immediate future. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 3, 22 and 23.)

It is estimated that to apply an increase of 20 cents per hour in wage rates to the Company's employees represented in the present case would cost \$14,548.84 per annum, while if the same increase were to be applied to all classes of the Company's employees the cost would amount to \$78,896.40. (See Exhibit "A", Page 12.) (It was further intimated to the Board that in the present case alone the claims of the employees would represent an increased operating cost of approximately \$39,000 per annum for an average of 20 employees.)

The ratio of payroll costs to revenues is higher on the Temiscouata than on the Canadian National, the figures for the year 1947 being 60 per cent and 54.5 per cent respectively.

Increases in wage rates have been granted on the Temiscouata Railway since 1939, although not equal to those made effective

on the principal Canadian Railways during the same period. (See Exhibit "A", Pages 13 and 14.)

Due to the difficulties with which the Company has had to contend, the Railway property has not been maintained in a condition to be desired, and this is evidently becoming a cause for some anxiety having regard for safe operation. In 1944 after a survey of conditions by an "outside railway engineer" it was estimated that to overtake deferred maintenance it would cost approximately \$760,000. It was stated to the Board that under existing conditions the cost would probably be in the vicinity of \$1,000,000. To meet this condition there is available in Operating Reserves an amount of only approximately \$140,000. The Bondholders authorized the setting aside of Net Revenues over a period of years for these Operating Reserves notwithstanding the provisions of the Act as already mentioned in respect of the payment of interest on Bonds. (See Exhibit "A", Page 11.) It was stated to the Board that the funds available as Operating Reserves would already have been expended for necessary maintenance work if suitable labour were available at wage rates the Company could pay; the work will be undertaken as soon as such labour can be secured. (Since the statements covered by Exhibit "A" were prepared it has been brought to the attention of the Board that during the first two weeks of January, 1949, Operating Revenues of the Company have shown such a sharp decline, which due to market conditions for forest products, it is feared will continue, that having regard to this condition it is anticipated Operating Reserves will necessarily have to be drawn upon in substantial amounts during the first six months of the year, probably approximating \$50,000, to meet essential maintenance and current payroll costs.)

The conditions as shown indicate the seriousness of the problem with which the Company is faced in the consideration of demands from their employees for further increases in wage rates, as they also do the difficulties confronting this Board in making any recommendations for the disposition of the matter referred to it

Conditions similar to those now existing arose in 1945 in respect of an application on behalf of other classes of Employees of the Temiscouata Railway now concerned to the National War Labour Board under the provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order then in effect. The Board dealt with the application under its Case No 2N-799

and in its "Reasons for Decision" under date of May 24, 1945, stated as follows:—

"This is an application by the Brotherhood made on behalf of the employees of the railway not employed in the running trades for an increase of 6 cents per hour over the present rates of pay, retroactive to September 15, 1943, and for two weeks vacation with pay.

"By the decision in Case File N-1300 the railways affected thereby were directed to increase their rates by 6 cents per hour. That decision applied to the running trades of this railway company but not to the classifications covered by this application, which is based on an alleged gross inequality and gross injustice.

"There is no dispute as to the existence of a gross inequality or gross injustice and it is well established. The Company, however, opposes the application for the increase on the ground of its inability to pay. Section 20 (2) of the governing Order, P.C. 9384, sets out the duty of the Board in matters of this sort and is as follows:—

In considering any application to authorize or direct an increase in wage rates under this section, the National Board shall take into account the probable effect of such increase in wage rates on the cost of living and on the cost of production or operation of the business or industry in which the increased rates are to be paid, and shall require any employer who alleges that the proposed increase in wage rates will be beyond his ability to pay without increasing the price of his products or services rendered by him, to present evidence in writing demonstrating the basis of such statements and setting out the amount of the increase in the price of his products or services for authorization of which it will be necessary for him to apply if the proposed increase in wage rates is made. No decision of the National Board under this section shall be construed as imposing an obligation on or implying a commitment on the part of any other agency of government.

"The evidence in our opinion amply demonstrates the inability of the company to pay increased rates. The Brotherhood did not attempt to refute the statements of the company in this regard but urged that the company should seek relief by applying to the proper authority for permission to increase its rates or alternatively, to apply for a subsidy, which, if granted, might enable the company to pay the proposed increased rates and still remain in business.

"We are of the opinion that, while a gross inequality or gross injustice has been established, there is also proof of the most positive character that the company is financially unable to pay the increased rates and that it is not the function of the Board to make directions which the company is unable to carry out without the benefit of governmental assistance—the securing of which would be quite uncertain.

"For the reasons above stated, the application for a wage increase will have to be denied.

"With respect to the request for vacations with pay, we are of the opinion that a plan for one week under the terms and conditions of D.B. 17 should be authorized.

"Finding and Direction will issue accordingly."

If it had not been demonstrated that the Company is financially unable to undertake them the Board would not hesitate to recommend that the employees be granted increases in wage rates at least approximating the claim as submitted, and indeed it has been stated on behalf of the Company that under such conditions wage rates would have been adjusted accordingly without the necessity for any proceedings under the provisions of the "Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act." The Board is of the opinion that it would not serve any purpose for it to recommend increases in wage rates in any amount when it has been so patently shown that funds are not available to meet any such increases.

However, the Board does record its concurrence in the views expressed by the National War Labour Board as mentioned, and its belief that if the continued operation of the Temiscouata Railway is deemed to be necessary as a public service some such action as indicated will be unavoidable. It was stated to the Board that the Railway is a necessary service in the area it serves and that it cannot wholly be replaced by any other means of transport; its principal freight traffic, lumber and other forest products, requires railway facilities for shipping, and in more recent years the Temiscouata Railway has been enabled to render this service only by concessions made to it by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways in constructive mileage allowances on divisions of through freight rates, and in car hire charges, any further extensions of which cannot reasonably be claimed. The Board does not consider it to be within its functions to determine the means by which any arrangements as indicated for the continued operation of the Railway as a public service can best be developed or to express any opinion in relation thereto.

Considering the possibility of traffic conditions being maintained or even improving, rather than decreasing as contemplated by the Management, as well as the further possibility of increased revenues as a result of the application of the Canadian Railways to the Board of Transport Commissioners for authority to increase freight rates, and pending possible developments towards meeting the conditions of the Company's financial situation as indicated, the Board recommends that the Company and the employees should enter into an agreement that at least 60 per cent of any net operating revenue of the Company (60% being the latest established ratio of the Company's payrolls to gross revenues) for

the year 1949 should be set aside for the benefit of all classes of the Company's employees to be shared by each employee holding employment relationship with the Company at December 31, 1949, on some definitely established basis such as, for instance, *pro rata* in relation to the number of hours or days worked by each during the year. If the parties decide to enter into such an agreement, as indicated, the Board further recommends that in the determination of any net operating revenues for such purpose it would be reasonable to provide that any charges for maintenance of the property beyond some established basis, say per mile of road during 1948 or the average over some period of years up to and including 1948, should be a charge against Operating Reserves.

In conclusion the Board desires to record its appreciation of the evident good will existing between the Management and the

employees. This is the more remarkable having regard to the difficult financial conditions under which the Company is operating together with the fact that the employees are being paid at much lower rates than those prevailing on the principal Canadian Railways.

The Board recognizes the moral justification for the contention of the employees, that, at the very least, the differentials which have hitherto prevailed between them and like classes of service on other Canadian Railways should not be increased.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JAMES H. STITT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. ANDRAS,
Member.

(Sgd.) G. HODGE,
Member.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and from the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and schedules under Industrial Standards Acts, etc. are summarized in separate articles following this.

Mining

Metal Mining

STEEP ROCK LAKE, ONT.—STEEP ROCK IRON MINES LTD. AND UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 3466.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1948, to July 31, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., March, 1947, p. 366), with the following changes—*statutory holidays* observed were increased from 5 to 6 in 1947.

Vacation with pay was also changed in 1947, so that an employee receives 8 days after 2 years' service, 10 days after 3 years' service and the maximum of 12 days after 4 years' service instead of after 7 years' service as formerly. *Hourly wage rates* were increased in 1947 and again in 1948. The minimum rates for certain classifications are as follows

Two agreements summarized this month contain modifications of the Rand Formula (L.G., Jan., 1946, p. 123). These agreements are between certain unions and Gainers Limited and De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited. General Steel Wares Limited has an unusual check-off provision in that the compulsory check-off applies to employees who entered the employment of the company prior to November 1, 1939; the employees hired after that date must become and remain union members and for them the check-off is only made on individual authorization.

—labourers 95 cents, laboratory crushermen 96 cents, helpers 98 cents, burners \$1.01, mechanics \$1.03, truck drivers (light), tractor operators \$1.04, electricians \$1.05, pipefitters \$1.08, stationary engineers (fourth class) \$1.10, welders \$1.12, pneumatic drillers, blacksmiths \$1.14, carpenters, truck drivers (heavy) \$1.15, powdermen \$1.16, machinists, riggers, hydraulic miners, linemen \$1.17, scalers, painters, crushermen \$1.19, electricians \$1.21, carpenters, blacksmiths (grade 1) \$1.25, welders \$1.28, mechanics \$1.24 and \$1.29, machinists \$1.32, electricians (grade 1) \$1.38. *Off-shift premiums*: 5 cents per hour extra will be paid employees regularly employed on afternoon or night shifts.

Manufacturing

Tobacco and Liquors

MONTREAL, P.Q.—DISTILLERS CORPORATION LIMITED AND DISTILLERY, RECTIFYING AND WINE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL 64.

Agreement to be in effect from July 6, 1948, to July 6, 1950, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The "wages section" of the agreement may be opened for discussion by either party to the agreement by giving not less than 60 days' notice prior to July 6, 1949. *Union shop*: only members of the union in good standing will be retained by the company. The union shall be the sole judge of the good standing of its members. Any employees hired subsequent to the signing of the agreement shall become members of the union upon completion of probationary period of 90 days.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday where possible. *Overtime*: time and one-half to all hourly-rated employees for work in excess of regular daily hours; double time for work on Sunday or on the day of rest for shift workers (the second day of their 2 days off), and for time worked over a basic day for work performed on 8 specified holidays, which are paid holidays for permanent employees who work the days immediately preceding and following the holiday. *Vacation with pay*: all employees will be granted vacations with pay in accordance with provincial ordinance and additional provisions including 2 weeks vacation to all employees with more than 3 years' service at May 1, with pay equal to 2 per cent of their earnings during previous 12 months for first week and 2 per cent of their earnings for the period over 3 years as payment for the second week of vacation. Employees with 4 or more years' service shall receive 4 per cent of earnings during the previous 12 months. Certified illness of a week or more shall be counted as time worked for the purpose of computing vacation pay for all employees with 5 or more years' continuous service.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes—miscellaneous labour 90 cents at start, 94 cents after 3 months, 99 cents after six months; bottling and laundry women 70, 72 and 76 cents respectively; bottling men 96 cents, \$1.01 and \$1.05 respectively; blenders \$1.24; electricians, steamfitters, welders, bricklayers, millwrights, coppermiths, auto mechanics \$1.47; spray painters, blacksmiths \$1.41; bottling mechanics, painters \$1.36; coopers \$1.24 to \$1.47; stationary engineers (second class) \$1.50; oilers and firemen \$1.28; truck drivers \$1.07; semi-skilled labour \$1.07 to \$1.28.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Rubber and Its Products

TORONTO, ONT.—GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER, LIMITED AND UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 195.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1948, to May 31, 1949, and thereafter subject to notice. There shall be no discrimination, intimidation, restraint or coercion by the company or the union because of membership or non-membership in the union. Such

membership is to be an entirely voluntary act of each individual employee. *Check-off*: the company will make arrangements for the deduction of the initiation fee and regular monthly union dues from the pay of employees who so authorize.

Hours of work: 7½ hours per day Monday through Friday, a 37½-hour week. *Vacation with pay*: 2 weeks to employees with one year's service. An employee engaged after July 1 of previous year will receive 4 per cent of earnings from date of engagement to July 1 of current year (maximum—2 weeks' salary), employees engaged after January 1 of current year receive one week's vacation. Where a holiday, recognized by the company, which is observed on any day from Monday to Friday inclusive, occurs during an employee's vacation period the employee will be entitled to take an additional day's vacation at the discretion of employee's supervisor. An employee who has served one or more years prior to July 1 of current year and whose duties require him to work Saturday mornings—one only Saturday morning, commencing vacation period will be allowed with pay.

Weekly wage rates for grade 1 employees range from \$20 at start to \$22 after 6 months, grade 2 from \$21 at start to \$25 after one year, grade 3 from \$22 at start to \$28 after 2 years, grade 4 from \$24 at start to \$32 after 3 years and so on to grade 13 which range from \$46 at start to \$72 after 8 years' service.

Provision is made for *sick leave* and *leave of absence with pay*, *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Animal Foods

EDMONTON, ALTA.—GAINERS LIMITED AND UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 319.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. Employees who are now or later become members of the union must, as a condition of employment, maintain such membership during the term of the agreement provided that such employees may resign from membership in the union within the 15 days immediately preceding the expiry date of the agreement without their employment being affected thereby. All employees covered by the agreement whether union members or not must contribute such sums to the union as may be assessed by the union on its members according to its constitution for general union purposes and shall not extend to special assessments or increments on assessments which relate to special union benefits in which the non-member employee as such would not participate, or the benefit of which he would not enjoy. It shall not include any entrance fee. New employees will not be subject to compulsory check-off until they have been in the employment of the company for 30 days, unless they become members of the union before that time. The company agrees to deduct from the pay of employees who so authorize the union entrance fee and union dues and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work for calculating overtime shall not exceed 44 for any payroll week and must not exceed: for a 5-day week—9 hours per day for 4 days and 8 hours for one day, Monday through Friday; or for a 6-day

week—8 hours per day Monday through Friday, and 4 hours on Saturday for single and double shifts; or such other schedule as may be agreed upon by the union and the company for continuous shifts and for special cases such as janitors, clean-up men, etc. The company and the union recognize that it may be necessary for employees to work in excess of their regular number of hours due to the nature of the business and for continuous shift operators, such as firemen and engineers to work 48 hours in a week. *Overtime* at time and one-half shall be paid hourly-rated employees for work in excess of 44 hours per week, or for work after 6 p.m. Monday through Friday and after 1 p.m. on Saturday for day shifts (after 5 p.m. on Saturday where triple shifts are scheduled). Double time shall be paid for work on Sundays (except where the work regularly falls on Sunday, in which case the employee receives double time if he works on his day off in lieu of Sunday), and for work on 8 specified holidays which are *paid holidays*. *Guaranteed weekly minimum pay*: if an employee's earnings, excluding only the night premium, do not amount to 37½ hours pay at his job rate, the company shall make up the difference subject to certain stipulated rules. *Rest periods* of 10 minutes each morning and afternoon will be granted provided the shift exceeds 2½ hours. *Vacations with pay* shall be granted employees of one week after one year's employment (275 work days), 2 weeks after 2 years' employment and 3 weeks after 15 years' employment.

Wage rates: the company agrees to pay the same wage increase as the "Big Three Packers", the said increase to be retroactive to the date on which it becomes effective in the "Big Three" plants. A *night premium* of 5 cents per hour shall be paid to all workers for time worked between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Any employee classified by the company as a gang leader shall be paid 5 cents per hour above the highest authorized rate of any employee on his gang.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

TORONTO, ONT.—HINDE AND DAUCH PAPER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD. AND INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 169.

Agreement to be in effect from June 16, 1948, to June 16, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole and exclusive collective bargaining agent for all eligible employees. There shall be no discrimination, intimidation, restraint or coercion because of membership or non-membership in the union. All employees who are members of the union or who later become members shall continue to pay current dues to the union during the life of the agreement if they continue as employees of the company. The company will continue to deduct union dues weekly from the pay of union members during the term of the agreement and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: for paper mills 8 per day, 6 days a week for both day and tour workers; for box factory—9 per day, 5 days a week for both day and night shifts. *Overtime*:

time and one-half for work on Sundays and for work in excess of regular hours during the week (except when a tour worker is working in place of his relief or where special arrangements are agreed to by employees directly affected, the union and the company). Time and one-half will be paid for work on any of 6 specified holidays, 3 of which shall be *paid holidays* for employees working their regular shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday. *Vacation with pay*: one week for employees with one or more years' service with the company; employees with less than 3 months' service receive one week without pay, while employees with 3 to 11 months' service receive one week with pay in proportion to their length of service ranging from 1½ to 5½ days' pay. *Rest periods*: all day shift employees will be allowed a 10-minute rest period each morning and afternoon; all night shift employees will be allowed two 10-minute rest periods a night.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes in mill: machine room—machine tenders \$1.40; back tenders \$1.23; third hands \$1.14; fourth hands \$1.02; fifth hands, broke hustlers, felt checkers, finishers' helpers, spare hands 96 cents, finishers \$1.02, size men \$1.01; beater room—beater furnishers, screens settling system 96 cents; receiving—crane men \$1.01; storage men 96 cents; yard men 94 cents; boiler room—shift engineers, second class \$1.23; stationary engineers, third and fourth class and firemen \$1.12; oilers and boiler room helpers, 96 cents; maintenance—pipe-fitters \$1.02 to \$1.13; millwrights \$1.02 to \$1.24; helpers 97 cents; machinists \$1.02; spray painters \$1.13; carpenters, brush painters \$1.08; blacksmiths, welders, electricians \$1.19. The starting rate for new employees will be 7 cents per hour less than that established as a standard, and shall be continued for a period of 4 weeks continuous employment. If satisfactory and retained, the employee shall be raised to the minimum standard rate for the classification under which he works. In the box factory, wage rates vary from 66 cents to \$1.07 plus piece rates. The starting rate for new employees will be 5 cents per hour less than that established as a standard and shall be continued for a period of 8 weeks' continuous employment. If employee is satisfactory and retained, he will automatically advance to the minimum standard rate for the classification under which he works. New employees, will not be excluded from higher earnings that are possible and general on jobs where the incentive plan is in force.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Metal Products

MONTREAL, P.Q., TORONTO AND LONDON, ONT.—GENERAL STEEL WARES LIMITED AND THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS 1111, 2771, 3368 AND 2847.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, and thereafter save that from June 30, 1949, to May 30, 1949, or in any subsequent year, either party may by notice to the other, terminate any provision, or propose an amendment of, or substitution for, or addition to any provision in the agreement.

Modified union shop: all employees presently members of the union or who later

become members shall remain members of the union during the life of the agreement. All permanent employees hired on or after November 1, 1939, shall become and remain members of the union as a condition of employment for the life of the agreement. *Check-off:* all employees hired prior to November 1, 1939, shall as a condition of continued employment, authorize the company to deduct 50 cents per week from their wages and transmit to the union in consideration of the union acting as the exclusive bargaining agent for the employees. The company agrees to deduct from the pay of any employee who so authorizes the sum of 50 cents per week as union dues and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work and overtime: time and one-half shall be paid for work in excess of the stipulated hours per day or per night and for work on 2 public holidays. Six of the 8 specified holidays will be *paid holidays* for permanent employees who work their regular shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday. *Rest periods* of 10 minutes shall be granted each morning and afternoon to all employees. *Vacation with pay:* one week to employees with one year's seniority, 2 weeks to employees with 5 years' seniority. Employees with less than one year's seniority receive a vacation with pay in proportion to their length of service.

Wage rates: the company agrees that established piece work rates will not be altered, except because of a change in the method of manufacture, the request of the employees, or by mutual consent. The occupational rate of the job on which they are employed shall be paid to temporary employees as soon as they reach a standard of proficiency that entitles them to that rate. The present 6 cents per hour cost-of-living bonus shall be incorporated in hourly rates. The adult male common labour rate shall be established at 90 cents per hour in all plants to be paid from date of employment. *Cost-of-living bonus:* whenever during the life of the agreement, the cost-of-living index last published is 3 full points or more above 154.3 then a cost-of-living bonus of 2 cents per hour for each 3 full points that the index is above 154.3 shall be put into effect with the first pay period commencing after the publication of the index. *Off shift differential:* all employees working on shifts other than the regular day shift shall be paid a bonus of 5 cents per hour above the regular rate.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

TORONTO, ONT.—DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA, LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 112.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. *Union security:* all employees covered by the agreement whether union members or not will have a stated amount of union dues deducted monthly by the company from their pay and remitted to the union. Such deduction does not include initiation fees nor assessments levied by the union. This will also apply to new employees following the completion of their probationary period. This provision will be null and void should there be any strike or other collective action which will stop or interfere with production.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday, for all employees except power house engineers and plant fire protection employees whose hours shall be 8 per day but of 5 days Monday through Sunday. *Overtime:* time and one-half for work performed by an employee in excess of 8 hours in any regular work day or for any work on Saturdays, Sundays and 2 specified holidays. Six additional specified holidays will be *paid holidays* if they fall on a regular work day for employees who work their regularly scheduled shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday. *Rest and wash-up periods:* a rest period of 10 minutes in the first part of each shift will be maintained, also a wash-up or clean-up period of 5 minutes before the lunch period. *Vacation with pay:* all employees with 3 months or more of service with the company shall be entitled to a vacation with pay. Employees with less than 3 years' seniority shall receive one week with pay equivalent to 2 per cent of earnings during the previous year, employees with 3 to 5 years' seniority shall receive one week with pay equivalent to 3 per cent, employees with more than 5 years' service shall receive 2 weeks vacation with pay equivalent to 4 per cent of their earnings during the previous year.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: minimum hiring rate for adult males 85 cents, for males under 18 years of age and females 70 cents. Employees taken on at the minimum hiring rate (labour 85 cents, production 90 cents) shall be given a 5-cent increase at the expiration of their 60-day probationary period. Lead hands shall be paid a bonus of 10 cents per hour while employed as such and charge hands shall receive 20 cents per hour bonus while acting in such capacity. The company shall continue to pay a 3-cents-per-hour bonus on all pay rates as a transportation allowance, such bonus to be included in the hourly rate for the purpose of overtime payment. Metal trades—tool and die workers \$1.05 to \$1.20; machinists, sheetmetal workers, detail bench fitters, pipe benders 90 cents to \$1.20; break press operators, acetylene welders 90 cents to \$1.15; heat treat and process operators, plaster pattern makers and moulders, cable splicers 90 cents to \$1.05; component assemblers 90 cents to \$1.10; riveters 70 to 85 cents; aircraft trades—airframe, engine, service, power plant, hydraulic and instrument mechanics and woodworkers 90 cents to \$1.20; radio mechanics 90 cents to \$1.15; electrical mechanics 90 cents to \$1.10; spray painters 90 cents to \$1.05; fabric workers 70 to 85 cents; maintenance staff—carpenters, millwrights, electricians, plumbers and steamfitters 90 cents to \$1.20; boiler engineers, classes 2 and 3, \$1.10 and \$1.20; painters 90 cents to \$1.05, truck, tractor or bulldozer operators 90 cents to \$1; labourers 85 and 90 cents. Sheet metal workers shall be entitled to an extra 5 cents per hour while engaged on beating or wheeling. Detail bench fitters shall be entitled to an extra 10 cents per hour while engaged on making tools. Woodworkers shall be entitled to an extra 5 cents per hour while employed on pattern making. A *night shift premium* of 5 cents per hour will be paid for all work on night shift if such shift is found necessary.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec,* include the extension of one new agreement, the amendment of 15 other agreements and the correction of 2 of them. These include the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers at Joliette, for retail food stores and for the sash and door industry at Quebec and for both the fine glove and the work glove industries for the province in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of December 24, the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers in Missisquoi County, for hardware and paint stores at Quebec, for hospital and charitable institution employees at St. Hyacinthe, for the men's and boy's clothing industry for the province and for the uncorrugated paper box industry for the province and the correction of the agreement for building trades at Montreal in the issue of December 31, the amendment of the agreements for building trades at Hull and for municipal employees at Jonquière in the issue of January 8. Other Orders in Council are summarized below.

Requests for the amendment of the agreements for the furniture industry for the provinces and for clockmakers in the Eastern Townships were gazetted December 24. A request for the amendment of the agreement for barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe was published December 31. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for building trades and for the wholesale fur industry both at Montreal were published January 8. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for the shoe industry for the province, for building trades at Montreal, for hospital and chari-

table institution employees at St. Hyacinthe and for iron oxide miners at Red Mill were all gazetted January 15.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessment on the parties.

Mining

Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

BUILDING MATERIALS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

See below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc."

Manufacturing

Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

UNCORRUGATED PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated December 29, and gazetted January 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Dec., 1947, p. 1802; Aug., 1948, p. 871). Other Orders in Council extending the term of this agreement were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of July 10, and October 9, 1948. Agreement to remain in effect until October 1, 1948, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The following are stricken off the list of co-contracting parties because the territory in which they operate is now governed by the agreement for the uncorrugated paper box industry for the Quebec district (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1245): "L'Association patronale du Commerce de Québec inc."; Page Sangster Printing Co. Ltd.; "Le Syndicat catholique des Employés des Industries de la Boîte et des Sacs en Papier de Québec inc."; "La Fraternité des Employés de Premier Paper Box Ltd." The following is accepted as contracting party: "L'Union des Travailleurs du Papier et du Carton Façonnés."

Territorial jurisdiction comprises the entire Province of Quebec with the exception of the judicial districts of Kamouraska, Montmagny, Beauce, Arthabaska, St. François, Nicolet, Quebec, Three Rivers, Roberval, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and is divided into 2 zones, as follows: zone I, the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 50 miles; zone II, the remainder of the territorial jurisdiction, including the municipality of Epiphanie and the judicial district of Bedford.

Hours in zone I are reduced from 47½ to 45 per week; however, maintenance and repair men, stokers, stationary enginemen and watchmen work 56 hours per week, and shippers, truck drivers and their helpers work a 50-hour week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half. Work performed on specified holidays is payable at double time to all employees, except watchmen, firemen (stokers), stationary enginemen and repair men for machines and buildings. Night shift employees are to be paid 20 per cent higher than the day rate and overtime is computed on the 20 per cent higher rate.

* In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employers or association of employers, either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of objections, after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties. References to the summary of this Act and to amendments to it are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1949, page 65. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* monthly since June, 1934.

Minimum wage rates in zone I: female employees—forelady 57 cents per hour; hand worker (first class) 53 cents; hand worker (second class), covering machine operator, staying machine operator, stitcher operator, Stoke & Smith machine operator, top-piece machine operator, tier 47 cents; operator on any other machines not classified above, hand-fed machine table gummer, automatic glueing machine feeder, Brightwood machine feeder, four-corner machine feeder, division assembler, stripper, packer, folder 45 cents; apprentices 20 per cent and 10 per cent less than minimum rate. **Male employees**—foreman \$1.01 per hour; assistant foreman 90 cents; machinist (foreman) \$1; die maker 92 cents; automatic glueing machine operator 85 cents; scorer, machinist 82 cents; cylinder box press operator 80 cents; Brightwood machine operator, cutter on knife (first class), four-corner stayer operator, stationary engineman 78 cents; shipper 77 cents; colt press operator 75 cents; end-piece operator (single or double) 71 cents; maintenance and repair man 70 cents, truck driver 69 cents; cutter on knife (second class) 68 cents; circular saw operator, slitter operator, assistant die maker 66 cents; punch operator, feeder (Brightwood machine), feeder (Colt press), feeder (Cylinder box press), feeder (four-corner machine) 65 cents; bale press operator, stripper 64 cents; boiler fireman 63 cents; chief enginemen \$42.95 and \$36.95 per week; apprentices 20 per cent and 10 per cent less than minimum rate.

Vacation: every employee with at least 6 months' service for the same employer shall be entitled to a continued paid vacation of one half-day for each month of service up to one complete working week.

Wages, working and apprenticeship conditions of employees of the printing trades working in establishments in zone I governed by this agreement are those determined in the agreement relating to printing trades in Montreal (L.G., Sept., 1946, p. 1250, Dec., p. 1772; March, 1947, p. 369, April, p. 543, Dec., p. 1803; May, 1948, p. 486), with the exception of the duration of work which shall consist of 45 hours per week. Wages, working and apprenticeship conditions of employees of zone II working in establishments governed by this agreement shall be those determined in the agreement relating to the uncorrugated paper box industry in the Quebec district (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1245).

Printing and Publishing

LITHOGRAPHERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated December 23, and gazetted December 31, extends the term of the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., June, 1948, p. 619) for one year from December 31, 1948.

Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated December 16, gazetted December 24, and corrected January 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Nov., 1947, p. 1660; Nov., 1948, p. 1246, and previous issues) by the addition of 5 employers and one employees' association as co-contracting parties and by the deletion of the name of

one firm from the list of contracting parties of the first part. This Order in Council also amends part III of the agreement which applies to the marble industry.

Marble Industry

This part of the agreement covers all operations carried out in the quarries and shops of the marble industry.

Territorial jurisdiction comprises the entire Province of Quebec and is divided into 2 zones as follows: zone I, the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 15 miles from its limits; zone II, the remainder of the Province.

Hours: for marble cutters and apprentice marble cutters—8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week in both zones; for the other trades—10 per day, 5 on Saturday, a 55-hour week in both zones. For watchmen there is no daily limitation of the duration of work in both zones, but in zone I the weekly maximum is 60 hours.

Overtime in zone I: time and one-half until midnight, double time between midnight and 7 a.m. However, night shift employees are paid at the regular rate for the first 5 hours, time and one-half for the following 2 hours, double time thereafter. In zone II, overtime is payable at time and one-half; night shift employees are paid at the regular rate for the first 8 hours, time and one-half for the following 4 hours. Work performed on Sundays or any of 11 specified holidays is payable at double time in both zones.

Minimum wage rates in zone I: hand cutter \$1.20 per hour; carborundum machine operator, terrazzo caster \$1.15; machine cutter, hand and machine polisher, compressor, saw setter, bed rubber face, bed rubber end, craneman \$1; sawyersmen on gang saws—first 3 months 85 cents, thereafter \$1; helper and labourer 80 cents; apprentice marble cutter and setter from 80 cents per hour during first year to \$1.10 in fourth year; apprentice carborundum machine operator from 85 cents per hour in first 6 months to \$1 in third 6 months; apprentice polisher—first 3 months, 85 cents, thereafter \$1; watchman \$30 per week.

Minimum wage rates in zone II: hand cutter \$1.10 per hour; carborundum machine operator, compressor 85 cents; hand and machine polisher, bed rubber face, bed rubber end, craneman 80 cents; saw setter 75 cents; sawyersmen on gang saws—first 3 months 60 cents, thereafter 80 cents; quarrymen—drill runners, channel runners 70 cents, helpers 60 cents; labourer (crusher plant) helper and labourer 65 cents; watchman \$30 per week; apprentice marble cutter and setter from 70 cents per hour in first year to \$1 in fourth year; apprentice carborundum machine operator from 70 cents in first 6 months to 80 cents in third 6 months; apprentice polisher—first 3 months 70 cents, thereafter 80 cents.

Vacation: one week with pay in both zones after one year's service for the same employer.

Construction

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated December 23, and gazetted December 31, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry

(L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 993, Nov., p. 1247; Jan., 1949, p. 67, Feb., p. 178) by providing that the trade of concrete reinforcing steel erector requires one year of apprenticeship and that apprentices in this trade shall not begin their apprenticeship before the sixteenth or after the twenty-fifth year of age. The minimum wage rate for apprentices in this trade shall be 80 cents per hour for the first 6 months and 90 cents in the second 6 months.

Trade

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, RIMOUSKI

An Order in Council, dated December 16, and gazetted December 24, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between "L'Association des Marchands détaillants du Canada inc.", Rimouski branch, and "Le Syndicat catholique des Employés du Commerce de Rimouski inc." Agreement to be in effect from December 24, 1948, to October 31, 1949, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Territorial jurisdiction comprises the town of Rimouski and within a radius of 3 miles from its limits.

Industrial Standards Acts, Etc.

Schedule of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Recent proceedings under the Industrial Standards Acts, etc.* include: in Ontario, new schedules for the retail gasoline service industry at Toronto, at Brantford, at Hamilton and at Windsor, and for barbers at Owen Sound, and in the Beamsville zone, Clinton-Louth Townships zone and Grimsby zone, all published in *The Ontario Gazette* of November 20, and a new schedule for barbers in the Burlington

*In six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers and employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zones designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and to amendments to them are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1948, page 1422.

Hours: 54 per week in the retail trade, in the food products and all the other retail or wholesale and retail trades; 50 per week in the wholesale trade.

Overtime is remunerated at time and one-half, with double time on Sundays and 12 specified paid holidays.

Minimum wage rates: accountant \$40 per week; section head-clerk, butcher-clerk \$35; store clerk and office employee—(male) from \$17 per week during first 6 months to \$30 during third year; (female) from \$14 to \$20 per week; deliveryman—(truck) \$27; (horse-drawn vehicle) \$18; deliveryman's helper \$18 and \$23; assistant butcher-clerk from \$17 per week during first 6 months to \$30 in third year; common worker—(under 19 years of age) \$18; (19 and over) \$27; messenger—\$9 per week when bicycle supplied by employer and \$11 when bicycle supplied by employee; occasional and extra employees—(males) 50 cents per hour; (females) 35 cents per hour.

Vacation: one week with pay after one year's service, 2 weeks with pay after 5 years' service.

zone, published December 4; in Saskatchewan, the amendment of the schedules for the beauty culture industry at Regina and the barbering industry for the province, published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* of December 18, and a new schedule for the beauty culture industry at Estevan, in the issue of December 24. Other Orders in Council are summarized below.

NOVA SCOTIA

Construction

BRICKLAYERS, SYDNEY

An Order in Council gazetted November 24, and December 1, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for bricklayers at Sydney, exclusive of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and its employees, to be in effect until May 1, 1949.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half, with double time on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and 6 specified holidays.

Minimum wage rates: \$1.50 per hour for journeymen bricklayers, apprentices from 75 cents per hour during first 1,000 hours to \$1.50 in eighth 1,000 hours.

ONTARIO

Construction

PLASTERERS, OTTAWA

An Order in Council, dated December 16, and gazetted January 1, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for plasterers at Ottawa, to be in effect from January 11, 1949, during pleasure.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, Nov., 1947, p. 1663, with the following exception:—

Minimum wage rate is increased from \$1.28 to \$1.50 per hour

PAINTERS, CORNWALL

An Order in Council, dated December 9, and gazetted December 25, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for painters at Cornwall to be in effect from January 4, 1949, during pleasure.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday through Friday, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half for the first 4 hours, double time thereafter and on Saturday afternoon, Sunday and 7 specified holidays.

Minimum wage rates: \$1.05 per hour for spray-painting, 95 cents for all other work. Night shift employees are paid an additional 10 cents per hour.

The advisory committee may fix a special lower minimum rate for handicapped workers.

SASKATCHEWAN

Manufacturing

Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, MOOSE JAW

An Order in Council, dated December 14, and gazetted December 18, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for bakers and bakery salesmen at Moose Jaw and within a radius of 5 miles, to be in effect during pleasure. This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1948, p. 622, with the following exceptions:—

Minimum weekly wage rates: doughman and cake mixer, ovenman, maintenanceman \$37; bench hands and machine men \$34.50; shipper \$35; stockkeeper, bread wrapper \$32; finishers and cake wrappers from \$20 per week in first 6 months to \$25 after 18 months; janitor \$28.75; truck driver, handyman, barnman \$31.50; stenographer \$25.75; apprentices from \$23 per week in first year to \$28.75 in third year; female employees performing the duties of male employees shall receive not less than 90 per cent of that paid classification.

Construction

CARPENTERS, YORKTON

An Order in Council, dated December 14, and gazetted December 18, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for carpenters at Yorkton and within a radius of 5 miles, to be in effect during pleasure.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday through Friday, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half for the first 4 hours, double time thereafter. Every employee who works on any of the 8 specified paid holidays shall be paid, in addition to one day's wages at his regular rate of wages, one and one-half times his regular rate of wages for every hour or part of an hour during which he works on such holiday.

Minimum wage rate: \$1.15 per hour. A carpenter in charge of 4 or more carpenters shall receive an additional 15 cents per hour. Night shift employees receive 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. An employee required to report for duty shall be paid for a minimum of 4 hours, unless the work cannot be performed due to bad weather.

ALBERTA

Manufacturing

Electrical Products and Repair

RADIO SERVICE INDUSTRY, CALGARY

An Order in Council, dated December 6, and gazetted December 15, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for the radio service industry at Calgary, to be in effect from December 25, 1948, to December 24, 1949, or thereafter during pleasure.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week.

Overtime: all work in excess of 9 hours per day and of 44 hours per week and on statutory holidays is payable at time and one-half, double time on Sundays. Shift work employees may be given another day off with pay within 7 days in lieu of the statutory holiday, or the weekly day of rest.

Minimum weekly wage rates: first class technician \$50, second class technician \$40, provisional technician \$30, foreman or service manager shall receive at least 10 per cent more than a first class technician.

Vacation: 2 weeks with pay after one year's service; 2 days with pay for every month of continuous service in excess of 6 months for those with less than one year's service.

Apprentices are governed by the terms of The Apprenticeship Act.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During December

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

During the month of December the Department of Labour prepared 86 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 78 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour", and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum rates only*" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates".

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

| Department | No. of contracts | Aggregate amount |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation. | 4,886 | \$8,737,146.00 |
| Post Office. | 13 | 149,192.65 |
| R.C.M.P. | 1 | 4,514.40 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING DECEMBER

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|--|--|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION | | | | |
| Mount Pleasant, P.E.I. | Dismantling and crating for storage of all heating equipment interior to Boiler House, R.C.A.F. Station, Mount Pleasant, P.E.I., and moving of same to storage at R.C.A.F. Station, Summerside, P.E.I. | Canadian Erectors, Montreal, P.Q. | 13,007 80 | Oct. 14, 1948. |
| Mount Pleasant, P.E.I. | Dismantling and crating for storage of all heating equipment exterior to Boiler House, R.C.A.F. Station, Mount Pleasant, P.E.I., and moving of same to storage at R.C.A.F. Station, Summerside, P.E.I. | Palmer & Williams Co. Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I. | 19,580 00 | Oct. 14, 1948 |
| Greenwood, N.S. | Repairs to and reinforcing of all wooden trusses by pre-stressed wire method in Hangar Type Buildings, R.C.A.F. Station. | A. F. Byers Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 81,500 00 | Oct. 25, 1948 |
| Chatham, N.B. | Construction of 25 houses for permanent married quarters at R.C.A.F. Station. | Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. | 208,000 00 | Sept. 9, 1948 |
| Barriefield, Ont. | Repairs to roads at Barriefield Military Camp. | Roads Resurfacing Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont. | 20,560 00 | June 29, 1948 |
| Hagersville, Ont. | Exterior painting of nine buildings at Hagersville Army Camp. | J. J. Salt Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 7,110 72 | Sept. 1, 1948 |
| Kingston, Ont. | Construction of two 5 car garages at the Royal Military College. | T. L. Smith & Sons, Kingston, Ont. | 7,572 00 | Sept. 8, 1948 |
| Lindsay, Ont. | Laying a concrete floor and driveway and enlarging the entrance to the Armoury. | F. D. Howie Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 7,800 00 | Sept. 14, 1948 |
| Petawawa, Ont. | Roof repairs to various buildings at Petawawa Military Camp. | W. A. Moffatt, Co., Toronto, Ont. | 28,585 60 | Aug. 3, 1948 |
| Camp Shilo, Man. | Lathing and plastering of 48 double housing units (96 quarters). | H. Sigurdson, Winnipeg, Man. | 63,700 00 | June 9, 1948 |
| Camp Shilo, Man. | Application of asphalt tile floors in 96 married quarters. | Building Specialties Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 8,200 00 | July 27, 1948 |
| Rivers, Man. | Installation of a lighting system for runways and taxiways at Joint Air School. | Schumacher-MacKenzie, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 93,985 00 | Sept. 13, 1948 |
| Nanaimo, Alta. | Construction of 50 housing units for permanent married quarters at R.C.A.F. Station. | Axel Johnson, Edmonton, Alta. | 415,715 00 | July 26, 1948 |
| Boundary Bay, B.C. | Installation of water and sewer utilities for housing project (30 houses). | Premier Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 27,153 00 | Nov. 24, 1948 |
| Esquimalt, B.C. | Road paving, Canadian Services College, Royal Roads. | Victoria Paving Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 10,751 40 | Sept. 2, 1948 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Repairs to foundations to Hangar No. 2 and Building No. 13. | Todd Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 18,940 00 | Sept. 13, 1948 |
| Watson Lake, Y.T. | Conversion of Buildings Nos. 215, 217, 218 and 32 to temporary married quarters. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 76,160 00 | Oct. 8, 1948 |
| Whitehorse, Y.T. | Relocation of Buildings Nos. 443, 444, 446, 448 and 450 at R.C.A.F. Station. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 145,500 00 | Dec. 1, 1948 |
| Whitehorse, Y.T. | Re-routing and replacement of storm water outfall line to Baxters Gulch, R.C.A.F. Station. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 32,285 00 | Dec. 30, 1948 |
| Goose Bay, Labrador. | Installation of steam heating in the lean-tos of Hangar No. 1, R.C.A.F. Station. | Terminal Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal P.Q. | 19,000 00 | Jan. 4, 1949* |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|------------|----------------|
| Chester Ironbound, N.S. | Breakwater extension | The Atlantic Bridge Co., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. | 25,545 00 | Nov. 2, 1948 |
| Dover, N.S. | Wharf extension | Alex. MacIsaac, Antigonish, N.S. | 23,143 00 | Oct. 14, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Landscape and sodding, Camp Hill Hospital | G. G. Cochrane, Truro, N.S. | 24,943 50 | Dec. 25, 1948 |
| Livingstone Cove, N.S. | Wharf reconstruction | C. P. McDuff, Antigonish, N.S. | 67,532 50 | Oct. 26, 1948 |
| North West Cove, N.S. | Reconstruction of the breakwater (Seatar Island) | The Atlantic Bridge Co., Glasgow, N.S. | 78,758 75 | Sept. 26, 1948 |
| Pictou, N.S. | Repairs to the approach section of Pier E. | Robert A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. | 25,468 50 | Nov. 16, 1948 |
| Cocagne Bar, N.B. | Breakwater-wharf (Cornwallville) | J. W. McMullin & Son, Upper Gasstown, N.B. | 23,989 00 | Oct. 15, 1948 |
| Seal Cove, N.B. | Construction of a breakwater-wharf | Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. | 314,902 02 | Sept. 14, 1948 |
| Sussex, N.B. | Alterations and addition to Public Building | John Flood & Sons Ltd., Saint John, N.B. | 36,600 00 | Sept. 17, 1948 |
| Lauson, P.Q. | Reconstruction of west entrance guide pier, Lorne Dry Dock | Beaudet & Couture, Quebec, P.Q. | 262,210 00 | Sept. 17, 1948 |
| Montreal, P.Q. | Structural steel work and steel chimney stack—Postal Station "B", University and Cathcart Streets | Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 97,540 00 | Nov. 25, 1948 |
| St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. | Addition to mail lobby—Public Building | Lucien Vadeboncoeur, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. | 5,877 00 | Nov. 25, 1948 |
| St. Sulpice, P.Q. | Construction of a concrete tee-breaker | J. E. Cote, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. | 10,721 23 | Oct. 21, 1948 |
| Thesford Mines, P.Q. | Addition, alterations and repairs to Public Building | Amelée Laflamme Enr., Thesford Mines, P.Q. | 145,690 00 | Nov. 25, 1948 |
| Amrpor, Ont. | Installation of an electric clock system, Public Building | W. A. Whyte, Amrpor, Ont. | 6,100 00 | Dec. 13, 1948 |
| Brantford, Ont. | Installation of a freight elevator, Public Building | J. Coher, Toronto, Ont. | 6,700 00 | Nov. 29, 1948 |
| Pelee Island, Ont. | Construction of a Customs Office—West Dock | Detroit River Construction Ltd., Blenheim, Ont. | 15,500 00 | Dec. 16, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Construction of a staff residence at Central Experimental Farm | A. Lancelot Construction Co., Ottawa, Ont. | 12,491 00 | Dec. 22, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Construction of a temporary building for Forest Products Laboratories | H. Dagenais, Ottawa, Ont. | 50,200 00 | Nov. 9, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Construction of shelving at Printing and Stationery Branch, Department of National Defence (Victoria Island) | Jos. Pilon Ltee, Hull, P.Q. | 5,850 00 | Oct. 18, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Alterations and changes for Department of National Health and Welfare, 200 Kent St. | Doran Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 8,145 00 | Nov. 4, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Redecorating in basement and on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th floors of Aylmer Building | Robert Strang, Ottawa, Ont. | 5,822 00 | Nov. 18, 1948 |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | Harbour improvements (harbour wall) | R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont. | 99,995 77 | Sept. 24, 1948 |
| Smiths Falls, Ont. | Repairs and painting, Public Building | James I. Brennagh, Smith Falls, Ont. | 7,020 00 | Oct. 30, 1948 |
| Toronto, Ont. | Landscape development—planting of area "A", Sunnybrook Hospital | Davey Tree Expert Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 11,874 00 | Feb. 12, 1948* |
| Toronto, Ont. | Installation of boiler and underfeed stokers, Red Chevron Hospital | John Ritchie Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 5,139 00 | Nov. 15, 1948 |
| Uplands, Ont. | Alterations to Buildings 19 and 25, former R.C.A.F. Repatriation Depot | Doran Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 8,500 00 | Nov. 22, 1948 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | Interior repairs and painting for Food and Drug Laboratory, Columbus Buildings | G. A. Baert, St. Boniface, Man. | 30,366 00 | Nov. 22, 1948 |
| North Battleford, Sask. | Alterations to Buildings Nos. 22 and 7-13 S.F.T.S. for Doctors' residence and staff quarters | M. Simenson, North Battleford, Sask. | 39,682 00 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Regina, Sask. | Improved lighting on 1st and 4th floors, Post Office Building | Hube Electric Ltd., Regina, Sask. | 7,005 75 | Dec. 16, 1948 |
| Alberta Beach, Alta. | Wharf repairs | Hubtop Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 20,916 27 | Oct. 9, 1948 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Construction of new postal screen and flooring, Public Building | James C. Haddow, Edmonton, Alta. | 30,000 00 | Dec. 16, 1948 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Alterations to roof of Redwood Building | James C. Haddow, Edmonton, Alta. | 5,500 00 | Sept. 29, 1948 |
| Brentwood, B.C. | Flood renewal (using concrete pontoons) (Saanich Peninsula) | James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 6,875 00 | Oct. 7, 1948 |
| Fraser River, B.C. | Repairs of flood damage to federal government structures (Rock Mound adjacent to Canada Rice Mills Ltd.) | Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. | 42,818 00 | Oct. 29, 1948 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | Wharf reconstruction | B.C. Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 127,518 00 | Oct. 4, 1948 |
| Port Alberni, B.C. | Harbour improvements (assembly wharf reconstruction) | Pacific Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 330,935 00 | Oct. 4, 1948 |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | Construction of a wharf, Seal Cove Marine Station | Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 81,880 00 | Oct. 8, 1948 |
| Manana, B.C. | Wharf replacement, Texada Island | W. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. | 53,623 00 | Oct. 4, 1948 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Repairing and replacing sheet metal work of roof and replacing present roof, Winch Building | Empire Sheet Metal Works Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 6,207 00 | Oct. 25, 1948 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING DECEMBER—Con.

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|---|---|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Con. | | | | |
| Arctic Red River, Coppermine, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman, Arctic Red River, Coppermine, Ft. Franklin, Ft. Good Hope, Ft. Norman, Fort Smith, Rocher River, N.W.T. | Installation of hot air heating equipment in 2 classroom day schools. | Barry Sheet Metal Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 35,411 40 | Dec. 10, 1948 |
| Arctic Red River, Coppermine, Ft. Franklin, Ft. Good Hope, Ft. Norman, Fort Smith, Rocher River, N.W.T. | Installation of plumbing and heating facilities in buildings. | H. Kelly & Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 90,232 00 | Dec. 13, 1948 |
| Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Coppermine, Ft. Franklin, Ft. Good Hope, Ft. Norman, Fort Smith, Rocher River, N.W.T. | Installation of electric wiring in buildings. | Hillas Electric Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 25,323 52 | Dec. 13, 1948 |
| Riverport, N.S. | Dredging. | The J. P. Porter Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 15,067 26 | * |
| Windsor, N.S. | Dredging. | Saint John Dry Dock Co. Ltd., Saint John, N.B. | 8,000 00 | * |
| Campbellton, N.B. | Dredging. | Felix Michaud, Buckouche, N.B. | 9,975 00 | * |
| St. Anne de Sorel, Quebec. | Dredging. | Theo Robitoux, Yamaska East, P.Q. | 10,021 00 | * |
| Fort William, Ont. | Dredging. | Consolidated Dredging Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 48,125 00 | * |
| Meaford, Ont. | Dredging. | Russell Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 11,092 50 | * |
| DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | | | | |
| Dartmouth, N.S. | Additional aerodrome development. | Terminal Construction Co. Ltd., Moncton, N.B. | 32,755 00 | Oct. 7, 1948 |
| Sydney, N.S. | Additional airport development. | Municipal Spraying & Contracting Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 43,790 00 | Oct. 1, 1948 |
| Dorval, P.Q. | Construction of Temporary Building for Air Cargo, Montreal Airport. | J. A. A. Leclair Dupuis Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 15,550 93 | July 16, 1948 |
| Lachine, P.Q. | Construction of extension to Lock No. 5 Lachine Canal. | The Foundation Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 98,792 00 | Oct. 27, 1948 |
| Kitchener, Ont. | Development of Waterloo-Wellington Airport. | Warren Bituminous Paving Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 43,875 00 | May 20, 1948 |
| London, Ont. | Construction of a power-house, London Airport. | Gadney Construction Co., Stratford, Ont. | 24,277 00 | Nov. 6, 1948 |
| Cowley, Alta. | Construction of three-car garage, power vault, remote control building, staff residence, etc. | Oland Construction Co., Lethbridge, Alta. | 34,198 10 | Sept. 25, 1948 |
| Hope, B.C. | Construction of staff dwelling. | A. Klassen, Aldergrove, B.C. | 10,095 50 | Oct. 4, 1948 |
| Prince George, B.C. | Conversion of former army building into living quarters. | Chester H. Neff, Vancouver, B.C. | 17,400 00 | Oct. 9, 1948 |

* The labour conditions of these contracts contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.

LABOUR LAW

Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation

Under Dominion laws, regulations have been made, with retrospective effect to April 1, 1947, providing for the payment of compensation for disability resulting from pulmonary tuberculosis contracted in federal Government hospitals in all provinces other than British Columbia. In British Columbia such provision had already been made. ¶An Order under the Department of Veterans Affairs Act provides for vocational training courses for merchant seamen. ¶The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board has issued a new consolidation of regulations under the revised Act of 1948. All safety regulations made by the Board are retained without change. ¶A revised minimum wage order in British Columbia fixes higher rates for elevator operators and starters.

DOMINION

Canada Shipping Act

New regulations relating to the examination of Masters and Mates of home-trade, inland and minor waters vessels were made on December 10, 1948, gazetted January 12, 1949 (P.C. 5663). These replace earlier regulations made on April 8 and gazetted June 9, 1948 (L.G., September, 1948, p. 1007).

Department of Veterans Affairs Act

By the Merchant Seamen Vocational Training Order (P.C. 5983), gazetted January 26, and effective from January 1, 1949, vocational training courses with appropriate allowances and fees as provided for veterans under the Veterans Rehabilitation Act, 1945, are to be extended to merchant seamen.

To be eligible for such training, a seaman must: (1) be under thirty years of age, and resident and domiciled in Canada; (2) have received or be eligible to receive a bonus under the Merchant Seamen Special Bonus Order, 1945, or under the Merchant Seamen War Service Bonus Order, 1944; and (3) submit his application to the Department of Veterans Affairs within six months after January 1, 1949. He will not be eligible for training under the Order unless he has ceased to be employed at sea or provides acceptable reasons as to why he desires to leave such employment. He may not be paid an allowance if he has previously received a grant for courses provided by the Merchant Seamen Special

Bonus Order (L.G., 1945, p. 913). All decisions as to eligibility and periods of entitlement of applicants rest with the Minister of Transport.

Provisions of the Veterans Rehabilitation Act authorizing the Minister of Veterans Affairs, in determining the amount of any allowance, to take into consideration any prospective income of the veteran and his dependants for the period for which the allowance is to be paid, exempting such allowances from income tax, and providing for the payment of compensation for injury by accident while in training are also to apply to merchant seamen governed by this Order.

While receiving training, a seaman is to be given such medical treatment and is to be paid such allowances or monetary benefits as are provided by Order in Council for former members of the forces.

Training is to be given only in Canada, and no allowances are to be made for training undertaken before January 1, 1949.

The Minister of Veterans Affairs who administers the Order may, with the approval of the Minister of Transport, make such rules as he may consider necessary for the carrying out of its provisions.

Government Employees Compensation Act

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Included in the Government Employees Compensation Act, 1947, was the provision made by Order in Council during the war for compensation to a federal Government

employee or his dependants for disability or death caused by pulmonary tuberculosis contracted as a result of employment in a Government-operated hospital or sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, or while employed as a nurse in the field and exposed to this disease, when such disease is not compensated under the law of the Province in which the disease was contracted (L.G., 1947, p. 1327). Only in the Province of British Columbia is pulmonary tuberculosis contracted in hospitals an industrial disease within the meaning of the Act, as it was covered by the B.C. Act in 1943 (L.G., 1945, p. 1530). It was necessary, therefore, to make arrangements for the administration of the provision in all Provinces other than British Columbia. Under section eight of the Act, regulations have been issued, approved by Order in Council P.C. 5572, to prescribe the conditions under which compensation is payable, the amount payable and the manner in which compensation is to be determined. Made on December 10, 1948, gazetted January 12, 1949, they are retrospective to April 1, 1947.

To be eligible for compensation, an employee who contracts the disease after April 1, 1947, must have been certified free from the disease at the time he commenced employment, or, if he had no medical examination, must have been free from evidence of tuberculosis before being engaged.

As provided in the Government Employees Compensation Act, compensation is payable at the rate provided for persons employed by private employers under the Act of the province in which the disease was contracted. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, right to compensation and the amount payable are to be determined by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board. In Prince Edward Island which has no Workmen's Compensation Act, they will be decided by the authority appointed by the Governor in Council to determine compensation. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the authority will be the Minister of Transport.

The regulations, like the Act, provide that where a person ordinarily resident in a province other than the Yukon Territory contracts the disease while employed in the Yukon or Northwest Territories, the disease is deemed to have been contracted in the province of which he is a resident. Similarly, where an employee, other than one employed locally outside of Canada, contracts the disease due to his employment outside of Canada, compensation is payable

according to the terms of the law of the province, or of the Northwest Territories, in which he was ordinarily resident before entering such employment.

Every employee governed by these regulations must have a general medical examination with chest X-ray before being employed and every six months thereafter. All workers employed on December 1, 1948, who have not had a medical examination and X-ray must be examined within two months of that date. A complete medical history with X-ray films of every employee is to be kept and made available in dealing with compensation claims.

PROVINCIAL

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

A new set of regulations under the 1948 Act has been issued by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, repealing all previous regulations except the existing safety regulations. Gazetted December 31, 1948, they become effective on January 31, 1949.

Like the previous consolidation (L.G., 1938, p. 1234), these regulations cover assessments and super-assessments; medical fees and hospital reports; exemptions; specific definitions of certain businesses for the purposes of the Act; obligation on employers to keep records and on purchasers of lumber to keep accounts of lumber purchased; and earnings for purposes of assessment of operators of certain equipment.

By virtue of the 1948 amendment in the Act increasing from \$2,000 to \$2,500 the maximum amount of earnings which may be reckoned in determining compensation, it is now stipulated that no assessment may be made on a worker's earnings in excess of \$2,500 a year.

The list of trades, businesses and employments wholly excluded from the Act is unchanged except for the addition of digging or drilling of water wells and cutting or manufacturing of fenceposts, poles and pulpwood, and the omission of the sale of new and used cars. Wholly exempted are: architects, auctioneers, automobile schools, barber shops, beauty parlours, boarding houses, commercial travellers representing industries outside Alberta, commission agents, commission salesmen, dairy farms, dentists and dental works and establishments, freight and passenger elevators of the "automatic-self-operating" type, feed-chopping mills, fire insurance companies, cutting or manufacture of firewood, fenceposts, cordwood, mine props, poles, piles and

pulpwood, fishing, janitors, the lightning rod business, mail contractors, taxi business, production or distribution of moving pictures, pedlars, photographers, shoe shine parlours, stock yards, surgical and medical establishments, undertakers and undertaking establishments, veterinary surgeons and the drilling and digging of water wells. However, if any of these employments is carried on as part of an industry under the Act, or if the Board has approved its application to come within the Act, it may be admitted.

Restaurants and retail stores in the town-site of Banff and Jasper are now included in the restaurants and retail stores under the Act. Provision is made for the "packaging" as well as processing and bottling of milk and cream in defining "creameries."

Another regulation deals with assessments in respect of operators of certain equipment supplied to the employer (or principal) where the employee who supplies the equipment either operates it himself or hires others to operate it and is paid for the services of both equipment and operator. "Equipment" under this regulation includes teams, trucks, tractors, bulldozers, graders, drag lines, power shovels and other equipment that may be designated by the Board. All persons engaged in the operation of such equipment are to be regarded as workmen of the principal. For the purposes of assessment, the earnings of teamsters are to be \$4 per shift and of operators of all other equipment \$6 per shift. The principal is liable for the assessment in respect of such operators and he may charge it back to the person supplying the equipment except when that person operates the equipment himself.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Overtime regulations governing the preparatory or complementary work done by engineers or operators, firemen, oilers or greasers working on a shingle shift in industrial undertakings using steam, gasoline or diesel engines or electric energy have now been extended to apply to exceptional cases covered by the Act wherein some variation from the eight- and 44-hour limits provided is permitted.

Formerly, under regulation 4A (L.G., 1948, p. 745), now repealed, one hour of overtime per day could be worked only in addition to the regular maximum eight-hour day. Henceforth, the hour of overtime will be permitted also in cases where, by custom

or agreement between organizations or representatives of employers and workers: (1) longer hours are worked on one or more days to permit shorter hours on one day, if the daily limit does not exceed nine or the weekly limit 44 hours; or (2) where a variance of hours (daily, weekly or both) over a period of time is allowed if an agreement between employees and employer is confirmed by the Board. In such case, average hours over the period must not exceed 44 per week.

The new regulation (4B), made on January 11, gazetted January 13, is effective from the latter date.

British Columbia Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts

Elevator Operators

Another minimum wage order has been revised by the B.C. Board of Industrial Relations. Minimum rates have been raised by a new Order (No. 53), issued on January 10, gazetted January 20, including in its coverage both male and female elevator operators and starters. This replaces two former Orders (Nos. 53 and 54) for female and male workers, respectively (L.G., 1938, p. 405), which laid down uniform conditions for these workers.

The new rate, effective from January 31, is \$18 for full-time workers who work 37½ or more hours a week, and 50 cents an hour for part-time workers working less than 37½ hours. Time and one-half the regular rate of pay must be paid for all work done after eight or 44 hours for which a permit must be obtained from the Board. Rates under the repealed Orders were \$14 for full-time and 37½ cents an hour for part-time, and, after the General Interim Minimum Wage Order, 1946, increased rates by 20 per cent, \$16.80 a week and 45 cents an hour.

An employee called to work but for whom there is no work must be paid at least two hours' pay at his regular rate or for the entire period of waiting if required to remain longer. If he commences work, he must receive at least four hours' pay. Previously, the worker had to be paid at least \$1.80 for a work-day of four hours or less.

A weekly rest of 32 consecutive hours, formerly 24, must be granted, but where this is unsuitable the employer may make a different arrangement if a joint application in writing is approved by the Board. As formerly, the employer may be required by the Board to provide a seat for any elevator operator or starter and to permit the worker to use it when on duty.

The deductions from the minimum wage for board and lodging remain unchanged at 20 cents per meal or \$4 for a full week's board of 21 meals and \$2 a week for lodging.

Since Order No. 3 (1946) (L.G., 1946, p. 989) provides that where a worker is required by his employer to wear a uniform or other special apparel the cost and upkeep of such uniform or apparel must be a charge on the employer, the provisions in the two earlier Orders regarding uniforms have been omitted.

As before, the employer must pay at least semi-monthly wages earned up to not more than eight days before pay-day, post a copy of the Order in a conspicuous place in his establishment, keep records in English relating to wages, hours, etc., and have records available for inspection at any time by the Board.

Saskatchewan Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

New schedules have been issued raising the fees payable for the inspection of refrigerating systems, boilers and pressure vessels, by three Orders in Council (O.C. 71/49, 72/49, 73/49), issued on January 11 and gazetted January 22.

As regards the inspection of high pressure boilers, the higher scale of fees prescribed ranges from \$7.50 where the capacity does not exceed 25 h.p. to \$35 for any boiler exceeding 450 h.p. Formerly, for inspecting

any boiler over 250 h.p. the fee was \$20. The proviso is added that the fee payable for an external inspection or one under operating conditions must be either one-half of the prescribed fee or \$5, whichever is greater.

An inspector who has to make a special trip to make an inspection may, in the discretion of the chief inspector, charge a per diem fee of \$10, in addition to the regular fee.

Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act

Effective January 1, 1949, a revised schedule of hospital services for which payment may be made under the Act, in substitution for the schedule approved on March 29, 1947, has been issued by Order of the Minister of Public Health.

Changes were made in the regulations under the Act on December 27 and January 7, approved by Orders in Council 2150/48, 27/49 and 28/49, and gazetted on January 8 and 15. These revise the list of hospitals outside the Province eligible to receive payment for services rendered to beneficiaries in order to provide for treatment when accommodation in certain approved hospitals, nursing or maternity homes is not available, and to modify slightly the exceptions provided with respect to hospitals to which payment will not be made.

Persons incarcerated in provincial jails have been removed from the classes exempt from benefits under the Act during 1949.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant had, without good cause, refused to apply for suitable employment within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B. 343 (April 5, 1948.)

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a married woman, aged 45 years, registered for work as a charwoman, was last employed as such in a bakery from July 15, 1946 to July 8, 1947, at a wage of 50 cents an hour, her working week consisting of 36 hours.

On November 25, 1947, she made claim for benefit, stating that she had voluntarily left her employment due to illness. On the same day the local office notified the claimant of permanent employment as a charwoman in a beauty salon at a wage of 50 cents an hour, which is the prevailing rate of pay. It entailed working Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning, ten hours a week. She was also notified of permanent employment as a day worker in private

homes, going to the same home every Tuesday or Thursday, etc., filling in the rest of the week in that way.

The claimant refused to apply for these positions and the Insurance Officer disqualified her under Section 40 (1) (a) of the Act on the grounds that she had without good cause refused to apply for a situation in suitable employment.

From this decision the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees, stating that she preferred work similar to her previous employment, where she worked the full week for the one employer.

The Court of Referees unanimously reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer on the ground that the claimant did not have any time to find the employment she wanted as these positions were notified to her on the very day she registered for work.

The Insurance Officer appealed to the Umpire from the decision of the Court of Referees.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant has without good cause refused to apply for suitable employment within the meaning of the Act.

The claimant had been out of the labour field for approximately four months when she registered for employment as charwoman and filed a claim for benefit indicating that she was then available for work.

The employment notified to her, on the day she applied for benefit, was in her usual occupation and at the prevailing rate of pay in the district. It entailed working, however, for several employers and the claimant did not like this pattern of employment.

It is not unusual for charwomen to work for more than one employer and the employment notified to the claimant which involved such conditions cannot, on that account only, be regarded as unsuitable.

On the facts before me, I do not consider that the claimant has offered any serious reasons for refusing to accept the work notified to her on the day she applied for benefit. She has therefore, without good cause, refused to apply for suitable employment within the meaning of the Act.

The decision of the Court of Referees is reversed and the appeal of the Insurance Officer is allowed.

The claimant is disqualified from receipt of benefit for a period of six weeks as from the date this decision is communicated to her.

Held that the employment notified to the claimant was not, in her case, suitable employment within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B. 357 (April 29, 1948.)

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a single girl, aged 28 years, registered for work as a typist, was last employed by a wax manufacturer as an accountant and office clerk, at a salary of \$25 a week, from August 18, 1947 to October 31, 1947, on which date her employer moved to another city. On November 18, 1947, she made claim for benefit, which was allowed.

On November 21, 1947, the local office notified the claimant of permanent employment with a radio broadcasting station as a stenographer-typist, at a salary of \$15 a week, which was the prevailing rate in the district. The working week consisted of 35½ hours. She refused to accept this employment because she did not consider the salary sufficient for a person with her bilingual qualifications.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant for a period of six weeks, as from November 22, 1947, under Section 40 (1) (a) of the Act, on the ground that she had without good cause failed to accept a situation in suitable employment when offered to her.

From this decision the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees, stating that the employer required a beginner. This statement was confirmed by the employer in a letter addressed to the local office. The Court of Referees, before which the claimant appeared, by a majority decision, upheld the decision of the Insurance Officer.

The claimant appealed to the Umpire from the decision of the Court of Referees.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the employment notified to the claimant was suitable employment within the meaning of the Act.

The evidence indicates that the claimant is a well qualified bilingual stenographer, with experience in accounting and general office work. According to her employment record, she worked two years with..... at a salary of \$110 a month, one year with..... at \$22 a week and two and a half months with (her last employer) at \$25 a week.

Under the circumstances, I find that the employment notified to the claimant was not suitable employment within the meaning of the Act.

The decision of the Court of Referees is therefore reversed and the appeal of the claimant is allowed.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics December 1948*

The monthly report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that a total of 114,506 claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit was filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission during December, 1948. This represents a considerable increase over November when 73,119 claims were filed, all provinces having contributed to the increase, and was also considerably above the 79,849 registered during December, 1947. Revised claims are these arising out of reconsideration, for any reason, of an existing claim. Thus, initial and renewal claims, representing mainly new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons, numbered 105,939 in December compared with 66,426 in November and 73,578 in December, 1947.

Ordinary claims on the live unemployment register at December 31 totalled 144,058 (118,678 male and 25,380 female) as against 83,710 (62,806 male and 20,904 female) at November 30 and 94,525 (74,988 male and 19,537 female) on December 31, 1947. These represent the number of cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons on a given date, since ordinary claimants are those who have separated from their former employments. In addition, there were 6,866 (5,849 male and 1,017 female) "other claimants" on the register at December 31, compared with 4,143 (3,264 male and 879 female) on November 30, and 7,434 (6,725 male and 709 female) on December 31, 1947. "Other claimants" are largely short-time claimants, that is, those who have been put on short-time at their places of employment.

Those signing the live unemployment register as at December 31, 1948, are further classified, in Table E-6, according to the number of days they have been continuously on the register since the last initial or renewal claim was filed. To obtain the number of days in each case Sundays are

not included, odd days of casual employment are neither included nor considered as interrupting a period on the register and an initial claim that immediately follows the termination of a benefit year is ignored.

During December, 1948, 101,016 claims were disposed of, including 953 referred to Courts of Referees for further consideration and 605 special requests not granted (that is, requests for ante-dating, extension of the two-year period and dependency rate of benefit). Of the remaining 99,458, in which the chief consideration was entitlement to benefit, 80,266 were considered entitled to benefit and 19,192 not entitled to benefit.

Chief reasons given by insurance officers for considering claimants not entitled to benefit were: "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" 10,152 cases, "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 4,261 cases, "refused an offer of work and neglected an opportunity to work" 894 cases, "discharged for misconduct" 708 cases.

A total of 99,802 persons received one or more benefit payments in December, 1948, aggregating \$3,592,155 for 1,687,804 unemployed compensated days, compared with 64,960 persons who were paid \$2,283,383 for 1,106,864 compensated days in November and 69,097 persons paid \$2,544,796 for 1,315,282 compensated days during December, 1947. Thus, the average duration of the unemployment compensated was 16.9 days in December, 17.0 days in November and 19.0 days in December, 1947. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$35.99 in December, \$35.15 in November and \$36.83 in December, 1947. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$2.13 in December, \$2.06 in November and \$1.93 in December, 1947.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending December 31, 1948, showed 3,550,432 employees were issued with insurance books and had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1948, an increase of 54,395 since November 30, 1948.

As at December 31, 1948, 211,293 employers were registered representing an increase of 239 since November 30, 1948.

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

Problems of Employment

Reviewed by National Committee

The fortieth meeting of the National Employment Committee was held in the Board Room of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa, January 20 and 21, 1949.

The National Employment Committee is an advisory body established to assist the Unemployment Insurance Commission in finding solutions for administrative, functional or other specific matters that may arise in connection with the placement of workers.

In close liaison with the National Committee are five Regional Committees that work in more direct association with the five Regional offices of the NES, located respectively, in Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. These Regional Committees in turn co-operate with Local Employment Committees, set up in many of the more important industrial centres, and these act in a consultative capacity with local employment office managers.

Included in the membership of the National Committee are representatives of The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Welfare Council, the National Council of Women, the Federal Council of Agriculture and the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. The Chairman is Judge W. J. Lindal of Winnipeg and the Secretary, E. Norman Mitchell, of Ottawa.

The following members and proxies attended the meeting:—

Members: Judge W. J. Lindal (Chairman); A. L. Lott (CMA); A. R. Mosher (CCL); Mrs. G. D. Finlayson (NCW).

Proxies: Willis George (CMA); A. E. Hemming (TLC); Erskine Johnston (CFA); E. Kines (BESL).

Others present included: Unemployment Insurance Commissioners J. G. Bisson, R. J. Tallon and C. A. L. Murchison; W. K. Rutherford, Director of Employment, UIC; R. G. Barclay, Director of Unemployment Insurance, UIC; H. S. Relph, Chief Claims Officer, UIC; H. R. Hare, Employment Adviser, UIC; D. Morton, Welfare Officer, UIC; P. J. Philpott, Special Assistant to Deputy Minister, Department of Veterans Affairs.

Secretary's Report

The Secretary, E. Norman Mitchell, reviewed briefly the work of several of the Local Employment Committees that had been visited by him during November and December, 1948. It was indicated that these were alive to their responsibilities and gave promise of increasing activity during the present year.

He stated that "at the present time, there are 75 Local Employment Committees functioning and five others are in the process of being established throughout the Dominion." Several of the Local Committees were giving close attention to problems connected with apprenticeship and youth centres. Reports on their findings would be presented at the spring meeting of the National Committee, Mr. Mitchell stated.

"Refusal to Accept Employment"

A brief presented by Mr. A. R. Mosher, representing the Canadian Congress of Labour, questioned the interpretation that, he claimed, had been placed on section 43 (a) and (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. This section states that . . . "no insured person shall be disqualified from receipt of benefit by reason only of his refusal to accept employment, if by acceptance thereof he would lose the right (a) to become a member of; or (b) to continue to be a member and to observe the lawful rules of . . . any association, organization or union of workers."

Mr. Mosher was of the opinion that the clause applied "only to insured persons who become unemployed and apply for benefit, or who are already in receipt thereof and who refuse to accept such employment as would jeopardize their rights." He asserted that "similar protection should be afforded to the worker already on the job," as, for example, a worker who was required by his employer to "handle struck work, to cross a picket line, or to transport strike breakers." Speaking for the Canadian Congress of Labour, Mr. Mosher claimed that the section should be amended to include employed persons as well as unemployed. He claimed that compensation should not be denied "if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union, or to resign from, or refrain from joining any *bona fide* labour organization."

The point raised by Mr. Mosher was discussed in detail. It was emphasized that the Unemployment Insurance Act provides insurance for persons "who are involuntarily out of work." The difficulty of defining "struck work," "sympathetic strikes" and being "separated from employment through misconduct," so as to include every individual case was emphasized. The Chairman, Judge Lindal, stated that in his opinion, the disputed section might be interpreted as follows: "If a man is asked to do something, the doing of which prejudices his union card, then he is justified in refusing to do it. If he loses his job as a result, he is entitled to benefit."

It was finally agreed that Mr. Mosher's submission be studied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission and placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee for further consideration.

Minimum Wage

It was pointed out that the local offices of the National Employment Service do not refer workers to employment at wages below the minimums prescribed by the provincial governments and that "the Federal Government does not enter into the provincial governments' minimum wage field." It was stated, however, that placement officers refer complaints of subnormal wages to provincial authorities who are responsible for determining whether or not there had been any infringements of the minimum wage laws.

The Secretary was instructed to enquire into minimum wage conditions in the several provinces and to present a report at the spring meeting of the National Committee.

Regional Committees' Resolutions

Some 18 resolutions passed by the Regional and Local Employment Committees were presented for the consideration and approval of the National Committee. Several of these related to questions of mainly local interest to the Regional and Local Committees from which they came, such as the construction of specific local public works to meet special unemployment situations; the holding of supper meetings by Local Committees to facilitate better organization; the attendance of Local Committee chairmen at meetings of their Regional Committees; and motions of appreciation for assistance granted by the National Committee in specific cases.

A recommendation was made suggesting that serious consideration be given to

amending the Unemployment Insurance Act "to provide benefit payments for those not capable of work on the same basis as to those who are unemployed, but are employable."

This suggestion, it was pointed out, involves questions not included in the scope of the Act. It was, however, being given "careful consideration" by governmental and other agencies interested in the problem of placing "unemployables."

The appointment of Regional Umpires and the making of procedural changes in the adjudication of applications for benefit were also suggested. Both proposals were referred to the Unemployment Insurance Commission for study and whatever action it deemed necessary.

Employment of Older Veterans

Col. P. J. Philpott, special assistant to the Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs described a survey undertaken by DVA during 1948, to determine the percentage of older veterans that was "employable," and what measures would be necessary to rehabilitate them. The survey disclosed that 40 per cent were in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits (25 per cent of these had exhausted their benefits), and 35 per cent were not in insurable classes.

On the question of employability, it was found that only six per cent were good referrals; 21 per cent were "fair" and 37 per cent were either "poor" or "unemployable." The remainder, many of them pensioners, did not need employment urgently. Col. Philpott suggested the setting up of advisory committees across the country to assist in solving this rehabilitation problem. Assistance from any source would be welcomed, he said.

It was disclosed that the National Committee had endorsed a resolution submitted by the Pacific Region in 1948, recommending to the Civil Service Commission that the age limit be abolished for clerks and some other grades in the Civil Service. Although receipt had been acknowledged by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, no action had been reported. A resolution was passed by the meeting, instructing the Secretary to bring the request to the attention of the Civil Service Commission again.

General Employment Situation

Mr. W. K. Rutherford, Director of Employment Service, UIC, presented a concise report on the current employment situation throughout Canada. He stated

that employers were approaching their labour problems with a greater degree of caution. "Costs are definitely being considered and there is a tendency for employers to set higher standards for their workers." Then too, overtime was being cut down considerably and some employees' earnings were being noticeably reduced as a result. There was also a notable decrease in absenteeism and he suggested that "labour organizations should take the long range viewpoint rather than the short range."

Proposed Seasonal Regulations for Fruit and Vegetable Industry

The Unemployment Insurance Commission gave notice in the *Canada Gazette* on November 27, 1948, of its intention to make seasonal regulations governing the payment of benefit to persons employed in the industry of packing and first processing of fruits and vegetables. These regulations would have the effect of restricting the payment of benefit in the off-season where a person is employed in this industry on a seasonal basis. The regulations would not restrict the payment of benefit during periods of unemployment occurring in the active season.

The Commission held a public hearing on January 10, 1949, to consider any representations made to it with reference to these proposals. The hearing was held as arranged, but was adjourned until February 14.

It is understood that the Commission is concerned about the number of persons employed on a seasonal basis in the industry of fruit and vegetable packing and processing who draw unemployment insurance benefit in the off-season when they are not ordinarily employed or, in many instances, really available for employment. In certain areas the majority of seasonal employees are persons such as housewives and students who are not ordinarily attached to the labour market. The unrestricted payment of benefit to these persons in the off-season constitutes, in the opinion of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, an unwarranted drain on the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the expense of other insured workers. As a result of a survey of the industry in all areas the Commission proposes to declare the following seasons to apply in the areas specified:—

Mr. Rutherford thought, however, that unemployment would decline as soon as spring arrives, "as there is every indication that spring would bring a full employment situation, but it was anticipated that the marginal employee would have more difficulty in obtaining employment."

It was decided that the next meeting of the National Employment Committee would be held in Montreal on April 21 and 22, and that, if arrangements can be made, the Quebec Regional Committee attend the sessions on April 21.

| Area | Season |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| British Columbia | Aug. 1-Nov. 30 |
| Prairie Provinces | July 1-Oct. 31 |
| Ontario | July 1-Nov. 30 |
| Quebec | July 1-Oct. 15 |
| Nova Scotia | Oct. 1-March 31 |
| New Brunswick | Sept. 1-April 30 |
| Prince Edward Island... | No season |

The off-season applicable to a seasonal worker employed in this industry will be the remainder of the year according to the above schedule.

The proposed regulations provide that a claimant defined as a seasonal employee, whose last employment was in the industry of fruit and vegetable packing and processing, will be disentitled to benefit in the off-season unless, besides meeting the usual conditions for the receipt of benefit, he also shows that one of the following conditions applies:—

- (1) that contributions have been paid in respect of him for not less than 420 days during the two years immediately preceding the date on which he makes a claim for benefit (as compared with 180 days for a non-seasonal claimant), or
- (2) that contributions have been paid in respect of him for insurable employment during the off-season applicable in the area where he was employed, and such contributions have been paid for a number of days equal to at least one-quarter of the off-seasons or parts thereof included in the period of two years immediately preceding the date he makes a claim for benefit.

The object of these tests is to show that the claimant has either an average of 35 weeks insurable employment each year, which is substantial enough to justify the payment of benefit in the off-season, or that he has a secondary insurable occupation which he normally carries on during the off-season. If either of these conditions is fulfilled he is deemed not to be subject to any seasonal restrictions.

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and other official information.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Employment during January was adjusting itself to conditions of winter weather. Most outdoor work had been temporarily halted and a considerable number of workers, mainly unskilled and semi-skilled, were thrown into the employment market. The peak in seasonal unemployment, however, was expected to be reached within a few weeks, depending upon the break in weather conditions. Unemployment insurance was of invaluable assistance during the slack period, and helped to tide many workers over the brief period of unemployment.

Employment was settling down to its winter slack, which in the past two years was approximately 6 to 7 per cent below its summer peak. For workers as a whole, employment conditions were still favourable and the number employed was at a high for the time of year. Labour turnover was down and records in the industrial relations field were excellent; fewer strikes with fewer workers involved were recorded in January than in any previous post-war month. Nevertheless, jobs were scarce for seasonal workers now idle and in regions such as British Columbia, where many of these casual workers gathered, unemployment was becoming a rather serious, if only temporary, problem.

Generally it appeared from preliminary information that unemployment this year was slightly greater than at the same time last year. This development could largely be accounted for by several specific reasons. First, the usual number of jobs in logging were not available this year, with employment in Eastern Canada about 10,000 less than one year before. Second, agriculture was responsible for the release of more seasonal workers, in part because of the trend towards seasonal grain farming and also, because of higher farm wages, less help was being "carried" during the winter slack. Third, because of the overall expansion in construction employment especially in the more seasonally affected residential, highway, and commercial building, more construction workers were seasonally displaced. Fourth, employment in a few of the manufacturing industries had been temporarily disrupted because of loss of export markets.

Currently, unemployment insurance was playing a larger role in smoothing over the period of temporary loss of income. This was in part because of the increased number of persons being covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act. General expansion in employment, long-term shifts of workers from employment in non-insurable to insurable industries, and new classes of workers being admitted under the Act, all led to this development. In addition, more workers in recent months were being allowed benefits since they were now better able to meet the statutory requirements for qualification laid down in the Act. Under these conditions, workers must prove that they are unemployed but willing to accept suitable employment. The current scarcity of jobs at employment offices had enabled workers to meet this requirement much more readily. Also, under the Act, a certain amount of contribution is necessary before a worker can establish his right to benefit, both for the first time and for renewal. The continuous employment which most workers enjoyed during the summer and fall months had provided in many cases the necessary contributions.

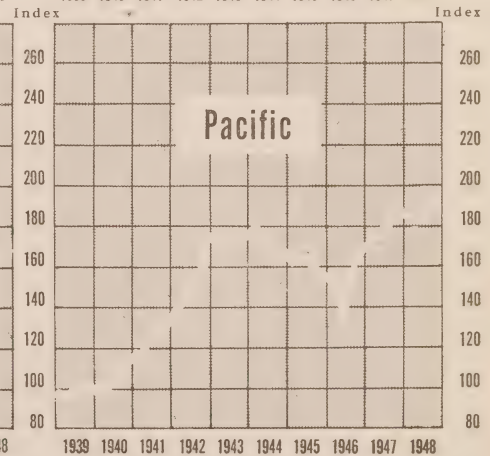
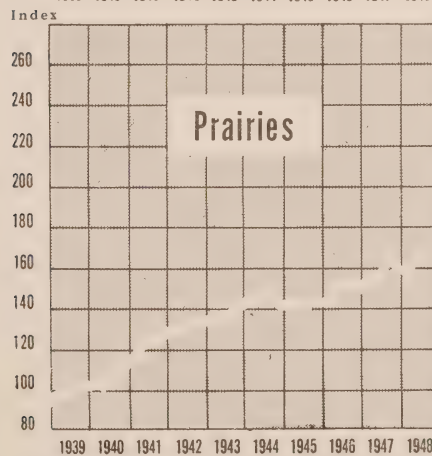
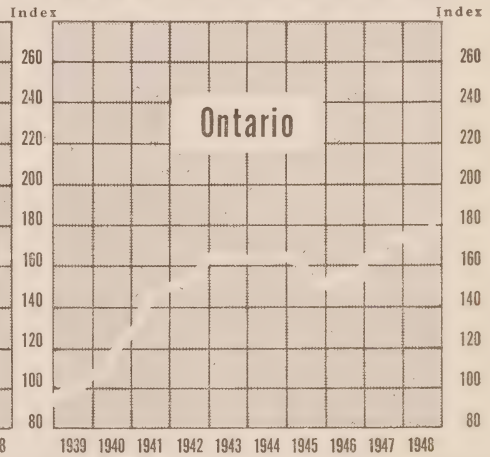
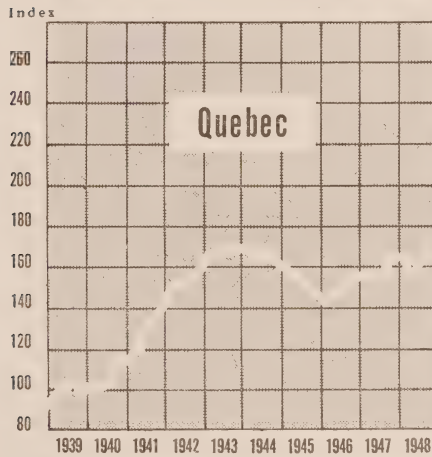
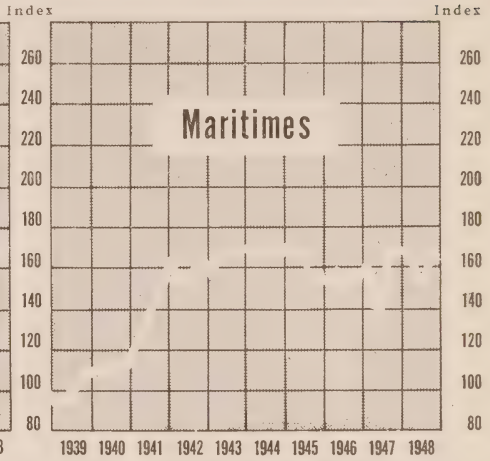
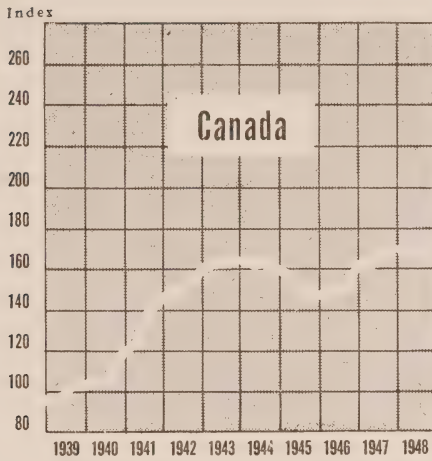
Agriculture

The employment market in agriculture remained quiet during January. Nevertheless, plans were already under way to bring in immigrant farmers for the coming season. Since the available pool of single workers has been largely depleted, a greater immigration of family units was anticipated this year. The importation of families has the advantage of providing a more stable class

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Average: 1939=100

Seasonally Adjusted



of worker, although housing accommodation may present a difficult problem. The movement of Dutch workers was to begin around the middle of February and it was expected that about 5,000 families would settle on Canadian farms. Movement of Displaced Persons, which had been dwindling off since early September, would re-commence around the first of April. The latter government-sponsored program was expected to bring in 1,500 single workers, and family units to the extent that housing could be provided.

The Department of Agriculture has recently published a synopsis of the outlook for principal types of agricultural products. This will provide a basis for farmers' production plans for 1949 which will, accordingly, be reflected in the volume and type of labour requirements during the coming season. Generally an increased spring wheat acreage was anticipated in 1949 but a decline in livestock which would reach the market was expected for all classes of meat. However, the Department forecast continued profitable prices in the livestock market. Production of milk, butter, cheese, and ice cream was expected to remain stable, but a drop in egg production was anticipated for the first six months of 1949. According to the forecast, fruit crops will be good, while vegetable acreage was expected to be maintained at the 1948 level.

Non-Agricultural Industry

No let-up in the expansion in industrial production was yet apparent, according to available data. The latest recorded statistics, as given for the month of November, placed the preliminary index of industrial production at 185.2 (1935-39=100). This compared with 178.4 for the same month in 1947.

Industrial employment also was sustained during this period. During November, gains in trade and logging more than offset employment declines in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction, and hotels and restaurants. At December 1, the index of employment in this series, which covers firms with 15 or more employees in the eight leading industries, stood at 204.1 as compared with 199.6 one year before. In accordance with the usual seasonal pattern, this rise was expected to be reversed during the winter months. Already there had been a decided levelling off in employment expansion with only a .8 change in the index since the beginning of October.

Earnings of the manufacturing wage-earner had decidedly improved during the

three months preceding December 1, not only in the actual dollars paid, but also in relation to changes in the cost of living. The preliminary index of real wages in the manufacturing industry had risen to 106.6 at December 1, exceeding the comparative 1947 index by 2.4 points.

Logging camps in Eastern Canada had completed cutting by January, and hauling, the second stage in the operations, was now under way. Difficulty arose early in the month because of the lack of snow but, by the end of January, hauling was in full swing. Lay-offs began with the change-over in operations, since manpower requirements are smaller in the latter stage.

This year's level of activity was considerably below that of the 1947-8 season, and employment in the woods was correspondingly less. No shortage of labour was reported; in certain areas, surpluses of men developed.

The British Columbia logging industry was exceptionally quiet during January. The extent of seasonal inactivity was increased on the one hand by exceptionally cold weather and heavy snows and, on the other, by uncertain markets for some types of lumber products.

Little change in employment activity occurred in the **mining** industry during January and attention turned to the collective bargaining agreements under negotiation, especially in the coal mining industry.

In the Maritimes, an agreement was reached early in February between the United Mine Workers, representing some 13,000 miners, and the principal operator, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation. The new agreement, which must be formally ratified by the union membership before becoming effective, called for a 50 cent-a-day increase above the current basic rate of \$7.64. This settlement culminated negotiations which had been carried on for nearly three months.

At the same time, some 14,000 coal miners in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia were demanding wage increases varying from \$2 to \$3 per day. This would boost the daily wages of most workers up to the \$14 mark. Rock miners were now being paid \$11.43 per day; timber-men, \$10.95; machine-men (coal cutters), \$12.47; actual coal-miners, \$10.95. Conciliation proceedings were being carried on and a report was expected shortly after the expiry date of the contract, February 16.

Employment operations were slow in **manufacturing** during January. As usual

for the time of year, a number of firms laid off staff for inventory purposes or for making adjustments in production schedules. In addition, a number of non-seasonal lay-offs took place during the month. A report on such lay-offs is obtained from all local Employment Service offices and, while these would not necessarily cover all persons released, it would, because of unemployment insurance, touch on all major lay-off programs. During January, 20 per cent of the reported lay-offs were still caused by shortage of materials, particularly steel. Shortage of orders, however, was the chief reason for releasing workers. Within this category, over 50 per cent of those reported were in the lumber and automobile manufacturing industries.

Wage increases were still being granted in a number of manufacturing firms although, as a whole, this was not an active period for negotiations between employers and employees. Wage increases, for which information was received during the month of January, varied from 5 to 35 cents per hour. More workers in the textile industry benefited than in any other group; however, the highest wage increase occurred in the washing machine manufacturing industry.

Construction employment was at its seasonal low during January and many workers, especially the unskilled and semi-skilled, were temporarily laid off. The greater amount of unemployment this year than last among construction workers may be attributed to two factors. First, since construction employment during the summer and fall of 1948 had expanded by approximately 40,000 over the previous year, more workers were affected by winter lay-offs. Secondly, highway, residential and commercial, rather than industrial, construction accounted for a major portion of the activity in the past year, and work on such non-industrial projects is, for the most part, discontinued during the winter months.

Employment activity in **transportation** was quiet during January, reflecting normal mid-winter slackness. The number employed in this industry during the winter is usually some five per cent below the fall peak. In railway transportation, hirings were small during January, largely on account of the light snowfalls. Snow-removal jobs, however, increased by the end of January, as weather conditions became more severe, especially in the Prairies. Some lay-offs occurred in north-western Ontario and the Maritimes, owing mainly to light freight traffic.

Water front activity on the East coast had not provided the employment which was anticipated earlier in the season. Halifax reported that only about 50 per cent of the longshoremen had been able to obtain work at any one time. Similar reports were received from Saint John. This situation appeared to be the result of lower shipments of packaged freight. Although grain movements had been equal to if not greater than last year's volume, less labour was requested for this type of work.

Trade establishments continued their usual post-Christmas lay-offs into the first few days of January. The hiring rate during the remainder of the month was low with both retail and wholesale trade very quiet in all regions. This condition was expected to continue until March when department stores and mail order houses will begin to build up staff for the Easter trade. For the time of year, however, retail sales seemed to be holding up fairly well. In dollar value, department store sales during January were above those of 1948. For the week ending January 29, sales were 11 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Most, if not all, of this increase, however, was due to price advances.

A surplus of sales applicants, especially female workers, was common to most National Employment Service offices during January. It was reported that orders received for help were readily filled locally, usually by single girls with some experience in this line of work. Stock taking and a series of sales enabled many stores to retain most of their regular employees during the in-between season.

Employment Service Activities

The Employment Service was opening its doors to one of the heaviest influx of workers in its peacetime history, certainly the most pronounced for the past two and one-half years. Until December, the entrance of job-seekers was moderate, in terms of previous years' records but, during the last weeks of 1948, employment office activity increased. New applications during December averaged 36,000 a week as against 30,000 in the same month of 1947. Applications remaining on file jumped accordingly; an average of 13,500 unplaced applicants was added each week during the months of December and January. By the end of January, 199,000 men and 50,000 women were registered for work at employment offices and there was still little indication of any reversal of trends. However,

the month of February usually sees the levelling off, if not the first break, in the upward movement.

The increase in applications did not necessarily mean the same proportionate rise in unemployment. The extent to which workers will register at employment offices will vary from time to time. Currently, the incentive to use the facilities of the Employment Service seemed to be much greater than in former years. This primarily was due to the advantages of unemployment insurance. More workers were now covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act, greater numbers have built up sufficient contributions to qualify for benefits, and high living costs made collection of benefits, even during brief periods of unemployment, a necessity in many cases.

A closer examination of the statistics showed that a few occupations stood out in the increase over the year, although minor advances occurred in most classifications. A number of occupations recorded a decline. Among these were clerical, professional, skilled and semi-skilled miners and leather workers. These comparisons were made as at the beginning of 1949 and 1948, the latest date for which an occupational break-down is available.

Occupations in the construction industry showed the chief gain, accounting for over 20 per cent of the total advance, while the lumber and sawmill industries were responsible for 15 per cent of the over-all rise. Another 5 per cent of the gain took place in the metalworking industries. A decline in shipbuilding was the principal cause; structural iron and steel workers and welders and flame cutters were most affected. The transportation equipment industries accounted for 5 per cent more of the increase at January 1.

As among the occupations, the incidence of higher registrations varied from area to area. A number of local office areas and regions showed decided gains, most indicated moderate advances while a few showed over-all declines.

British Columbia showed the greatest increase in applicants since it depended heavily on construction, logging, sawmills, and shipbuilding, all of which had been adversely affected. Unplaced applicants in this region at the end of January were higher than ever before recorded in the history of the Employment Service. Quebec suffered next severely. This region was similarly dependent on many of the declining industries although greater industrialization here had somewhat softened the

over-all effects. Nova Scotia stood out singularly in that no appreciable change had occurred over the year. In Ontario cities such as Ottawa, Chatham and Sarnia, unplaced applicants recorded a decline.

Within each region the increase was spread fairly consistently over the whole area. The larger cities generally did not advance out of line with the rest of the region. In fact, the rate of increase in Montreal and Toronto, and in many of the Prairie cities, did not even keep pace with the regional gain.

Out of every four persons registered with the Employment Service at the beginning of the year, three had placed claims for unemployment insurance. The possibility of qualifying for benefit was perhaps the best in the history of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Primarily this was because of the general scarcity of jobs. During December, only 1,300 of the 46,000 claims adjudicated were disqualified because of "refusal of offer of work" or "not unemployed". During December of the previous year when there were 18 per cent fewer claims, 2,300 were disqualified because of these reasons. The added number of years in which the Act has been operating also will have the effect of increasing the number with sufficient contributions to qualify for benefit.

Regional Analysis

Seasonal influences were in full force in the *Maritime* region during January. New Brunswick particularly was affected and many seasonal workers were temporarily displaced. Employment activity in Nova Scotia, however, appeared to be holding up very well; at the end of January, Halifax, Sydney, New Glasgow, and other centres recorded fewer persons seeking work than at the same time last year. The region as a whole continued to support higher employment levels this year in most main industrial groups; construction employment especially had shown appreciable gains.

Mild weather had enabled an exceptionally high level of building to be carried on this winter. All skilled tradesmen were fully employed and excellent prospects seemed assured for the future. However, the lack of snow seriously held up logging operations, which were already operating below normal because of loss of markets. Regular winter trade also had been affected by the mild weather, and clothes, footwear, and other winter stocks were moving much slower than usual.

Coal mines were operating steadily and no lay-offs or production difficulties were

anticipated. Negotiation of the 1949 collective agreement was under way in most mines and already a settlement had been reached between the main coal operator and the union. This was the second year of peaceful negotiations in the industry, contrasting to the prolonged strike action of 1946.

Employment in the *Quebec* region reached its seasonal low during January. General industrial activity rose slightly towards the end of the month, however, reflecting the larger and more evenly distributed supply of hydro-electric power. Textile mills, furniture factories, and heavy industries continued to operate at near capacity. Aircraft production was affected by material shortages but hirings kept up steadily.

The logging cut was now completed but hauling had been delayed for some weeks because of snow and mild weather. Mining was benefiting from a much improved supply of workers; tonnage was rising and new activity was being planned. Construction employment, however, was experiencing a temporary lull.

The outlook for Quebec for 1949 was considered good. Employment had risen during 1948 to a point slightly above the wartime peak, and further expansion was indicated. Machinery building, transportation equipment, textiles and mining were expected to advance and a heavy construction program was anticipated. Weak spots, however, may continue to develop in some industries because of market difficulties. Logging and shipbuilding particularly may thus be affected.

The *Ontario* region swung into winter weather conditions without any serious disruption to employment. The labour market was quiet during January although the easier labour situation brought about a number of developments in the employment field: labour turnover was down, inefficient staff was being weeded out, and employers' hirings were increasingly selective. Some seasonally displaced workers experienced difficulty in finding jobs but few centres reported any degree of unemployment.

The year-end taking of stock revealed that many manufacturing firms were carrying much larger volume of inventory this year. This created a certain apprehension among employers, although the employment trend for the industry as a whole still pointed upwards, if only slightly. Textile firms were operating fully, with no shortage of labour. Meat plants were seasonally reducing employment, although declining export markets were also a factor. Iron and

steel industries were working at full force; new production records were reached this year but steel supplies were still unable to meet demand. A major lay-off occurred in the auto plant in Windsor during January because of the loss of the South Africa export market.

Mild weather had extended the construction season this year and skilled tradesmen were still being hired. The mining industry appeared to have built up sufficient staff and few hirings were taking place. In logging, lay-offs were beginning with the commencement of hauling, but fewer workers were involved this year because of reduced employment levels in the industry.

Employment conditions in the *Prairie* region reflected the seasonal lull, but signs pointed towards renewed activity shortly. The employment situation as a whole showed no extensive change as compared with 1948; only minor advances occurred in persons seeking unemployment insurance in the larger cities of Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Calgary. However, a substantial rise in claims had occurred in the logging centres of Port Arthur and Fort William.

Plans were nearing completion for the expansion of ore bodies in the Lake Superior area, and tonnage was expected to be raised to three million tons per year. Negotiations were under way between operators and unions in the coal mines in Saskatchewan and Alberta; the present agreement will expire on February 16. Wage increases ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 a day were being requested.

Construction activity was at a minimum during January, but another large-scale construction program was scheduled for 1949. A wide variety of building projects were being planned including industrial, mining, housing, public utility and commercial building. Improved supplies of building materials were expected.

Temporary disruptions of employment continued in the *Pacific* region during January. Heavy snows, cold weather, and power shortages aggravated the already steep seasonal decline. This year had also seen as large, if not larger, influx of Prairie workers during the winter, which added extensively to the numbers seeking work. Then again, market difficulties in lumber and shipbuilding had not yet been solved, and lay-offs were still taking place. However, the region was fortunate in that all major industries were covered by unemployment insurance and, while some casual "drifters" may not be eligible for payment, the majority of job-seekers were now in receipt of benefits.

Inclement weather conditions during January had brought about two adverse developments—power shortages and disturbances to outside work. Electric power shortages had resulted in a demand for a 30 per cent reduction of power for industry in Vancouver, and cut-backs in late shifts and working hours had occurred. Critical power shortages had also developed in Vernon although no restrictions were yet in force. Sawmill employment had been particularly affected and unless power supplies

were built up shortly a serious shortage of sawdust fuel may develop.

Heavy snows and cold weather interrupted employment in logging, construction, and transportation and much outdoor work had to be discontinued. With the passing of these weather conditions, however, employment was expected to pick up rapidly. A heavy construction program for both industrial and government was anticipated; many contracts had already been signed and more were to be confirmed later.

Unemployment in Trade Unions December 31, 1948*

Trade union unemployment in Canada increased to 3.4 per cent at the end of December, 1948, from 1.0 at the close of the previous quarter and 1.7 at December 31, 1947. At the date under review 2,676 locals reported a combined membership of 538,153. Reports were received from 2,536 locals with 506,255 members in the previous quarter, while at the end of December, 1947, the percentage was based on reports from 2,664 locals representing 511,002 members. Unemployment in trade unions rose in manufacturing, construction, service and logging.

In this analysis unemployment refers only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are without work because of illness, a strike or a lockout, or who are engaged in work outside their own trade are not considered as unemployed. As the number of reporting unions varies from quarter to quarter with consequent

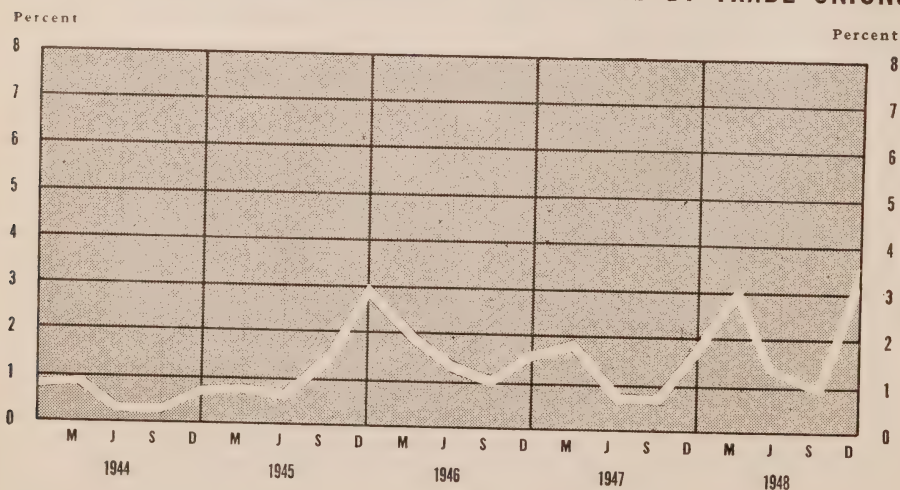
variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the figures refer only to organizations reporting.

Table C-11 shows the percentage of union unemployment at certain dates in each province. As compared with the previous quarter, the percentage rose in all provinces but Nova Scotia. With the exception of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the latest figures were higher than at the end of December, 1947.

A separate compilation is made each quarter of trade union unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Compared with the previous quarter the percentage decreased only in Saint John where it declined from 2.8 to 2.6. The percentage rose in Halifax, from 5.0 to 7.8, in Montreal, from 0.5 to 1.8, in Toronto, from 0.9 to 1.6, in Winnipeg, from 0.9 to 2.5, in Regina, from 1.2 to 1.4, in

* See Tables C-11 and C-12.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



Edmonton, from 0.4 to 3.9, and in Vancouver, from 2.2 to 6.2. In comparison to December, 1947, the percentage declined in Halifax, Saint John and Montreal.

Returns were received from 1,090 locals in the manufacturing industries. These reported 285,885 members of whom 9,944 were unemployed at the end of December. At the end of the previous quarter 3,247 of 265,030 members reported by 1,015 locals were without work. At December 31, 1947, reports were received from 1,068 local unions with 261,796 members of whom 3,962 were unemployed. At the date under review 2,500 of 19,242 union members were unemployed in the automobile industry in Ontario because of re-tooling.

In the transportation group, reports were received from 874 locals with a total of 111,150 members of whom 1,606 were unemployed at the reporting date. Three months earlier 496 of 104,234 members had been unemployed while at the end of December, 1947, there were 1,070 unemployed of a total of 106,570 members.

Unemployment in mining rose slightly from 0.4 to 0.5 per cent. Reports were

received from 70 locals with 22,422 members. Unemployment among coal miners was unchanged at 0.2 per cent while it rose from 2.3 to 3.4 per cent among non-metallic mineral miners.

The percentage of trade union unemployment in building and construction rose from 1.5 to 7.9. Reports were received from 228 local unions with 53,428 members. Severe winter conditions, especially in Western Canada and British Columbia, were largely responsible for this increase in unemployment. The percentage increased among bricklayers, from 0.2 to 6.3, painters, from 1.2 to 7.7, carpenters, from 2.4 to 10.5, and miscellaneous building workers, from 0.7 to 12.8. At the end of 1947, the percentage of unemployment in the construction group was 6.5.

In public and personal services, the percentage of trade union unemployment increased to 1.5 from 0.6 in the previous quarter.

In the lumbering and logging industry of British Columbia, two locals which had 2,176 members reported 1,440 of these as being unemployed.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index advanced from 158.9 to 159.6 between December 1, 1948, and January 3, 1949. All budget group indexes were firm, but more than half of the rise was due to changes in service rates including health, personal care, laundry and fuel gas which are priced only at annual intervals because of the characteristic stability in rates for services of this kind. The food index rose from 202.0 to 202.2 between December 1 and January 3, with further declines in egg and fruit prices acting as a partial offset to generally firmer levels for other foods. Fuel and light moved up from 129.1 to 130.0. The clothing index rose from 181.5 to 181.9, and home furnishings and services from 166.2 to 167.0, on scattered increases which affected nearly all sub-groups. The advance in miscellaneous items from 124.6 to 126.6, reflected changes in health and personal care services already mentioned. The rent index remained at 121.7.

From August, 1939, to January, 1949, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 58.3 per cent.

Cost of Living in Eight Cities

City cost-of-living indexes for seven of the eight regional centres moved higher between December 1, 1948, and January 3, 1949. Vancouver remained unchanged at 160.8 when a decline in foods was sufficient to balance increases in clothing and miscellaneous items. Higher costs for services in the miscellaneous group coupled with small increases in foods and home furnishings and services supported index advances for other centres. Composite index increases between December 1, 1948 and January 3, 1949, were as follows: Halifax 1.5 to 152.3; Winnipeg 1.2 to 153.4; Edmonton 0.9 to 154.5; Montreal 0.8 to 162.3; Saint John 0.7 to 156.2; Toronto 0.5 to 155.0 and Saskatoon 0.4 to 162.0.

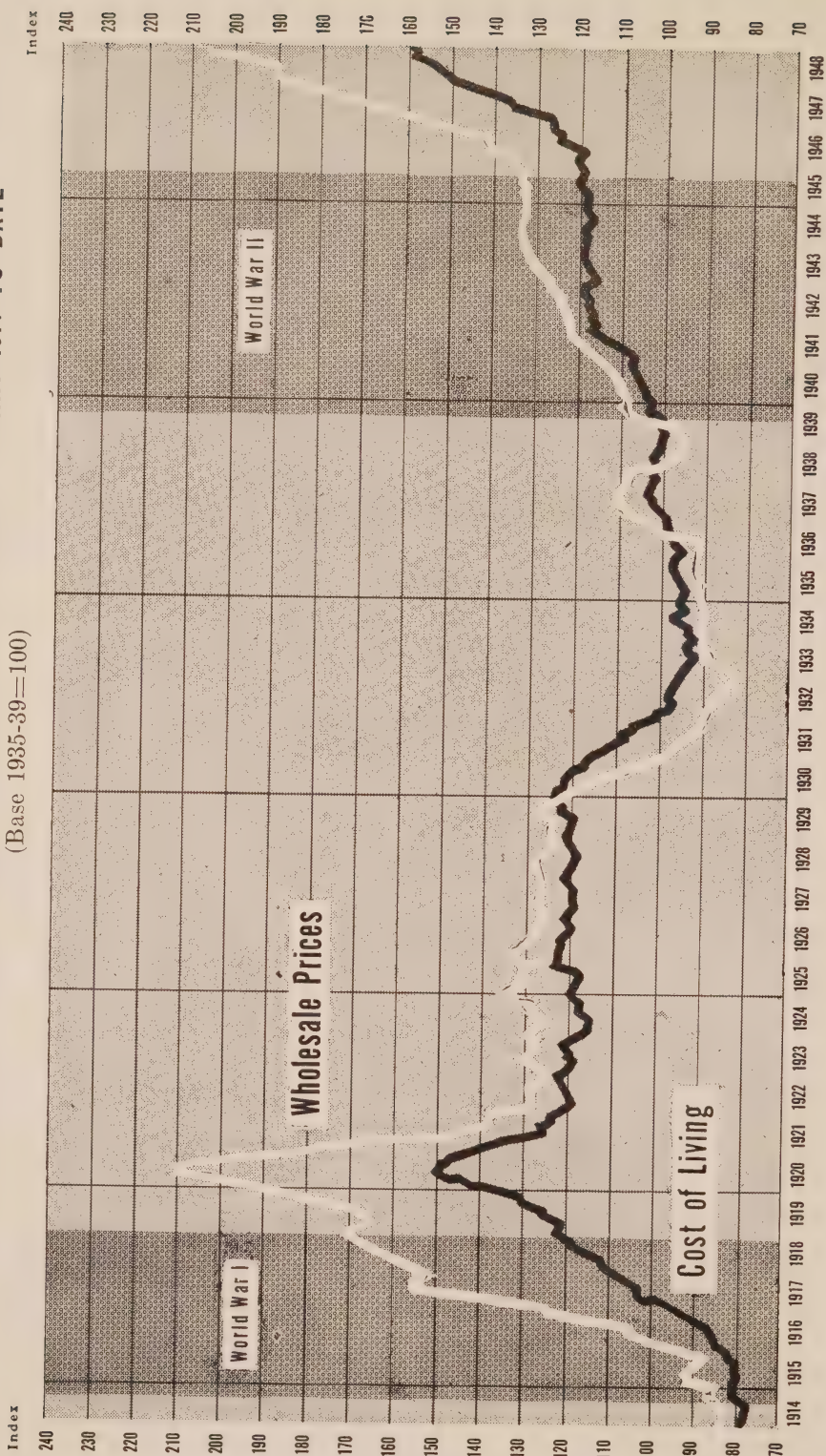
Wholesale Prices, December, 1948

There was a slight decline of 0.2 to 159.5 (base 1926=100) in the December general wholesale price index. However, this figure showed an increase of 11.1 per cent during the year 1948. Between November and December, component group changes were mixed. Wood products weakened 1.5 points to 192.2 due to recessions in British Columbia red cedar lumber and shingles.

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 1914 TO DATE

(Base 1935-39=100)



An easier tone for silver prices was responsible for a drop of 0.7 to 163.5 in non-ferrous metals. Vegetables products moved down 0.6 to 139.3 when losses in barley, oats, hay and onions outweighed increases in millfeeds, oranges and lemons. Similarly a decline of 0.5 to 176.0 in animal products reflected weakness in eggs and hides. These overbalanced increases in livestock, fresh meat and whitefish. Four groups were higher. Chemicals and allied products rose 2.1 points to 129.1 supported by firmer prices for soap and indigo although formaldehyde and shellac were easier. Iron and steel products moved up 1.0 to 167.1 due to increases in foundry pig iron and steel sheets, while non-metallic minerals gained 0.6 to 137.6 when higher quotations for

coal, sand, gravel and crushed stone proved of more importance than weakness in gasoline and coal oil. Textile products rose 0.6 to 162.0 as higher prices for raw wool and cotton knit goods overbalanced a decline in cotton yarn.

Canadian farm product prices at wholesale were slightly easier in December, the composite index declining 1.0 to 142.6. When compared with December, 1947, there has been a price increase of 4.0 per cent. Both sub-groups were lower in December. The field section receded 1.4 to 116.5 due to weakness in barley, oats, hay and onion prices, and animal products were down 0.4 to 186.3 when recessions in eggs and hides overbalanced strength in livestock and raw wool.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, January, 1949

There was little strike activity in Canada during January, 1949. Fewer workers were involved in strikes than in any month since November, 1944, and the time loss was the lowest recorded for any month since June, 1945. Preliminary figures for January, 1949, show 10 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 1,811 workers, with a time loss of 9,700 man-working days, as compared with 11 strikes in December, 1948, with 2,481 workers involved and a time loss of 18,939 days. In January, 1948, there were 19 strikes, involving 12,595 workers, with a time loss of 135,780 days. Based on the number of wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in January, 1949, was .01 per cent of the estimated working time, as compared with .02 per cent in December, 1948, and .17 per cent in January, 1948.

Five strikes in the textile industry in various centres in Ontario and Quebec accounted for almost three-quarters of the total workers on strike during the month and caused three-fifths of the total time loss.

Of the 10 strikes recorded for January, 1949, one was settled in favour of the workers, three in favour of the employers, two were compromise settlements and one was indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month three strikes were recorded as unterminated, namely: wood heel factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., knitting factory workers at Paris, Ont., and woollen factory workers at Huntingdon, P.Q.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., on May 30, 1946; soft drink factory workers at Edmonton, Alta., December 1, 1947; printing pressmen at Toronto, Ont., December 15, 1947; costume jewellery factory workers at Toronto, Ont., April 29, 1948; coal miners, Edmonton District, Alta., January 13, 1948; and seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, June 6, 1948.

Great Britain and Other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review, issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1948, and in this article are taken from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

The number of work stoppages beginning in November, 1948, was 126 and nine were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 135 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 29,200 workers involved and a time loss of 88,000 working days was caused.

Of the 126 stoppages which began during November, eight arose out of demands for advances in wages; 45 over other wage questions; five on questions as to working hours; 17 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 48 on other questions respecting working arrangements; two were on questions of trade union principle; and one stoppage was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

United States

Preliminary figures for December, 1948, show 125 strikes and lockouts beginning in the month, in which 40,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 600,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for November, 1948, are 200 strikes and lockouts, involving 90,000 workers, with a time loss of 1,900,000 days.

Preliminary estimates for the year, 1948, show 3,300 strikes and lockouts, involving 1,950,000 workers and causing a time loss of 34,000,000 man-days. Comparable figures for 1947, are 3,693 strikes and lockouts with 2,170,000 workers involved and a time loss of 34,600,000 days.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA*

Fourth Quarter of 1948

There were 308 industrial fatalities in the fourth quarter of 1948 according to the latest reports received by the Department of Labour. In the previous three months there were 394 including 18 in a supplementary list. The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed, during the course of or arising out of their employment and included deaths which resulted from industrial diseases as reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

During the quarter under review there were four industrial accidents which resulted in the death of three persons in each case. On October 9 an engineer, fireman and trainman were killed at Mattawa, Ontario, when a coupling failed and cars ran down a grade striking the engine on a ballast train. Three seamen were drowned in British Columbia coastal waters on November 16 when their craft was shipwrecked. On December 1 three crew members of a fishing vessel were asphyxiated by the fumes of an auxiliary engine at Port Alberni, British Columbia. A train struck a truck at Laprairie, Quebec, on December 27 and three agricultural workers were killed.

Statistics on industrial fatalities are compiled from reports received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources. Newspaper reports are also used to supplement these data.

Grouped by industries the largest number of fatalities, 59 was recorded in manufacturing and transportation respectively. In manufacturing, 21 occurred in iron, steel and products and 11 in saw and planing mills. During the previous quarter 79 fatalities were recorded in manufacturing including 22 in saw and planing mills and iron and steel products respectively.

Of the 59 fatalities occurring in transportation during the fourth quarter of 1948 there were 33 in steam railways and 12 each in local and highway and water transportation. In the previous quarter 73 fatalities were recorded in transportation including 18 in steam railways, 25 in local and highway transportation, and 32 in water transportation.

In the mining group 47 fatalities were noted of which 23 were in metalliferous mining and 19 in coal mining. In the previous quarter there were 38 fatalities in the mining group including 23 in metalliferous mining.

The number of fatalities in logging increased from 32 to 40. Fatalities in the construction industry decreased from 64 in the third quarter to 29 in the fourth quarter of 1948. Decreases in the number of recorded fatalities from 41 to 23 occurred in agriculture and in service from 33 to 18.

The most important cause of fatalities was moving trains, water-craft and other vehicles which caused 92 industrial fatalities

* See Tables H-1 and H-2.

during the quarter as compared with 128 in the previous quarter.

Falling objects caused 63 deaths and falls of persons 40. Industrial diseases, infection and other causes resulted in 46 fatalities while dangerous substances caused 33 deaths.

The largest number of industrial fatalities was in Ontario where there were 116. In British Columbia there were 59 and in Quebec 46.

During the quarter under review there were 107 fatalities in October, 108 in November and 93 in December.

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LABOUR STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Table 1—Statistics Reflecting Industrial Conditions in Canada..... | PAGE 333 |
|--|-------------|

A—Labour Force

D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table A-1—Estimated Civilian Non-Institutional Manpower..... | 334 |
| Table A-2—Summary of National Estimates..... | 334 |
| Table A-3—Industrial Distribution of Employment..... | 335 |
| Table A-4—Regional Distribution of Employment..... | 335 |
| Table A-5—Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Hours Worked Per Week..... | 335 |
| Table A-6—Regional Distribution of Unemployment..... | 335 |
| <i>Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources</i> | |
| Table A-7—Immigration of Adult Males, Adult Females and Children to Canada..... | 336 |
| Table A-8—Distribution of All Immigrants by Province..... | 336 |
| Table A-9—Distribution of Male Immigrants by Occupation..... | 337 |

B—Labour Income

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Monthly Estimates of Labour Income

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table B-1—Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income..... | 337 |
|--|-----|

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: The Employment Situation (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table C-1—Employment and Earnings by Province, City and Industry..... | 338 |
| Table C-2—Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings since 1941..... | 339 |
| Table C-3—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces since 1932..... | 339 |
| Table C-4—Employment and Earnings by Industry..... | 340 |
| Table C-5—Sex Distribution of Employed Persons..... | 341 |

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Hours and Earnings (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table C-6—Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 342 |
| Table C-7—Weekly Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing..... | 342 |
| Table C-8—Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces and Cities..... | 342 |
| Table C-9—Hours and Earnings by Industry..... | 343 |

Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table C-10—Real Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 344 |
| Table C-11—Percentage of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces..... | 345 |
| Table C-12—Percentage of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Groups of Industries..... | 346 |

D—Employment Service Statistics

Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table D-1—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants as at First of Month..... | 348 |
| Table D-2—Unfilled Vacancies by Industry and by Sex..... | 348 |
| Table D-3—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants by Occupation and by Sex..... | 349 |
| Table D-4—Vacancies, Referrals and Placements (Weekly Average)..... | 349 |
| Table D-5—Activities of National Employment Service Offices..... | 350 |
| Table D-6—Applications and Placements Since 1938..... | 352 |
| Table D-7—Vacancies and Placements of National Employment Service Offices (Quarterly)..... | 353 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Insurance Commission and Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table E-1—Registration of Employers and Employees..... | 355 |
| Table E-2—Claims for Benefit Since 1942..... | 355 |
| Table E-3—Claims for Benefit by Provinces and Disposal of Claims..... | 355 |
| Table E-4—Claimants Not Entitled to Benefit with Reason for Non-Entitlement..... | 356 |
| Table E-5—Number Receiving Benefit with Amount Paid..... | 356 |
| Table E-6—Persons Signing the Live Unemployment Register by Number of Days Continuously on the Register..... | 356 |
| Table E-7—Unemployment Insurance Fund..... | 357 |

F—Prices

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table F-1—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada..... | 358 |
| Table F-2—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living for Eight Cities of Canada..... | 359 |
| Table F-3—Index Numbers of Staple Food Items..... | 359 |
| Table F-4—Retail Prices of Staple Foods, Coal and Rentals by Cities..... | 360 |
| Table F-5—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada..... | 368 |
| Table F-6—Index Numbers for Canada and Other Countries..... | 369 |

G—Strikes and Lockouts

Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table G-1—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Month..... | 370 |
| Table G-2—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During January..... | 371 |

H—Industrial Accidents

Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table H-1—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Industries and Causes..... | 372 |
| Table H-2—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Provinces and Industries..... | 372 |

TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

| | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1943 | 1939 |
|--|-------|-------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Jan. | Dec. | Dec. | Dec. | Dec. | Dec. |
| Labour Force— | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force (1).....000 | | 4,964 | 4,934 | 4,848 | † | † |
| Employed (1).....000 | | 4,858 | 4,847 | 4,733 | † | † |
| Male (1).....000 | | 3,835 | 3,791 | 3,700 | † | † |
| Female (1).....000 | | 1,023 | 1,056 | 1,033 | † | † |
| Paid workers (1).....000 | | 3,441 | 3,334 | 3,278 | † | † |
| Unemployed (1).....000 | | 106 | 87 | 115 | † | † |
| Index of employment (2)..... | | 204.1 | 199.6 | 185.7 | 190.5 | 122.7 |
| Unemployment in trade unions (2).....% | | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 11.4 |
| Immigration.....No. | | 9,995 | 7,339 | 3,942 | 526 | 621 |
| Adult males.....No. | | 3,888 | 3,024 | 837 | 131 | 188 |
| Earnings and Hours— | | | | | | |
| Total labour income.....\$000,000 | | 618 | 551 | 479 | † | † |
| Per capita weekly earnings.....\$ | | 42.20 | 38.28 | 33.95 | † | † |
| Average hourly earnings.....cents | | 95.9 | 85.6 | 74.5 | † | † |
| Average hours worked per week..... | | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.2 | † | † |
| Average real weekly earnings, index (4)..... | | 106.6 | 104.3 | 103.6 | † | † |
| National Employment Service— | | | | | | |
| Unplaced applicants (5).....000 | 186.7 | 129.6 | 116.6 | 146.6 | † | † |
| Unfilled vacancies (5).....000 | 25.5 | 38.8 | 59.9 | 111.6 | † | † |
| Placements, weekly average.....000 | | 10.1 | 10.5 | 12.4 | † | † |
| Unemployment Insurance— | | | | | | |
| Claims.....000 | 144.1 | 83.7 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 2.4 | † |
| Balance in fund.....\$000,000 | | 517.7 | 429.8 | 357.2 | 170.9 | † |
| Prices— | | | | | | |
| Wholesale index (2)..... | | 159.5 | 143.5 | 112.0 | 102.5 | 81.7 |
| Cost of living index (6)..... | 159.6 | 158.9 | 146.0 | 127.1 | 119.3 | 103.8 |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Industrial production index (6)..... | | 184.9 | 178.6 | 167.9 | 201.7 | 119.5 |
| Mineral production index (6)..... | | 131.9 | 118.5 | 109.5 | 116.5 | 120.0 |
| Manufacturing index (6)..... | | 196.6 | 190.9 | 179.2 | 221.8 | 120.4 |
| Electric power.....000,000 k.w.h. | | 3,695 | 3,730 | 3,672 | 3,560 | 2,536 |
| Construction— | | | | | | |
| Contracts awarded.....\$000,000 | | 56.0 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 22.3 | 11.8 |
| Dwelling units started.....000 | | 3.8 | † | † | † | † |
| Completed.....000 | | 8.0 | 79.4 (8) | 67.3 (8) | † | † |
| Under Construction.....000 | | 56.5 | † | † | † | † |
| Pig iron.....000 tons | | 174.2 | 165.6 | 161.5 | 137.3 | 94.6 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....000 tons | | 280.4 | 249.8 | 237.3 | 227.8 | 150.1 |
| Inspected slaughterings, cattle.....000 | | 123.4 | 163.2 | 132.6 | 97.0 | 65.6 |
| Hogs.....000 | | 376.4 | 580.7 | 384.9 | 967.4 | 403.8 |
| Flour production.....000 bbl | | 1.73 | 1.69 | 2.35 | 2.18 | 1.60 |
| Newsprint.....000 tons | | 335.8 | 368.9 | 342.0 | 249.7 | 240.7 |
| Cement producers' shipments.....000 bbl | | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Automobiles and trucks.....000 | | 27.3 | 21.3 | 16.6 | 13.9 | 17.0 |
| Gold.....000 fine oz. | | 294.9 | 274.7 | 229.4 | 262.8 | 434.5 |
| Copper.....000 tons | | 20.9 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 23.9 | 26.3 |
| Lead.....000 tons | | 13.6 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 15.9 | 16.0 |
| Nickel.....000 tons | | 13.0 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 8.9 |
| Zinc.....000 tons | | 18.4 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 25.8 | 17.7 |
| Coal.....000 tons | | 1,828 | 1,767 | 1,574 | 1,627 | 1,465 |
| Distribution— | | | | | | |
| Retail sales index, adjusted (6)..... | | 276.4 | 242.5 | 212.4 | 169.0 | 112.3 |
| Wholesale sales index unadjusted (6)..... | | 263.2 | 251.1 | 222.2 | 164.1 | 105.3 |
| Imports excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | 232.0 | 194.2 | 181.9 | 134.9 | 72.1 |
| Exports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | 316.4 | 266.2 | 211.9 | 302.6 | 101.0 |
| Railways— | | | | | | |
| Revenue freight.....000,000 ton miles | | | 5,232 | 4,814 | 5,366 | 2,976 |
| Car loadings, revenue freight (7) ....000 cars | 266.7 | 290.4 | 289.1 | 274.7 | 238.8 | 181.5 |
| Banking and Finance— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks, index (8)..... | 114.3 | 115.8 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 80.5 | 92.2 |
| Preferred stocks, index (8)..... | | 144.6 | 148.1 | 156.0 | 115.8 | 110.1 |
| Bond yields, Dominion, index (8)..... | 95.4 | 95.5 | 84.8 | 85.0 | 97.3 | 110.5 |
| Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....\$000,000 | | 7,800 | 6,811 | 5,935 | 4,850 | 3,057 |
| Bank loans current, public.....\$000,000 | | 2,077 | 1,921 | 1,454 | 1,104 | 980 |
| Money supply.....\$000,000 | | 4,335 | 3,944 | 3,996 | 2,726 | 1,378 |
| Circulating media in hands of public.....\$000,000 | | 1,185 | 1,112 | 1,096 | 849 | 281 |
| Deposits.....\$000,000 | | 3,150 | 2,832 | 2,900 | 1,877 | 1,089 |

NOTE.—Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the *Canadian Statistical Review* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Comparable statistics are not available. (1) Labour Force survey figures given are as of November 20, 1948, November 8, 1947 and November 9, 1946. (2) Base 1926=100. (3) Figures are as at end of quarter ending Dec. 31, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1943 and 1939 respectively. (4) Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100. (5) First of month. (6) Base 1935-1939=100. (7) Figures are for four week periods. (8) Annual figures; monthly not available.

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—ESTIMATED CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL MANPOWER

(Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and Over)

Source: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

| Population Class | November 20, 1948 | | | September 4, 1948 | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| TOTAL CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL MANPOWER..... | 4,639 | 4,554 | 9,193 | 4,624 | 4,536 | 9,160 |
| A. Labour Force..... | 3,925 | 1,039 | 4,964 | 3,985 | 1,124 | 5,109 |
| 1. Employed..... | 3,835 | 1,023 | 4,858 | 3,932 | 1,110 | 5,042 |
| (1) Agricultural..... | 909 | 77 | 986 | 1,063 | 184 | 1,247 |
| Operators..... | 639 | 9 | 648 | 678 | 14 | 692 |
| Paid Workers..... | 102 | 8 | 110 | 156 | 19 | 175 |
| Unpaid Workers..... | 168 | 60 | 228 | 229 | 151 | 380 |
| (2) Non-Agricultural..... | 2,926 | 946 | 3,872 | 2,869 | 926 | 3,795 |
| Paid Workers..... | 2,473 | 858 | 3,331 | 2,429 | 835 | 3,264 |
| Employers..... | 137 | 9 | 146 | 148 | (a) | 157 |
| Own Account Workers..... | 296 | 49 | 345 | 275 | 48 | 323 |
| Unpaid Workers..... | 20 | 30 | 50 | 17 | 34 | 51 |
| 2. Unemployed..... | 90 | 16 | 106 | 53 | 14 | 67 |
| B. Not in the Labour Force..... | 714 | 3,515 | 4,229 | 639 | 3,412 | 4,051 |
| 1. Permanently unable or too old to work..... | 155 | 109 | 264 | 156 | 112 | 268 |
| 2. Keeping House..... | 1 | 3,008 | 3,009 | (a) | 2,938 | 2,939 |
| 3. Going to School..... | 321 | 297 | 618 | 30 | 41 | 71 |
| 4. Retired or Voluntarily Idle.. | 232 | 97 | 329 | 446 | 316 | 762 |
| 5. Other..... | 5 | 4 | 9 | (a) | (a) | 11 |

(a) Fewer than 10,000.

TABLE A-2.—SUMMARY OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES

(Thousands of Persons: 14 Years of Age and Over)

Source: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

| Population Class | Nov. 20, 1948 | Sept. 4, 1948 | Nov. 8, 1947 | Nov. 9, 1946 |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Civilian Non-institutional Population..... | 9,193 | 9,160 | 9,003 | 8,866 |
| Civilian Labour Force..... | 4,964 | 5,109 | 4,934 | 4,848 |
| Total Employed..... | 4,858 | 5,042 | 4,847 | 4,733 |
| Agriculture..... | 986 | 1,247 | 1,068 | 1,071 |
| Forestry..... | 128 | 58 | 117 | 159 |
| Fishing and Trapping..... | 26 | 19 | 18 | 64 |
| Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells..... | 86 | 70 | 65 | 64 |
| Manufacturing..... | 1,290 | 1,290 | 1,242 | 1,299 |
| Public Utility Operations..... | 40 | 44 | 37 | 244 |
| Construction..... | 317 | 323 | 284 | 359 |
| Transportation, Storage and Communications..... | 388 | 384 | 362 | 723 |
| Trade..... | 659 | 643 | 680 | 814 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate..... | 142 | 136 | 132 | 115 |
| Service..... | 796 | 828 | 842 | 814 |
| Unemployed..... | 106 | 67 | 87 | 115 |
| Not in the Labour Force..... | 4,229 | 4,051 | 4,069 | 4,018 |

TABLE A-3.—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

(Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and Over)

Source: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

| Industry | November 20, 1948 | | | September 4, 1948 | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Agriculture..... | 909 | 77 | 986 | 1,063 | 184 | 1,247 |
| Forestry..... | 127 | 1 | 128 | 57 | (a) | 58 |
| Fishing and Trapping..... | 26 | (a) | 26 | 19 | (a) | 19 |
| Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells..... | 86 | (a) | 86 | 69 | (a) | 70 |
| Manufacturing..... | 1,033 | 257 | 1,290 | 1,049 | 241 | 1,290 |
| Public Utility Operations..... | 36 | 4 | 40 | 40 | (a) | 44 |
| Construction..... | 311 | 6 | 317 | 319 | (a) | 323 |
| Transportation and Communications..... | 345 | 43 | 388 | 345 | 39 | 384 |
| Trade..... | 446 | 213 | 659 | 433 | 210 | 643 |
| Finance and Real Estate..... | 84 | 58 | 142 | 78 | 58 | 136 |
| Service..... | 432 | 364 | 796 | 460 | 368 | 828 |
| Total..... | 3,835 | 1,023 | 4,858 | 3,932 | 1,110 | 5,042 |

(a) Fewer than 10,000.

TABLE A-4.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

(Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and Over)

Source: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

| Region | November 20, 1948 | | September 4, 1948 | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |
| Maritime..... | 424 | 8.7 | 434 | 8.6 |
| Quebec..... | 1,360 | 28.0 | 1,384 | 27.5 |
| Ontario..... | 1,725 | 35.5 | 1,772 | 35.1 |
| Prairie..... | 926 | 19.1 | 1,012 | 20.1 |
| Pacific..... | 423 | 8.7 | 440 | 8.7 |
| CANADA..... | 4,858 | 100.0 | 5,042 | 100.0 |

TABLE A-5.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Source: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

| Number of Hours | Agriculture | | Non-Agriculture | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Nov. 20, 1948 | Sept. 4, 1948 | Nov. 20, 1948 | Sept. 4, 1948 |
| 0..... | 1.5 | .5 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| 1-14..... | 4.7 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 15-24..... | 5.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 25-34..... | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| 35-44..... | 13.6 | 5.9 | 43.5 | 41.6 |
| 45-54..... | 26.9 | 11.7 | 36.0 | 34.6 |
| 55..... | 43.1 | 68.8 | 11.2 | 12.7 |
| TOTAL..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE A-6.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and Over)

Source: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

| Region | November 20, 1948 | | September 4, 1948 | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |
| Maritime..... | 18 | 17.0 | 11 | 16.4 |
| Quebec..... | 30 | 28.3 | 20 | 29.9 |
| Ontario..... | 25 | 23.6 | 19 | 28.4 |
| Prairie..... | 19 | 17.9 | (a) | ..... |
| Pacific..... | 14 | 13.2 | (a) | ..... |
| CANADA..... | 106 | 100.0 | 67 | 74.7 |

(a) Fewer than 10,000.

TABLE A-7.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES AND CHILDREN TO CANADA

SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch

| Date | Adult Males | Adult Females | Children Under 18 | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| Annual Average, 1920-24..... | 55,416 | 34,803 | 20,315 | 110,534 |
| Annual Average, 1925-29..... | 74,447 | 37,345 | 30,517 | 142,309 |
| Annual Average, 1930-34..... | 12,695 | 12,145 | 11,117 | 35,957 |
| Annual Average, 1935-39..... | 3,564 | 5,834 | 5,054 | 14,452 |
| Annual Average, 1940-44..... | 3,767 | 6,674 | 4,010 | 14,451 |
| 1945—Total..... | 4,259 | 11,620 | 6,843 | 22,722 |
| 1946—Total..... | 9,934 | 40,818 | 20,967 | 71,719 |
| 1947— | | | | |
| January..... | 809 | 1,443 | 508 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 831 | 1,257 | 489 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 947 | 1,212 | 513 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 1,112 | 1,295 | 509 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 1,626 | 2,073 | 889 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 1,989 | 2,456 | 1,455 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 2,291 | 1,876 | 942 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 3,014 | 2,220 | 1,052 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 3,739 | 2,151 | 1,339 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 4,204 | 3,200 | 1,477 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 3,635 | 2,734 | 1,241 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 3,024 | 2,870 | 1,645 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 27,281 | 24,787 | 12,059 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,986 | 2,794 | 1,468 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 2,234 | 1,904 | 1,071 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 4,184 | 3,963 | 2,472 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 4,630 | 3,008 | 1,778 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 4,141 | 3,076 | 2,243 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 7,382 | 4,747 | 3,194 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 4,770 | 4,004 | 2,329 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 4,995 | 3,616 | 2,347 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 4,383 | 4,755 | 2,733 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 4,920 | 5,405 | 2,758 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 4,473 | 4,238 | 2,418 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 3,888 | 3,681 | 2,426 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 52,986 | 45,191 | 27,237 | 125,414 |

TABLE A-8.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY PROVINCE

SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch

| Month | Maritimes | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | B.C. Yukon N.W.T. | Total |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 280 | 399 | 1,184 | 429 | 468 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 225 | 367 | 1,166 | 385 | 434 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 189 | 387 | 1,194 | 434 | 468 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 247 | 468 | 1,244 | 472 | 485 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 337 | 724 | 2,084 | 645 | 798 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 367 | 658 | 3,196 | 882 | 797 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 317 | 637 | 2,916 | 599 | 640 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 384 | 767 | 3,541 | 713 | 881 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 443 | 700 | 4,585 | 676 | 825 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 401 | 978 | 5,540 | 1,087 | 935 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 280 | 902 | 4,795 | 735 | 898 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 295 | 1,285 | 4,098 | 852 | 1,009 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 3,765 | 8,272 | 35,543 | 7,909 | 8,638 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 279 | 1,819 | 3,666 | 726 | 758 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 166 | 1,214 | 2,566 | 591 | 672 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 333 | 2,093 | 5,272 | 1,655 | 1,266 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 310 | 1,361 | 5,259 | 1,471 | 1,015 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 371 | 1,326 | 4,969 | 1,725 | 1,069 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 433 | 2,643 | 7,366 | 3,610 | 1,271 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 394 | 2,194 | 5,612 | 1,983 | 920 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 419 | 1,784 | 5,868 | 1,888 | 999 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 453 | 2,878 | 4,953 | 2,580 | 1,007 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 663 | 2,840 | 5,915 | 2,516 | 1,149 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 366 | 2,384 | 5,170 | 2,173 | 1,036 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 371 | 2,151 | 5,005 | 1,634 | 834 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 4,558 | 24,687 | 61,621 | 22,552 | 11,996 | 125,414 |

TABLE A-9.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch.

| Month | Agri- culture | Unskilled and Semi- skilled | Skilled | Trading | Others Including Mining | Total |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 85 | 105 | 282 | 186 | 151 | 809 |
| February..... | 124 | 96 | 292 | 191 | 128 | 831 |
| March..... | 147 | 125 | 320 | 218 | 137 | 947 |
| April..... | 161 | 141 | 384 | 254 | 172 | 1,112 |
| May..... | 331 | 173 | 579 | 296 | 247 | 1,626 |
| June..... | 648 | 184 | 544 | 359 | 254 | 1,989 |
| July..... | 268 | 976 | 492 | 314 | 241 | 2,291 |
| August..... | 413 | 994 | 926 | 388 | 293 | 3,014 |
| September..... | 528 | 1,316 | 1,096 | 503 | 296 | 3,739 |
| October..... | 545 | 1,456 | 1,394 | 551 | 318 | 4,264 |
| November..... | 427 | 1,088 | 1,277 | 540 | 303 | 3,635 |
| December..... | 497 | 709 | 960 | 411 | 447 | 3,024 |
| Total..... | 4,174 | 7,363 | 8,546 | 4,211 | 2,987 | 27,281 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 468 | 529 | 1,195 | 342 | 452 | 2,986 |
| February..... | 356 | 462 | 763 | 270 | 383 | 2,234 |
| March..... | 1,241 | 685 | 1,248 | 446 | 564 | 4,184 |
| April..... | 959 | 1,728 | 1,058 | 379 | 506 | 4,630 |
| May..... | 1,151 | 1,306 | 925 | 357 | 402 | 4,141 |
| June..... | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,568 | 395 | 719 | 7,382 |
| July..... | 2,346 | 556 | 1,030 | 368 | 470 | 4,770 |
| August..... | 1,936 | 1,193 | 1,039 | 356 | 471 | 4,995 |
| September..... | 1,568 | 627 | 1,433 | 358 | 397 | 4,383 |
| October..... | 2,077 | 645 | 1,463 | 405 | 330 | 4,920 |
| November..... | 1,794 | 565 | 1,215 | 364 | 535 | 4,473 |
| December..... | 1,344 | 550 | 1,094 | 305 | 595 | 3,888 |
| Total..... | 18,370 | 10,416 | 14,031 | 4,345 | 5,824 | 52,986 |

B—Labour Income**TABLE B-1.—MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME**

(\$ Millions)

SOURCE: *Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, D.B.S.*

| | Agricul- ture, Logging Fishing Trapping, Mining | Manu- facturing | Construc- tion | Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade | Finance, Services (including Government) | Supple- mentary Labour Income | Total |
|----------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|-------|
| 1946— | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 39 | 140 | 17 | 104 | 95 | 13 | 409 |
| February..... | 41 | 140 | 17 | 107 | 97 | 13 | 415 |
| March..... | 40 | 144 | 18 | 108 | 98 | 14 | 422 |
| April..... | 37 | 142 | 20 | 109 | 98 | 13 | 419 |
| May..... | 37 | 139 | 23 | 110 | 101 | 14 | 423 |
| June..... | 41 | 143 | 26 | 113 | 102 | 14 | 439 |
| July..... | 43 | 142 | 28 | 114 | 103 | 14 | 445 |
| August..... | 45 | 145 | 29 | 116 | 105 | 15 | 454 |
| September..... | 46 | 148 | 29 | 119 | 108 | 15 | 464 |
| October..... | 45 | 153 | 29 | 121 | 108 | 15 | 471 |
| November..... | 45 | 159 | 28 | 125 | 109 | 16 | 481 |
| December..... | 46 | 161 | 24 | 124 | 110 | 15 | 479 |
| 1947— | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 46 | 163 | 23 | 122 | 108 | 15 | 477 |
| February..... | 45 | 165 | 24 | 125 | 109 | 15 | 483 |
| March..... | 44 | 167 | 25 | 125 | 110 | 16 | 487 |
| April..... | 39 | 168 | 28 | 126 | 111 | 15 | 486 |
| May..... | 41 | 172 | 31 | 129 | 112 | 16 | 500 |
| June..... | 45 | 173 | 35 | 133 | 113 | 16 | 515 |
| July..... | 49 | 177 | 38 | 134 | 115 | 16 | 530 |
| August..... | 51 | 179 | 39 | 135 | 116 | 17 | 536 |
| September..... | 54 | 183 | 40 | 137 | 117 | 17 | 548 |
| October..... | 55 | 187 | 41 | 138 | 117 | 17 | 555 |
| November..... | 58 | 191 | 39 | 145 | 116 | 17 | 567 |
| December..... | 57 | 189 | 31 | 141 | 116 | 17 | 551 |
| 1948— | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 53 | 187 | 30 | 140 | 118 | 17 | 545 |
| February..... | 54 | 193 | 29 | 140 | 116 | 17 | 549 |
| March..... | 49 | 189 | 28 | 140 | 120 | 17 | 544 |
| April..... | 44 | 195 | 33 | 142 | 120 | 17 | 552 |
| May..... | 49 | 195 | 37 | 148 | 124 | 17 | 570 |
| June..... | 53 | 201 | 42 | 151 | 130 | 18 | 596 |
| July..... | 54 | 202 | 48 | 154 | 131 | 18 | 607 |
| August..... | 56 | 205 | 47 | 158 | 130 | 19 | 615 |
| September..... | 60 | 220 | 48 | 165 | 131 | 20 | 664 |
| October..... | 62 | 213 | 48 | 165 | 129 | 20 | 637 |
| November..... | 57 | 214 | 46 | 166 | 130 | 20 | 633 |

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At December, 1, 1951 employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 2,118,696 and total payrolls of \$89,414,527.

| Geographical and Industrial Unit | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Dec. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1948 | Dec. 1 1947 | Dec. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1948 | Dec. 1 1947 | Dec. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1948 | Dec. 1 1947 | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) PROVINCES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 37-18 | 37-09 | 33-73 | 129-3 | 128-1 | 126-2 | 219-9 | 217-0 | 194-4 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 35-42 | 33-92 | 30-54 | 145-8 | 149-8 | 153-4 | 238-5 | 234-6 | 214-9 | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 36-97 | 37-05 | 33-40 | 125-6 | 123-7 | 115-5 | 205-7 | 203-1 | 171-1 | | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 37-60 | 37-32 | 34-34 | 134-8 | 134-0 | 142-3 | 243-5 | 240-2 | 234-0 | | | |
| Quebec..... | 40-40 | 40-33 | 36-82 | 131-9 | 131-7 | 130-7 | 222-3 | 221-5 | 200-9 | | | |
| Ontario..... | 43-63 | 43-49 | 39-63 | 130-3 | 129-3 | 127-1 | 209-8 | 207-4 | 185-8 | | | |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 42-56 | 42-80 | 37-90 | 140-7 | 140-5 | 133-8 | 226-3 | 227-2 | 191-6 | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 41-85 | 42-38 | 37-44 | 135-8 | 135-2 | 129-8 | 214-5 | 216-2 | 183-2 | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 40-74 | 40-80 | 36-56 | 130-6 | 131-8 | 132-2 | 205-4 | 207-6 | 186-7 | | | |
| Alberta..... | 44-40 | 44-39 | 39-27 | 153-7 | 153-2 | 140-5 | 255-2 | 254-3 | 206-3 | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 44-99 | 44-99 | 40-95 | 153-2 | 157-3 | 150-2 | 242-0 | 248-4 | 215-7 | | | |
| CANADA..... | 42-20 | 42-15 | 38-28 | 133-7 | 133-3 | 130-7 | 218-7 | 218-0 | 193-9 | | | |
| (b) CITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 41-22 | 40-97 | 37-10 | 136-5 | 134-8 | 131-7 | 219-2 | 215-2 | 190-3 | | | |
| Quebec..... | 34-88 | 35-04 | 32-69 | 122-0 | 123-2 | 121-8 | 201-8 | 204-7 | 189-3 | | | |
| Toronto..... | 42-96 | 42-95 | 39-01 | 134-6 | 132-7 | 130-6 | 215-5 | 212-4 | 190-1 | | | |
| Ottawa..... | 35-92 | 36-01 | 33-15 | 133-9 | 133-5 | 123-2 | 207-7 | 207-6 | 177-1 | | | |
| Hamilton..... | 45-19 | 43-92 | 40-36 | 125-1 | 123-8 | 118-5 | 205-8 | 197-9 | 173-9 | | | |
| Windsor..... | 50-35 | 51-38 | 46-67 | 125-7 | 125-4 | 119-1 | 169-9 | 173-1 | 148-9 | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 38-39 | 38-53 | 34-68 | 140-4 | 137-7 | 135-8 | 211-4 | 208-0 | 184-8 | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 42-67 | 42-76 | 38-39 | 167-2 | 168-9 | 163-7 | 267-9 | 271-3 | 236-4 | | | |
| Halifax..... | 33-94 | 33-95 | 31-91 | 133-7 | 126-3 | 125-8 | 200-1 | 189-0 | 177-2 | | | |
| Saint John..... | 34-24 | 33-83 | 31-05 | 125-1 | 125-1 | 127-9 | 199-9 | 197-6 | 183-4 | | | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 35-47 | 34-86 | 32-54 | 121-2 | 116-1 | 118-0 | 207-0 | 195-0 | 184-6 | | | |
| Three Rivers..... | 41-66 | 41-69 | 37-06 | 135-8 | 140-2 | 136-8 | 218-0 | 225-4 | 195-8 | | | |
| Kitchener—Waterloo..... | 40-65 | 41-00 | 37-90 | 135-2 | 133-0 | 137-5 | 242-3 | 240-5 | 230-1 | | | |
| London..... | 39-75 | 39-58 | 35-88 | 150-9 | 151-1 | 146-5 | 235-7 | 235-0 | 206-6 | | | |
| Port William—Port Arthur..... | 45-51 | 45-37 | 42-18 | 89-4 | 90-7 | 87-6 | 153-2 | 155-0 | 138-6 | | | |
| Regina..... | 36-59 | 37-14 | 33-06 | 139-2 | 136-4 | 133-6 | 215-7 | 214-5 | 191-9 | | | |
| Saskatoon..... | 36-28 | 35-91 | 33-77 | 152-5 | 152-2 | 160-7 | 251-9 | 248-8 | 245-2 | | | |
| Calgary..... | 40-91 | 40-58 | 36-08 | 142-8 | 139-9 | 136-8 | 230-2 | 223-9 | 194-1 | | | |
| Edmonton..... | 40-17 | 40-24 | 35-20 | 176-7 | 175-8 | 158-3 | 285-2 | 284-3 | 229-1 | | | |
| Victoria..... | 39-84 | 39-06 | 36-85 | 146-3 | 146-5 | 155-3 | 232-6 | 228-4 | 228-5 | | | |
| (c) INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 43-70 | 43-38 | 39-25 | 123-8 | 124-0 | 122-1 | 208-4 | 207-1 | 184-6 | | | |
| Durable Goods (1)..... | 46-88 | 46-43 | 42-09 | 119-1 | 118-8 | 118-0 | 198-2 | 195-8 | 176-0 | | | |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 40-48 | 40-36 | 36-50 | 126-7 | 127-2 | 125-6 | 218-6 | 218-9 | 194-9 | | | |
| Electric Light and Power..... | 47-78 | 46-84 | 42-52 | 158-4 | 158-1 | 133-7 | 239-2 | 234-0 | 179-6 | | | |
| Logging..... | 37-95 | 37-92 | 39-26 | 218-1 | 203-2 | 256-0 | 415-1 | 386-2 | 503-6 | | | |
| Mining..... | 51-81 | 51-41 | 46-19 | 102-0 | 102-4 | 96-5 | 165-4 | 164-8 | 139-7 | | | |
| Communications..... | 39-01 | 39-11 | 35-60 | 187-9 | 188-0 | 171-2 | 266-3 | 267-1 | 223-2 | | | |
| Transportation..... | 51-47 | 51-75 | 45-41 | 146-0 | 146-4 | 141-7 | 229-5 | 231-3 | 196-4 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 40-37 | 40-62 | 36-46 | 132-9 | 138-6 | 122-7 | 233-1 | 244-6 | 194-2 | | | |
| Services (2)..... | 27-28 | 26-85 | 24-96 | 145-6 | 147-4 | 140-4 | 239-7 | 238-9 | 213-2 | | | |
| Trade..... | 35-18 | 35-50 | 32-06 | 152-7 | 147-0 | 145-6 | 225-7 | 219-4 | 196-9 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries..... | 42-20 | 42-15 | 38-28 | 133-7 | 133-3 | 130-7 | 218-7 | 218-0 | 193-9 | | | |
| Finance..... | 39-16 | 39-08 | 37-36 | 143-1 | 142-7 | 136-4 | 192-8 | 192-0 | 175-8 | | | |
| Nine Leading Industries..... | 42-08 | 42-03 | 38-24 | 134-1 | 133-7 | 130-9 | 217-7 | 216-9 | 193-2 | | | |

¹ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, with the exception of electric light and power.

² Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base:—June 1, 1941=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| Year and Month | Eight Leading Industries | | | | Manufacturing | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Index Numbers of | | | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Index Numbers of | | | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages |
| | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | |
| June 1, 1941..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ 25.25 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ 25.57 |
| Dec. 1, 1945..... | 113.4 | 139.5 | 125.3 | 31.63 | 109.6 | 136.7 | 126.9 | 32.44 |
| Dec. 1, 1946..... | 121.6 | 159.9 | 134.5 | 33.95 | 115.6 | 153.6 | 135.1 | 34.54 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 130.7 | 193.9 | 151.6 | 38.28 | 122.1 | 184.6 | 153.5 | 39.25 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 126.9 | 178.4 | 143.7 | 36.28 | 119.0 | 166.6 | 142.0 | 36.31 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 124.0 | 185.7 | 153.0 | 38.63 | 119.5 | 181.3 | 154.0 | 39.38 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 123.7 | 189.3 | 156.3 | 39.50 | 120.6 | 187.0 | 157.3 | 40.23 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 122.2 | 184.8 | 154.6 | 39.04 | 120.2 | 183.3 | 154.9 | 39.60 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 122.1 | 183.0 | 157.2 | 39.70 | 120.1 | 188.7 | 159.5 | 40.78 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 125.9 | 195.4 | 155.7 | 40.02 | 121.2 | 189.6 | 158.9 | 40.63 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 129.7 | 203.5 | 160.3 | 40.48 | 123.3 | 195.7 | 161.0 | 41.17 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 131.6 | 207.2 | 161.0 | 40.66 | 122.9 | 196.1 | 162.1 | 41.45 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 132.2 | 209.3 | 161.8 | 40.86 | 124.7 | 199.1 | 162.1 | 41.46 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 133.1 | 215.7 | 165.5 | 41.80 | 125.0 | 206.3 | 167.6 | 42.85 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 133.3 | 218.0 | 166.9 | 42.15 | 124.0 | 207.1 | 169.7 | 43.38 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 133.7 | 218.7 | 167.1 | 42.20 | 123.8 | 208.4 | 170.9 | 43.70 |

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Dec. 1, 1932..... | 83.2 | 83.8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82.9 | 84.1 | 86.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73.5 |
| Dec. 1, 1933..... | 91.8 | 93.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92.4 | 93.3 | 89.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85.4 |
| Dec. 1, 1934..... | 98.9 | 106.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96.4 | 101.7 | 94.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92.9 |
| Dec. 1, 1935..... | 104.6 | 107.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103.8 | 107.0 | 101.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 99.3 |
| Dec. 1, 1936..... | 110.1 | 115.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112.6 | 112.9 | 98.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101.5 |
| Dec. 1, 1937..... | 121.6 | 122.5 | 79.4 | 127.6 | 118.9 | 129.6 | 125.8 | 100.5 | 96.0 | 99.8 | 108.0 | 107.5 |
| Dec. 1, 1938..... | 114.0 | 109.8 | 85.4 | 121.5 | 97.2 | 121.7 | 114.4 | 103.5 | 95.4 | 114.1 | 108.9 | 105.8 |
| Dec. 1, 1939..... | 122.7 | 123.0 | 90.6 | 132.1 | 113.8 | 130.3 | 124.5 | 108.9 | 102.2 | 113.1 | 116.4 | 110.0 |
| Dec. 1, 1940..... | 139.1 | 133.2 | 106.1 | 142.7 | 123.4 | 149.7 | 142.7 | 118.8 | 110.2 | 123.0 | 129.4 | 123.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1941..... | 168.8 | 187.9 | 117.5 | 204.4 | 171.7 | 179.8 | 174.0 | 135.5 | 129.5 | 132.7 | 146.9 | 144.5 |
| Dec. 1, 1942..... | 186.5 | 195.1 | 108.6 | 220.4 | 169.6 | 202.2 | 188.2 | 141.9 | 139.1 | 136.2 | 149.9 | 187.4 |
| Dec. 1, 1943..... | 190.5 | 199.6 | 125.2 | 220.3 | 178.0 | 208.3 | 188.6 | 150.3 | 142.6 | 140.9 | 168.5 | 193.7 |
| Dec. 1, 1944..... | 185.7 | 191.8 | 133.5 | 210.4 | 171.8 | 197.6 | 188.0 | 151.9 | 147.3 | 145.3 | 163.2 | 182.5 |
| Dec. 1, 1945..... | 173.2 | 186.7 | 124.9 | 199.5 | 174.1 | 179.4 | 173.1 | 153.6 | 148.1 | 148.5 | 165.4 | 171.5 |
| Dec. 1, 1946..... | 185.7 | 184.5 | 137.7 | 193.2 | 176.2 | 192.7 | 188.2 | 164.7 | 157.7 | 160.3 | 178.1 | 184.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 199.6 | 192.3 | 164.3 | 193.9 | 192.0 | 205.6 | 205.0 | 171.7 | 161.8 | 168.4 | 189.0 | 202.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 193.7 | 181.9 | 152.2 | 178.4 | 188.2 | 196.8 | 202.7 | 166.2 | 156.3 | 159.0 | 186.0 | 194.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 189.3 | 179.9 | 170.2 | 182.4 | 177.4 | 193.6 | 198.6 | 156.4 | 152.6 | 148.3 | 167.4 | 190.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 188.9 | 171.0 | 171.2 | 169.0 | 173.4 | 193.4 | 199.3 | 158.4 | 150.6 | 147.7 | 177.2 | 190.8 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 186.6 | 166.1 | 163.7 | 170.7 | 160.3 | 187.3 | 197.7 | 159.6 | 151.1 | 148.8 | 179.8 | 190.8 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 186.5 | 167.9 | 143.0 | 170.4 | 166.4 | 186.3 | 196.7 | 159.6 | 152.2 | 147.2 | 179.1 | 196.1 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 192.3 | 172.5 | 153.7 | 174.6 | 171.0 | 194.4 | 200.0 | 168.9 | 157.8 | 161.0 | 190.0 | 202.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 198.0 | 186.7 | 159.7 | 192.9 | 180.5 | 198.6 | 204.8 | 175.9 | 163.1 | 166.9 | 201.2 | 207.8 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 200.9 | 190.0 | 161.4 | 196.8 | 183.0 | 206.3 | 203.3 | 179.9 | 165.9 | 169.7 | 206.7 | 212.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 201.8 | 189.1 | 165.3 | 198.8 | 178.2 | 205.1 | 205.4 | 180.6 | 166.6 | 169.4 | 209.4 | 216.2 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 203.3 | 192.8 | 164.6 | 205.7 | 178.0 | 205.8 | 208.3 | 180.8 | 167.7 | 171.1 | 207.5 | 214.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 203.6 | 194.9 | 160.4 | 207.7 | 180.8 | 207.1 | 208.6 | 180.3 | 168.6 | 167.9 | 206.1 | 212.2 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 204.1 | 197.1 | 156.2 | 210.9 | 181.9 | 207.5 | 210.2 | 180.5 | 169.4 | 166.4 | 206.7 | 206.7 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1948..... | 100.0 | 7.3 | .2 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 29.7 | 41.8 | 11.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 9.4 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Dec. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1948 | Dec. 1 1947 | Dec. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1948 | Dec. 1 1947 | Dec. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1948 | Dec. 1 1947 | Dec. 1 1948 | Nov. 1 1948 | Dec. 1 1947 |
| Manufacturing | \$ 43-70 | \$ 43-38 | \$ 39-25 | 123-8 | 124-0 | 122-1 | 208-4 | 207-1 | 184-6 | | | |
| Animal products—edible..... | 42-09 | 42-01 | 38-15 | 138-8 | 142-7 | 147-9 | 232-1 | 238-2 | 226-2 | | | |
| Fur and products..... | 41-83 | 40-85 | 39-22 | 145-8 | 143-9 | 129-7 | 228-0 | 219-8 | 190-1 | | | |
| Leather and products..... | 32-48 | 32-14 | 29-75 | 107-2 | 105-8 | 110-4 | 183-8 | 179-5 | 173-1 | | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 31-23 | 30-89 | 28-41 | 106-4 | 104-8 | 105-4 | 187-2 | 182-2 | 168-6 | | | |
| Lumber and its products..... | 38-98 | 38-54 | 35-18 | 120-3 | 124-2 | 121-0 | 217-1 | 221-8 | 201-7 | | | |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 40-34 | 39-85 | 36-38 | 110-1 | 117-4 | 108-7 | 209-8 | 220-8 | 187-0 | | | |
| Furniture..... | 38-17 | 37-58 | 34-28 | 156-9 | 150-1 | 151-2 | 222-3 | 209-3 | 213-7 | | | |
| Other lumber products..... | 35-89 | 35-50 | 32-94 | 125-1 | 128-6 | 139-3 | 238-4 | 242-3 | 242-2 | | | |
| Plant products—edible..... | 35-94 | 35-25 | 32-28 | 148-3 | 156-0 | 149-9 | 236-1 | 243-6 | 215-3 | | | |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 48-85 | 48-82 | 44-28 | 141-7 | 144-1 | 140-5 | 232-4 | 236-2 | 209-1 | | | |
| Pulp and paper..... | 56-92 | 56-96 | 51-50 | 132-7 | 138-3 | 135-3 | 237-4 | 247-5 | 220-5 | | | |
| Paper products..... | 38-91 | 38-68 | 35-61 | 167-3 | 167-7 | 156-8 | 268-8 | 267-9 | 233-7 | | | |
| Printing and publishing..... | 44-43 | 44-01 | 40-18 | 143-3 | 142-7 | 137-5 | 213-5 | 210-5 | 185-4 | | | |
| Rubber products..... | 45-48 | 46-38 | 41-41 | 133-4 | 132-2 | 145-6 | 258-9 | 261-7 | 257-2 | | | |
| Textile products..... | 33-90 | 33-75 | 30-14 | 116-5 | 114-9 | 111-7 | 107-9 | 206-3 | 174-3 | | | |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 36-68 | 36-21 | 31-99 | 113-7 | 111-7 | 107-9 | 220-6 | 214-1 | 182-7 | | | |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 35-73 | 35-39 | 31-49 | 92-8 | 91-9 | 88-2 | 172-6 | 169-2 | 144-4 | | | |
| Woollen yarn and cloth..... | 35-65 | 35-36 | 31-36 | 111-4 | 107-4 | 111-8 | 222-6 | 212-8 | 196-4 | | | |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 38-36 | 37-79 | 33-10 | 149-2 | 147-6 | 136-8 | 308-9 | 300-9 | 244-1 | | | |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 31-08 | 30-47 | 27-13 | 122-7 | 120-4 | 120-3 | 210-5 | 202-5 | 180-1 | | | |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 31-71 | 31-96 | 28-99 | 112-5 | 121-5 | 113-6 | 201-8 | 201-7 | 171-6 | | | |
| Other textile products..... | 36-16 | 36-71 | 32-27 | 98-7 | 97-7 | 97-0 | 173-0 | 173-9 | 151-2 | | | |
| Tobacco..... | 38-68 | 39-34 | 31-44 | 127-3 | 117-1 | 120-0 | 274-2 | 256-6 | 210-0 | | | |
| Beverages..... | 46-30 | 46-63 | 41-95 | 167-8 | 166-2 | 162-1 | 262-5 | 261-9 | 229-1 | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 46-32 | 45-92 | 41-71 | 197-4 | 97-6 | 94-0 | 167-2 | 166-2 | 145-4 | | | |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 44-75 | 44-20 | 40-35 | 149-5 | 147-9 | 139-2 | 267-2 | 260-9 | 226-3 | | | |
| Electric light and power..... | 47-78 | 46-84 | 42-52 | 158-4 | 158-1 | 133-7 | 239-2 | 234-0 | 179-6 | | | |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 46-71 | 45-82 | 41-25 | 166-9 | 165-3 | 170-7 | 292-0 | 283-5 | 260-6 | | | |
| Iron and steel products..... | 48-96 | 48-67 | 44-06 | 111-7 | 110-4 | 109-9 | 179-7 | 176-5 | 159-0 | | | |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 50-91 | 50-75 | 46-90 | 144-6 | 146-1 | 129-6 | 199-0 | 200-4 | 174-5 | | | |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 46-72 | 46-41 | 42-75 | 118-7 | 117-0 | 116-4 | 194-4 | 190-5 | 173-6 | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 49-80 | 47-76 | 44-09 | 106-3 | 209-8 | 185-5 | 388-7 | 379-1 | 309-5 | | | |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 50-80 | 50-90 | 44-70 | 107-2 | 99-1 | 98-3 | 160-7 | 155-3 | 135-2 | | | |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 52-43 | 53-13 | 48-64 | 117-6 | 110-6 | 117-5 | 160-5 | 152-9 | 159-3 | | | |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 47-28 | 47-47 | 46-61 | 89-3 | 95-3 | 122-4 | 141-1 | 151-2 | 190-3 | | | |
| Heating appliances..... | 43-79 | 43-73 | 38-78 | 152-4 | 149-8 | 147-4 | 252-7 | 248-0 | 218-9 | | | |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 48-26 | 47-46 | 43-89 | 102-7 | 102-0 | 97-0 | 204-3 | 199-3 | 174-5 | | | |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 47-95 | 47-57 | 42-53 | 98-4 | 96-3 | 94-1 | 210-6 | 204-6 | 174-9 | | | |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 45-89 | 45-33 | 40-96 | 101-2 | 100-3 | 103-4 | 170-8 | 167-1 | 151-3 | | | |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 48-45 | 48-04 | 43-30 | 121-0 | 122-1 | 118-4 | 212-7 | 212-9 | 185-9 | | | |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 53-17 | 52-40 | 46-84 | 120-7 | 122-1 | 119-7 | 220-1 | 219-4 | 191-0 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 36-49 | 35-99 | 34-47 | 147-1 | 144-4 | 140-2 | 274-3 | 265-6 | 223-7 | | | |
| Logging | 37-95 | 37-92 | 39-20 | 218-1 | 203-2 | 256-0 | 415-1 | 386-2 | 503-6 | | | |
| Mining | 51-81 | 51-41 | 46-19 | 102-0 | 102-4 | 96-5 | 165-4 | 164-8 | 139-7 | | | |
| Coal..... | 51-71 | 50-90 | 44-17 | 100-8 | 99-9 | 98-9 | 204-7 | 199-8 | 171-5 | | | |
| Metallic ores..... | 54-17 | 53-42 | 49-55 | 89-5 | 90-0 | 84-3 | 133-6 | 132-5 | 115-2 | | | |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 45-97 | 47-16 | 40-67 | 158-1 | 161-2 | 143-2 | 268-6 | 280-8 | 215-8 | | | |
| Communications | 39-01 | 39-11 | 35-60 | 187-9 | 188-0 | 171-2 | 266-2 | 267-1 | 223-2 | | | |
| Telegraphs..... | 44-76 | 45-26 | 38-43 | 123-3 | 125-5 | 121-8 | 216-6 | 222-8 | 183-8 | | | |
| Telephones..... | 37-83 | 37-82 | 34-95 | 206-6 | 206-0 | 186-2 | 279-8 | 278-9 | 235-1 | | | |
| Transportation | 51-47 | 51-75 | 45-41 | 146-0 | 146-4 | 141-7 | 229-5 | 231-3 | 196-4 | | | |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 44-56 | 44-30 | 40-56 | 156-1 | 157-4 | 156-9 | 238-6 | 239-2 | 218-0 | | | |
| Steam railways..... | 58-17 | 59-16 | 50-51 | 135-7 | 137-0 | 131-5 | 218-0 | 223-8 | 183-4 | | | |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 45-36 | 44-35 | 39-87 | 149-5 | 145-5 | 137-4 | 261-3 | 248-7 | 210-1 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance | 40-37 | 40-62 | 36-46 | 132-9 | 138-6 | 122-7 | 233-1 | 244-6 | 194-2 | | | |
| Building..... | 44-05 | 44-42 | 40-62 | 171-9 | 174-0 | 151-6 | 263-6 | 269-2 | 213-5 | | | |
| Highway..... | 34-65 | 35-29 | 32-18 | 121-8 | 128-8 | 117-4 | 219-3 | 236-4 | 195-3 | | | |
| Railway..... | 42-46 | 41-86 | 35-07 | 87-0 | 95-9 | 84-7 | 186-0 | 202-3 | 149-5 | | | |
| Services (as indicated below) | 27-28 | 26-85 | 24-96 | 145-6 | 147-4 | 140-4 | 239-7 | 238-9 | 213-2 | | | |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 25-76 | 25-25 | 23-60 | 152-8 | 155-6 | 147-6 | 260-1 | 259-7 | 230-8 | | | |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 30-19 | 29-97 | 27-57 | 134-0 | 134-2 | 129-0 | 212-5 | 211-3 | 189-5 | | | |
| Trade | 35-18 | 35-50 | 32-06 | 152-7 | 147-0 | 145-6 | 225-7 | 219-4 | 196-9 | | | |
| Retail..... | 32-76 | 33-14 | 29-56 | 151-9 | 144-0 | 146-7 | 227-6 | 218-2 | 199-6 | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 41-59 | 41-42 | 38-79 | 157-9 | 158-4 | 146-1 | 221-6 | 221-5 | 191-5 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries | 42-20 | 42-15 | 38-28 | 133-7 | 133-3 | 130-7 | 218-7 | 218-0 | 193-9 | | | |
| Finance | 39-16 | 39-08 | 37-36 | 143-1 | 142-7 | 136-4 | 192-8 | 192-0 | 175-8 | | | |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 34-84 | 34-85 | 32-91 | 153-5 | 153-4 | 144-7 | 204-9 | 204-7 | 182-3 | | | |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 49-90 | 48-28 | 45-95 | 153-7 | 152-8 | 163-2 | 222-2 | 213-7 | 219-2 | | | |
| Insurance..... | 44-38 | 44-35 | 42-82 | 128-9 | 128-6 | 123-6 | 178-1 | 177-3 | 165-2 | | | |
| Nine Leading Industries | 42-08 | 42-03 | 38-24 | 134-1 | 133-7 | 130-9 | 217-7 | 216-9 | 193-2 | | | |

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation D.B.S.*

| Industries | Dec. 1, 1948 | | Nov. 1, 1948 | | Dec. 1, 1947 | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Manufacturing | 77.1 | 23.9 | 77.2 | 22.8 | 77.0 | 23.0 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 80.3 | 19.7 | 80.1 | 19.9 | 81.8 | 18.2 |
| Fur and products..... | 63.2 | 36.8 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Leather and products..... | 60.8 | 39.2 | 61.0 | 39.0 | 62.3 | 37.7 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 57.3 | 42.7 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 58.2 | 41.8 |
| Lumber and products..... | 91.5 | 8.5 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 91.9 | 8.1 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 94.4 | 5.6 |
| Furniture..... | 88.0 | 12.0 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 90.7 | 9.3 |
| Other lumber products..... | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.4 | 13.6 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 65.3 | 34.7 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 62.9 | 37.1 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 79.8 | 20.2 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 95.0 | 5.0 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| Paper products..... | 62.1 | 37.9 | 62.8 | 37.2 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 70.9 | 29.1 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 70.3 | 29.7 |
| Rubber products..... | 74.3 | 25.7 | 74.4 | 25.6 | 74.0 | 26.0 |
| Textile products..... | 45.1 | 54.9 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 44.9 | 55.1 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 62.4 | 37.6 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 60.8 | 39.2 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 60.5 | 39.5 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 60.2 | 39.8 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 56.9 | 43.1 | 57.5 | 42.5 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 67.6 | 32.4 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 63.5 | 36.5 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 35.0 | 65.0 | 35.3 | 64.7 | 35.4 | 64.6 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 29.8 | 70.2 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 29.9 | 70.1 |
| Other textile products..... | 53.5 | 46.5 | 53.4 | 46.6 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Tobacco..... | 42.9 | 57.1 | 41.2 | 58.8 | 41.4 | 58.6 |
| Beverages..... | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 75.6 | 24.4 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 75.3 | 24.7 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 88.1 | 11.9 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 87.8 | 12.2 |
| Electric light and power..... | 88.1 | 11.9 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 89.3 | 10.7 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 71.8 | 28.2 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 68.5 | 31.5 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 92.6 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 95.8 | 4.2 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 88.9 | 11.1 | 88.8 | 11.2 | 88.9 | 11.1 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 94.4 | 5.6 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 93.3 | 6.7 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.1 | 5.9 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 89.7 | 10.3 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 89.0 | 11.0 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 96.6 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Heating appliances..... | 93.4 | 6.6 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 92.2 | 7.8 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 92.3 | 7.7 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 92.0 | 8.0 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 95.3 | 4.7 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 84.9 | 15.1 | 84.6 | 15.4 | 84.9 | 15.1 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 84.9 | 15.1 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 85.2 | 14.8 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 91.5 | 8.5 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 91.0 | 9.0 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 62.1 | 37.9 | 62.7 | 37.3 | 65.8 | 34.2 |
| Logging | 98.4 | 1.6 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| Mining | 98.6 | 2.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Coal..... | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0.9 |
| Metallic ores..... | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 96.0 | 4.0 | 95.9 | 4.1 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Communications | 47.4 | 52.6 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 47.4 | 52.6 |
| Telegraphs..... | 81.3 | 18.7 | 81.1 | 18.9 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| Telephones..... | 39.8 | 60.2 | 39.9 | 60.1 | 39.7 | 60.3 |
| Transportation | 94.2 | 5.8 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 93.7 | 6.3 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 92.4 | 7.6 |
| Steam railway operation..... | 94.1 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 93.7 | 6.3 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 96.2 | 3.8 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 96.3 | 3.7 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| Building..... | 97.5 | 2.5 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 97.7 | 2.3 |
| Highway..... | 98.4 | 1.6 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.4 | 1.6 |
| Railway..... | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Services (as specified below) | 48.4 | 51.6 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 47.1 | 52.9 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 50.5 | 49.5 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 49.6 | 50.4 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 44.3 | 55.7 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 42.4 | 57.6 |
| Trade | 59.0 | 41.0 | 60.3 | 39.7 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| Retail..... | 53.0 | 47.0 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| Wholesale..... | 74.9 | 25.1 | 74.5 | 25.5 | 76.3 | 23.7 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 78.8 | 21.2 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 78.8 | 21.2 |
| Finance | 53.0 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 49.8 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 64.9 | 35.1 | 65.3 | 34.7 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
| Insurance..... | 56.5 | 43.5 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 57.7 | 42.3 |
| All Industries | 77.7 | 22.3 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 77.8 | 22.2 |

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Tables C-6 to C-9 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-5, and the statistics of weekly earnings are therefore slightly different.

| Week preceding | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods |
| | no. | no. | no. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Dec. 1, 1944..... | 46.3 | 46.9 | 45.5 | 70.5 | 77.9 | 60.4 |
| Dec. 1, 1945..... | 44.8 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 67.0 | 74.0 | 60.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1946..... | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 74.5 | 81.8 | 67.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.2 | 85.6 | 92.8 | 78.3 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 86.6 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 80.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 88.0 | 95.0 | 80.8 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 89.0 | 95.6 | 82.1 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 89.4 | 96.2 | 82.4 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 91.4 | 98.4 | 84.4 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 92.3 | 99.2 | 85.2 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 92.7 | 99.8 | 85.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 93.4 | 100.9 | 85.8 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 94.6 | 102.6 | 86.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 95.5 | 103.4 | 87.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 95.9 | 104.1 | 87.7 |

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the end-year holidays in the case of January 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of April 1, 1948.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURINGSOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Week Preceding | All Manufactures (1) | | Durable Manufactured Goods | | Non-Durable Manufactured Goods | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | |
| | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages |
| Dec. 1, 1944..... | \$ 33.29 | \$ 32.64 | \$ 36.83 | \$ 36.54 | \$ 29.23 | \$ 27.48 |
| Dec. 1, 1945..... | 32.32 | 30.02 | 35.20 | 33.23 | 29.83 | 27.03 |
| Dec. 1, 1946..... | 34.43 | 32.18 | 37.15 | 35.34 | 32.07 | 29.20 |
| Dec. 1, 1947..... | 39.16 | 37.24 | 42.09 | 40.65 | 36.50 | 33.83 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 36.15 | 33.17 | 38.31 | 35.77 | 34.14 | 30.48 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 39.26 | 37.06 | 31.65 | 39.80 | 37.10 | 34.28 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 40.11 | 38.02 | 42.85 | 41.23 | 37.58 | 34.74 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 39.46 | 37.02 | 41.87 | 39.96 | 37.19 | 33.99 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 40.66 | 38.53 | 43.36 | 41.75 | 38.11 | 35.18 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 40.49 | 38.11 | 43.03 | 40.93 | 38.12 | 35.19 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 41.03 | 38.77 | 43.89 | 41.96 | 38.36 | 35.44 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 41.32 | 39.03 | 44.00 | 41.92 | 38.83 | 36.04 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.33 | 38.95 | 44.44 | 42.38 | 38.46 | 35.61 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 42.74 | 40.68 | 46.12 | 44.43 | 39.63 | 36.98 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.28 | 41.16 | 46.43 | 44.67 | 40.36 | 37.76 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.57 | 41.43 | 46.88 | 45.78 | 40.48 | 37.80 |

1 Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to Table C-6.

TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Dec. 1, 1947 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Dec. 1, 1947 |
| | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 44.7 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 84.3 | 84.8 | 77.1 |
| New Brunswick..... | 45.6 | 45.7 | 44.7 | 87.7 | 86.9 | 77.4 |
| Quebec..... | 45.1 | 45.1 | 45.6 | 86.7 | 86.5 | 77.2 |
| Ontario..... | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 90.2 |
| Manitoba..... | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 93.7 | 93.5 | 83.0 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 43.0 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 87.4 |
| Alberta..... | 42.5 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 97.6 | 96.6 | 84.8 |
| British Columbia..... | 39.0 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 115.4 | 114.7 | 103.3 |
| Montreal..... | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 91.5 | 91.1 | 81.4 |
| Toronto..... | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 89.9 |
| Hamilton..... | 42.0 | 41.3 | 42.6 | 107.4 | 105.2 | 93.6 |
| Winnipeg..... | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 93.0 | 92.7 | 82.3 |
| Vancouver..... | 38.4 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 114.0 | 113.0 | 101.9 |

TABLE C-9.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Industries | Average Hours per Week Reported at | | | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at | | | Average Weekly Wages | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Dec. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Dec. 1, 1947 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Dec. 1, 1947 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Nov. 1, 1948 | Dec. 1, 1947 |
| | No. 43-2 | No. 43-1 | No. 43-5 | c 95-9 | c 95-5 | c 85-6 | \$ 41-43 | \$ 41-16 | \$ 37-24 |
| Manufacturing | 43-2 | 43-1 | 43-5 | 95-9 | 95-5 | 85-6 | 41-43 | 41-16 | 37-24 |
| *Durable manufactured goods..... | 43-4 | 43-2 | 43-8 | 104-1 | 103-4 | 92-8 | 45-18 | 44-67 | 40-65 |
| Non-durable manufactured goods..... | 43-1 | 43-1 | 43-2 | 87-7 | 87-6 | 78-3 | 37-80 | 37-76 | 33-83 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 42-4 | 43-3 | 44-5 | 94-2 | 93-8 | 84-4 | 39-94 | 40-62 | 37-56 |
| Dairy products..... | 46-0 | 46-4 | 47-1 | 73-5 | 72-7 | 70-9 | 33-81 | 33-73 | 33-39 |
| Meat products..... | 42-6 | 43-0 | 44-3 | 103-1 | 103-6 | 91-5 | 43-92 | 44-55 | 40-53 |
| Leather products..... | 41-2 | 40-6 | 40-3 | 73-5 | 73-8 | 68-5 | 30-28 | 29-96 | 27-61 |
| Leather boots and shoes..... | 40-8 | 40-1 | 40-0 | 70-5 | 71-1 | 64-9 | 28-76 | 28-51 | 25-96 |
| *Lumber products..... | 41-7 | 41-6 | 42-3 | 89-3 | 88-5 | 79-6 | 37-24 | 36-82 | 33-67 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 40-7 | 41-0 | 41-3 | 95-0 | 93-4 | 84-2 | 38-67 | 38-29 | 34-77 |
| Containers..... | 44-2 | 44-1 | 42-9 | 78-4 | 77-7 | 76-4 | 34-65 | 34-27 | 32-78 |
| Furniture..... | 42-8 | 42-4 | 43-7 | 84-0 | 83-6 | 75-3 | 35-95 | 35-45 | 32-91 |
| *Musical instruments..... | 45-9 | 44-5 | 45-6 | 81-2 | 81-8 | 71-9 | 37-27 | 36-40 | 32-79 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 43-7 | 43-1 | 42-0 | 74-1 | 73-6 | 68-1 | 32-38 | 31-72 | 28-60 |
| Flour and other milled products..... | 45-8 | 45-1 | 45-2 | 90-4 | 90-2 | 83-0 | 41-40 | 40-68 | 37-52 |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving..... | 43-1 | 40-9 | 39-0 | 70-6 | 70-4 | 63-4 | 30-43 | 28-79 | 24-73 |
| Bread and bakery products..... | 43-8 | 43-4 | ..... | 75-9 | 75-5 | ..... | 33-24 | 32-77 | ..... |
| Chocolate and cocoa products..... | 42-7 | 43-0 | 42-2 | 63-2 | 63-5 | 58-1 | 26-99 | 27-31 | 24-52 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 45-4 | 45-6 | 46-2 | 105-4 | 105-2 | 93-6 | 47-85 | 47-97 | 43-24 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 48-9 | 49-1 | 49-7 | 112-7 | 112-5 | 100-2 | 55-11 | 55-24 | 49-80 |
| Paper products..... | 42-9 | 43-1 | 43-8 | 81-8 | 81-5 | 74-4 | 35-09 | 35-13 | 32-59 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 41-0 | 40-7 | 41-6 | 106-4 | 105-8 | 93-5 | 43-62 | 43-06 | 38-90 |
| Rubber products..... | 42-5 | 43-1 | 43-6 | 102-8 | 104-1 | 91-0 | 43-69 | 44-87 | 39-68 |
| Textile products..... | 41-8 | 41-7 | 41-9 | 75-7 | 75-2 | 66-2 | 31-64 | 31-36 | 27-94 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 44-6 | 44-3 | 45-0 | 77-9 | 77-1 | 66-5 | 34-74 | 34-16 | 29-93 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 43-4 | 43-4 | 44-6 | 79-3 | 78-1 | 67-1 | 34-42 | 33-90 | 29-93 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 44-1 | 43-7 | 44-1 | 75-9 | 75-6 | 66-4 | 33-47 | 32-99 | 29-28 |
| Silk and artificial silk goods..... | 46-6 | 46-1 | 46-1 | 77-9 | 77-3 | 66-4 | 36-30 | 35-64 | 30-61 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 42-0 | 41-3 | 42-0 | 70-7 | 70-0 | 61-4 | 29-69 | 28-91 | 25-79 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 38-1 | 38-3 | 38-0 | 74-2 | 73-9 | 66-9 | 28-27 | 28-30 | 25-42 |
| Tobacco..... | 43-3 | 42-8 | 42-1 | 82-0 | 84-4 | 65-8 | 35-51 | 36-12 | 27-70 |
| Beverages..... | 43-1 | 43-5 | 44-0 | 96-5 | 96-2 | 85-1 | 41-59 | 41-85 | 37-44 |
| Distilled and malt liquor..... | 42-5 | 42-8 | 43-6 | 101-0 | 101-4 | 87-9 | 42-93 | 43-40 | 38-32 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 43-9 | 44-0 | 43-6 | 95-6 | 95-1 | 85-6 | 41-97 | 41-84 | 37-32 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 41-0 | 42-0 | 41-2 | 78-8 | 78-5 | 70-1 | 32-31 | 32-97 | 33-88 |
| *Clay, glass and stone products..... | 45-9 | 45-5 | 46-3 | 93-6 | 93-3 | 84-0 | 42-96 | 42-45 | 38-89 |
| Glass products..... | 46-0 | 45-7 | 46-4 | 89-1 | 89-0 | 80-5 | 40-99 | 40-67 | 37-35 |
| Lime, gypsum and cement products..... | 47-1 | 47-1 | 47-5 | 93-1 | 92-9 | 84-1 | 43-85 | 43-76 | 39-95 |
| *Electrical apparatus..... | 41-6 | 41-4 | 42-1 | 106-0 | 104-3 | 91-9 | 44-10 | 43-18 | 38-69 |
| Heavy electrical apparatus ¹ | 46-2 | 43-0 | 42-8 | 117-5 | 115-5 | 97-6 | 54-29 | 49-67 | 41-77 |
| *Iron and steel products..... | 43-8 | 43-6 | 44-2 | 108-8 | 108-3 | 97-1 | 47-65 | 47-22 | 42-92 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 44-7 | 44-8 | 46-2 | 111-4 | 110-8 | 99-4 | 49-80 | 49-64 | 45-92 |
| Primary iron and steel..... | 44-6 | 44-6 | 46-1 | 113-2 | 112-4 | 101-1 | 50-49 | 50-13 | 46-61 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 44-7 | 44-8 | 45-4 | 100-7 | 99-9 | 90-1 | 43-01 | 44-76 | 40-91 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 43-0 | 41-1 | 43-3 | 113-1 | 112-8 | 98-9 | 43-63 | 46-36 | 42-82 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 43-4 | 43-3 | 43-0 | 114-8 | 115-1 | 102-6 | 49-82 | 49-84 | 44-12 |
| Railway rolling stock..... | 45-2 | 44-6 | 43-4 | 111-9 | 112-3 | 95-9 | 50-58 | 50-09 | 47-28 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 41-2 | 41-4 | 42-4 | 121-6 | 122-4 | 111-5 | 50-10 | 50-67 | 47-28 |
| Aeroplanes and parts..... | 44-9 | 44-6 | 43-9 | 101-1 | 100-1 | 92-3 | 45-39 | 44-64 | 40-52 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 43-1 | 44-2 | 46-5 | 107-1 | 105-2 | 97-7 | 40-16 | 46-50 | 45-43 |
| Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s..... | 43-0 | 42-5 | 43-2 | 103-6 | 102-8 | 93-2 | 44-55 | 43-69 | 40-26 |
| Hardware, tools and cutlery..... | 43-4 | 43-5 | 43-9 | 95-8 | 95-0 | 85-3 | 41-58 | 41-33 | 37-45 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 44-8 | 44-4 | 43-7 | 106-5 | 105-7 | 95-7 | 47-71 | 46-93 | 41-82 |
| Sheet metal work..... | 42-8 | 42-9 | 43-0 | 97-4 | 97-0 | 85-6 | 41-69 | 41-61 | 36-81 |
| *Non-ferrous metal products..... | 44-4 | 44-0 | 43-9 | 103-7 | 103-6 | 93-3 | 46-04 | 45-58 | 40-96 |
| Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores..... | 44-4 | 43-7 | 43-8 | 116-3 | 116-3 | 103-1 | 51-64 | 50-82 | 45-16 |
| Aluminum and its products..... | 46-7 | 46-0 | 45-4 | 102-1 | 102-9 | 93-4 | 47-68 | 47-33 | 42-40 |
| Brass and copper mfg..... | 42-9 | 42-8 | 43-1 | 100-2 | 99-1 | 89-5 | 42-99 | 42-41 | 38-57 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 43-0 | 43-0 | 43-7 | 114-1 | 113-0 | 97-7 | 49-06 | 48-59 | 42-69 |
| Petroleum and its products..... | 42-3 | 41-8 | 42-1 | 122-5 | 121-3 | 104-9 | 51-82 | 50-70 | 44-16 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products..... | 42-4 | 41-6 | 42-5 | 82-3 | 81-9 | 76-3 | 34-90 | 34-07 | 32-43 |
| Mining | 44-0 | 43-5 | 43-5 | 115-3 | 115-1 | 103-0 | 50-73 | 50-07 | 44-81 |
| Coal..... | 40-3 | 39-4 | 38-9 | 127-4 | 127-7 | 111-9 | 51-34 | 50-31 | 43-53 |
| Metallic ores..... | 46-0 | 45-3 | 45-7 | 114-2 | 114-1 | 104-4 | 52-53 | 51-69 | 47-71 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 44-4 | 45-3 | 45-9 | 99-3 | 99-4 | 84-6 | 44-09 | 45-03 | 38-83 |
| Local Transportation² | 45-5 | 45-2 | 45-4 | 97-6 | 97-6 | 88-4 | 44-41 | 44-12 | 40-13 |
| Building Construction | 41-1 | 41-7 | 40-9 | 104-9 | 104-7 | 96-5 | 43-11 | 43-66 | 39-47 |
| Highway Construction | 37-4 | 39-1 | 36-6 | 81-6 | 81-0 | 74-7 | 30-52 | 31-67 | 27-34 |
| Services (as indicated below) | 42-5 | 41-9 | 42-4 | 61-4 | 61-1 | 56-0 | 26-10 | 25-60 | 23-74 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 43-0 | 42-2 | 42-9 | 60-9 | 60-7 | 54-7 | 26-19 | 25-02 | 23-47 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 41-4 | 41-2 | 41-2 | 62-7 | 62-0 | 53-6 | 25-96 | 25-54 | 24-14 |

* Industries classed in the durable manufactured industries.

¹ Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. the latest figures are as follows—Oct. 1, 1948, 217-5; Nov. 1, 1948, 219-2; Dec. 1, 1948, 223-0; at Dec. 1, 1947, the index was 185-2.

² Chiefly street and electric railways. ³ For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see Table C-5.

TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Source: Hours worked and hourly and weekly wages D.B.S. Real wages computed by Research and Statistics

| Date | Average Hours Worked per Week | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100) | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | Cost of Living | Average Real Weekly Earnings |
| | | cts. | \$ | | | |
| Week preceding | | | | | | |
| January 1, 1945..... | 46.1* | 70.0 | 32.27* | 106.8 | 96.0 | 111.3 |
| February 1, 1945..... | 45.4 | 70.1 | 31.83 | 105.3 | 96.0 | 109.7 |
| March 1, 1945..... | 45.8 | 70.1 | 32.11 | 106.3 | 96.0 | 110.7 |
| April 1, 1945..... | 45.6* | 70.4 | 32.10* | 106.2 | 96.0 | 110.6 |
| May 1, 1945..... | 45.5 | 70.5 | 32.08 | 106.2 | 96.3 | 110.3 |
| June 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.3 | 31.14 | 103.0 | 96.8 | 106.4 |
| July 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.1 | 31.05 | 102.7 | 97.3 | 105.5 |
| August 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 69.5 | 30.79 | 101.9 | 97.5 | 104.5 |
| September 1, 1945..... | 44.1 | 69.2 | 30.52 | 101.9 | 97.0 | 104.1 |
| October 1, 1945..... | 44.7 | 67.8 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 96.8 | 103.6 |
| November 1, 1945..... | 44.9 | 67.5 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 97.0 | 103.4 |
| December 1, 1945..... | 44.8 | 67.0 | 30.02 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 102.2 |
| January 1, 1946..... | 44.2* | 67.9 | 30.01* | 99.3 | 97.0 | 102.4 |
| February 1, 1946..... | 44.1 | 68.1 | 30.03 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 102.5 |
| March 1, 1946..... | 44.0 | 67.9 | 29.88 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 101.7 |
| April 1, 1946..... | 44.4 | 68.4 | 30.37 | 100.5 | 97.7 | 102.9 |
| May 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 68.9 | 29.63 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 99.3 |
| June 1, 1946..... | 42.0 | 69.1 | 29.02 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 |
| July 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 70.0 | 29.68 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 97.0 |
| August 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 70.0 | 30.10 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 98.0 |
| September 1, 1946..... | 42.7 | 70.6 | 30.15 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 98.3 |
| October 1, 1946..... | 42.9 | 71.4 | 30.63 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 98.8 |
| November 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 72.9 | 30.91 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 99.5 |
| December 1, 1946..... | 43.2 | 74.5 | 32.18 | 106.5 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| January 1, 1947..... | 42.7* | 76.2 | 32.54* | 107.7 | 102.8 | 104.8 |
| February 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 76.3 | 32.89 | 108.8 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| March 1, 1947..... | 43.4 | 77.1 | 33.46 | 110.7 | 104.3 | 106.1 |
| April 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 77.6 | 33.52 | 110.9 | 105.7 | 104.9 |
| May 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 78.3 | 33.83 | 111.9 | 107.7 | 103.9 |
| June 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 79.9 | 34.28 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 103.9 |
| July 1, 1947..... | 42.0 | 80.8 | 33.94 | 112.3 | 110.0 | 102.1 |
| August 1, 1947..... | 42.5 | 81.3 | 34.55 | 114.3 | 110.5 | 103.4 |
| September 1, 1947..... | 42.3 | 82.2 | 34.77 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 102.0 |
| October 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 83.4 | 35.95 | 119.0 | 115.0 | 103.5 |
| November 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 84.7 | 36.34 | 120.3 | 116.2 | 103.5 |
| December 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 85.5 | 37.19 | 123.1 | 118.1 | 104.2 |
| January 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 86.6 | 37.41* | 123.8 | 120.0 | 103.2 |
| February 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 86.6 | 37.06 | 122.6 | 121.4 | 101.0 |
| March 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 88.0 | 38.02 | 125.8 | 122.0 | 103.1 |
| April 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 89.0 | 38.45* | 127.2 | 122.7 | 103.7 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 89.4 | 38.53 | 127.5 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 91.4 | 38.11 | 126.1 | 124.8 | 101.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 92.3 | 38.77 | 128.3 | 126.9 | 101.1 |
| August 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 92.7 | 39.03 | 129.2 | 127.4 | 101.4 |
| September 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 93.4 | 38.95 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 100.2 |
| October 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 94.6 | 40.83 | 134.6 | 129.1 | 104.3 |
| November 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 95.5 | 41.16 | 136.2 | 129.1 | 105.5 |
| December 1, 1948 ⁽¹⁾ | 43.2 | 95.9 | 41.43 | 137.1 | 128.6 | 106.6 |

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1945, 39.6 hours, \$27.72; April 1, 1945, 43.6 hours, \$30.69; January 1, 1946, 38.1 hours, \$25.87; January 1, 1947, 38.1 hours, \$29.03; January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours, \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indices having been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100.)

TABLE C-11.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Average 1919..... | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 3.4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1.8 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 11.2 | 4.9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11.3 | 8.5 | 16.6 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 23.5 | 12.7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7.1 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 7.1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3.0 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5.1 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5.0 | 3.6 | 10.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7.8 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3.7 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4.0 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4.0 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5.4 | 3.7 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 11.1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8.5 | 9.2 | 19.3 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9.6 | 14.4 | 26.4 | 23.7 | 20.0 | 15.8 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 22.0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16.0 | 13.0 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 20.3 | 17.2 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 22.3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8.7 | 7.9 | 22.8 | 18.7 | 17.7 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 20.2 | 18.2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6.9 | 8.6 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 15.4 |
| Average 1936..... | 6.8 | 7.4 | 18.9 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 13.2 |
| Average 1937..... | 5.5 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Average 1938..... | 4.9 | 10.0 | 17.4 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 13.1 |
| Average 1939..... | 7.1 | 9.0 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| Average 1940..... | 3.1 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| Average 1941..... | 2.2 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Average 1942..... | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Average 1943..... | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Average 1944..... | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Average 1945..... | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Average 1946..... | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Average 1947..... | 6.7 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Average 1948..... | 4.1 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 |
| Mar. 1920..... | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 3.1 |
| June 1920..... | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 2.1 |
| Sept. 1920..... | 0.3 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 |
| Dec. 1920..... | 6.9 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 13.0 |
| Mar. 1921..... | 17.9 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 34.6 | 16.5 |
| June 1921..... | 14.3 | 11.7 | 20.7 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 24.4 | 13.2 |
| Sept. 1921..... | 8.7 | 7.0 | 13.8 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 12.5 | 8.5 |
| Dec. 1921..... | 5.9 | 6.9 | 26.8 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 24.7 | 15.1 |
| Mar. 1926..... | 19.0 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 7.3 |
| June 1926..... | 3.8 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| Sept. 1926..... | 1.1 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| Dec. 1926..... | 3.2 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| Mar. 1929..... | 6.2 | 1.4 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| June 1929..... | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Sept. 1929..... | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Dec. 1929..... | 5.2 | 2.4 | 14.5 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 11.4 |
| Mar. 1933..... | 22.7 | 16.4 | 27.3 | 26.8 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 25.1 |
| June 1933..... | 13.8 | 13.0 | 26.2 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 14.9 | 24.5 | 18.6 | 21.8 |
| Sept. 1933..... | 11.0 | 10.4 | 24.1 | 20.9 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 19.7 | 21.3 | 19.8 |
| Dec. 1933..... | 11.2 | 11.5 | 23.2 | 24.9 | 20.3 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 19.8 | 21.0 |
| Mar. 1939..... | 9.1 | 10.6 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 15.7 |
| June 1939..... | 6.3 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 18.2 | 9.7 | 11.6 |
| Sept. 1939..... | 7.4 | 6.1 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 9.1 |
| Dec. 1939..... | 5.3 | 4.3 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 12.4 | 11.4 |
| Mar. 1945..... | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| June 1945..... | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Sept. 1945..... | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Dec. 1945..... | 4.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Mar. 1946..... | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| June 1946..... | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Sept. 1946..... | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Dec. 1946..... | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 |
| Mar. 1947..... | 15.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| June 1947..... | 7.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Sept. 1947..... | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Dec. 1947..... | 3.6 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Mar. 1948..... | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| June 1948..... | 5.1 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| Sept. 1948..... | 3.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| Dec. 1948..... | 2.4 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 3.4 |

TABLE C-12.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

NOTE.—In percentages shown below, "0" indicates no unemployment. Where ".0" is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

| | Lumbering and logging | Mining | Manufacturing industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current, etc. | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and glove workers | Animal products | Rubber products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| December 1919 | 14 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 9 | 6 | 1.1 | ..... | .2 | .2 | .4 | .2 | ..... | 8.1 | ..... | 2.6 | 4.3 |
| December 1920 | 12.7 | 1.3 | 19.7 | 23.3 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 2.9 | ..... | 14.0 | 44.9 | 10.6 | 60.2 | ..... | 19.5 | ..... | 15.2 | 19.2 |
| December 1921 | 45.0 | 18.5 | 19.7 | 21.6 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | ..... | 12.3 | 45.8 | 4.4 | 60.8 | ..... | 2.3 | ..... | 15.2 | 9.6 |
| December 1926 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | ..... | 18.0 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 14.7 | ..... | 25.8 | 6.4 |
| December 1929 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 3.4 | ..... | 8.3 | 34.3 | 1.6 | 37.3 | 4.0 | 33.0 | ..... | 7.6 | 4.5 |
| December 1940 | 28.5 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 4.5 | ..... | 18.7 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 17.6 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 4.5 |
| December 1942 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 7.7 | 5 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0 | .1 | 2.8 |
| December 1943 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1.1 | 0 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .2 | 0 | .4 | 0 | .8 | 1.6 |
| December 1944 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1.1 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | .2 | 0 | .1 | 0 | .2 | 5.0 |
| December 1945 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 1.1 | 3 | ..... | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | .2 | 1.8 | .2 | 0 | 8.3 | 7.0 |
| December 1946 | 8.0 | 7 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 7 | 0 | 1.3 | .1 | 0 | .1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0 | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| December 1947 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1.6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 8 | .2 | 8 | 10.8 | 1.6 | 0 | 2.4 | .7 |
| December 1948 | 66.2 | 5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | .6 | ..... | 10.7 | .7 | .0 | .5 | 28.6 | 5.7 | 0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| March 1933 | 35.8 | 17.5 | 28.2 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 19.2 | 15.9 | 0 | 41.6 | 19.8 | 29.7 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 26.7 | ..... | 35.3 | 35.7 |
| June 1933 | 24.1 | 14.6 | 24.5 | 8.4 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 0 | 26.8 | 18.9 | 10.6 | 20.7 | 8.8 | 20.9 | ..... | 30.6 | 14.0 |
| September 1933 | 16.9 | 9.8 | 21.3 | 9.8 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 28.0 | 8.1 | 14.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 23.6 | ..... | 25.6 | 16.7 |
| December 1933 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 23.4 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 17.4 | 14.4 | 0 | 13.9 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 56.6 | 42.7 | ..... | 25.3 | 23.3 |
| March 1939 | 31.5 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 0 | 8.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 25.8 | ..... | 16.2 | 2.9 |
| June 1939 | 10.1 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 0 | 3.0 | 19.1 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 34.1 | 17.8 | 0 | 14.7 | 7.4 |
| September 1939 | 21.2 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 0 | 22.9 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 29.3 | 20.8 | 0 | 14.6 | 1.5 |
| December 1939 | 23.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 7.0 | 9.3 | .7 | 8.0 | 29.0 | 33.1 | 25.5 | 8.7 | .8 |
| March 1944 | 8 | 7 | 3 | .1 | 3 | 3 | .2 | 0 | .8 | .1 | 0 | .2 | 0 | .2 | 0 | .3 | 1.4 |
| June 1944 | 0 | 3 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .1 | 0 | .2 | .2 | 0 | .2 | 0 | .0 | 0 | .1 | 0 |
| September 1944 | 0 | 5 | .1 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .2 | 0 | .4 | .2 | 0 | .4 | 0 | .0 | 0 | .1 | 0 |
| December 1944 | 0 | .5 | .4 | 0 | .7 | 1.0 | .1 | .2 | .4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 0 | .1 | 0 | .2 | 5.0 |
| March 1946 | 4.2 | 7 | 1.8 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | ..... | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| June 1946 | 8 | 8 | 1.6 | .5 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .1 | .6 | .3 | .1 | .4 | .5 | 1.6 | 0 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| September 1946 | 0 | 5 | 1.4 | .1 | .4 | .5 | .2 | 0 | .4 | .5 | 1.2 | 0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| December 1946 | 8.0 | 7 | 1.4 | .1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | .1 | ..... | 1.3 | .1 | 0 | .1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0 | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| March 1947 | 0 | 3 | 1.5 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 0 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | .1 | 0 | 4.5 | 0 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| June 1947 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .7 | .3 | .4 | .1 | 0 | .7 | 0 | .1 | .0 | 0 | 5.5 | 0 | 2.7 | .8 |
| September 1947 | 0 | 3 | .9 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .3 | 0 | .5 | 0 | .0 | .1 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.7 | .1 |
| December 1947 | 0 | .4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | .5 | .6 | .2 | .1 | 1.5 | .8 | .1 | .8 | 10.8 | 1.6 | 0 | 2.4 | .7 |
| March 1948 | 27.3 | .8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | .4 | .5 | .3 | .8 | 3.4 | .6 | .1 | .5 | 15.0 | 7.8 | 0 | 2.9 | .1 |
| June 1948 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .3 | 5.0 | .2 | .2 | .3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| September 1948 | 4.5 | .4 | 1.2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .3 | 0 | 2.1 | .8 | 1.3 | .1 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| December 1948 | 66.2 | .5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | .6 | 0 | 10.7 | .7 | .0 | .5 | 28.6 | 5.7 | 0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |

TABLE C-12. PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES—Concluded

Note.—In percentages shown below, "0" indicates no unemployment. Where "0" is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

| | Clay, glass and stone products | Mineral products | Chemical and allied products | Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone | Trade (retail and wholesale clerks) | Services | Government (civilic) | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|--|----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| December 1919 | 6.2 | 5.6 | | | 12.1 | 3.8 | 29.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1 | 1 | | .6 | 3.0 | .9 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| December 1920 | 26.1 | 0 | | 17.5 | 26.5 | 5.4 | 37.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | | .4 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 13.0 |
| December 1921 | 24.3 | | | 5.2 | 23.9 | 9.6 | 24.2 | 6.6 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | 4.9 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 15.1 |
| December 1926 | 14.0 | 0 | | 13.7 | 19.3 | 3.0 | 60.9 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| December 1929 | 23.3 | | | 39.9 | 45.6 | 8.3 | 20.7 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 11.4 |
| December 1930 | 1.2 | 6.7 | | 20.8 | 15.6 | 5.4 | 19.0 | 6.2 | .3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 0 | .1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 7.4 |
| December 1942 | 1.8 | | 2.5 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | .0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | .3 | .0 | .3 | 1.2 |
| December 1943 | 0 | | | 3.3 | 2.2 | .2 | 3.7 | 1.5 | .0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | .4 | .0 | .5 | .8 |
| December 1944 | 0 | | 0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.5 | .2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0 | 1.3 | .3 | .2 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| December 1945 | 2.3 | .1 | | .3 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 1.3 | .2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0 | 0 | .3 | .2 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| December 1946 | 1.6 | .4 | 2.2 | .1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 1.3 | .3 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0 | .4 | .2 | .3 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| December 1947 | 1.0 | | 3.4 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 1.1 | .3 | .9 | 1.0 | 0 | .4 | .2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| December 1948 | 1.4 | .1 | | | 7.9 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 1.5 | .5 | .1 | .2 | 0 | .5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| March 1923 | 32.6 | 0 | | 58.8 | 71.0 | 14.1 | 51.5 | 16.3 | .9 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 0 | .8 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 20.9 | 25.1 |
| June 1923 | 36.8 | 0 | | 46.9 | 62.5 | 12.0 | 31.0 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 0 | .2 | 12.9 | 6.3 | 23.4 | 21.8 |
| September 1923 | 33.1 | 0 | | 60.9 | 65.8 | 12.0 | 42.1 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 0 | .6 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 20.3 | 19.8 |
| December 1933 | 35.5 | 0 | | 73.2 | 69.1 | 13.4 | 34.6 | 14.5 | 1.1 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 3.8 | .8 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 19.5 | 21.0 |
| March 1939 | 52.1 | 1.7 | | 34.8 | 40.2 | 13.2 | 69.8 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 0 | .1 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 9.8 | 15.7 |
| June 1939 | 45.3 | 0 | | 34.1 | 24.7 | 6.3 | 26.3 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 0 | .1 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 11.6 |
| September 1939 | 35.8 | 0 | | 25.4 | 21.3 | 4.2 | 40.7 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 0 | .1 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 9.1 |
| December 1939 | 13.3 | 6.8 | | 35.6 | 30.3 | 10.0 | 34.1 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 11.4 |
| March 1944 | 0 | .3 | 0 | .5 | 6.5 | .4 | 1.0 | .4 | .0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | .4 | .0 | .7 | .9 |
| June 1944 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.9 | .3 | 1.2 | .9 | .0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | .2 | 0 | .3 | .3 |
| September 1944 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .7 | .3 | 3.1 | .3 | .0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | .8 | 0 | .3 | 0 | .5 | .3 |
| December 1944 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.6 | 2.8 | .3 | 2.7 | .5 | .1 | .5 | .6 | 0 | 1.3 | .4 | .0 | .7 | .6 |
| March 1946 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 20.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.4 | .1 | .3 | 0 | 0 | 5.0 | .7 | .1 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| June 1946 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .8 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 1.6 | .2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0 | .0 | .4 | .1 | .7 | 1.3 |
| September 1946 | 7.8 | 0 | 1.8 | 4.5 | .8 | .8 | 6.7 | .5 | .1 | .2 | .2 | 0 | .0 | .3 | .1 | .5 | 1.0 |
| December 1946 | 2.0 | 0 | 2.2 | .1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 1.3 | .3 | .9 | 1.0 | 0 | .5 | .6 | .3 | .9 | 1.5 |
| March 1947 | .5 | .3 | .6 | 0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 12.9 | 1.8 | .5 | .1 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | .7 | .6 | .7 | 1.8 |
| June 1947 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .4 | .6 | 2.2 | .6 | .0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | .2 | .0 | .5 | .8 |
| September 1947 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | .6 | .8 | .5 | 0 | 6.6 | .1 | .1 | 1.1 | 0 | .1 | .5 | 0 | 1.1 | .7 |
| December 1947 | 1.6 | .4 | 4.8 | 0 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 1.0 | .3 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .4 | .7 | .1 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| March 1948 | | | | 6.3 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 27.3 | 1.0 | .3 | .1 | .1 | 0 | 1.3 | .8 | .3 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| June 1948 | .1 | 0 | 2.9 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 1.3 | .0 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .6 | .4 | .0 | .7 | 1.3 |
| September 1948 | 0 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0 | 1.5 | .5 | 5.0 | .4 | .0 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .3 | .6 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| December 1948 | 1.4 | .1 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 1.5 | .5 | .1 | .2 | 0 | .5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.4 |

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT FIRST OF MONTH
(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Month | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| February, 1945 | 84,761 | 39,464 | 124,225 | 54,425 | 33,159 | 87,584 |
| February, 1946 | 54,136 | 30,078 | 84,214 | 188,140 | 45,563 | 233,703 |
| February, 1947 | 39,908 | 32,793 | 72,701 | 155,965 | 37,140 | 193,105 |
| February, 1948 | 18,171 | 16,007 | 34,178 | 142,783 | 43,951 | 186,734 |
| March, 1948 | 16,416 | 15,784 | 32,200 | 155,249 | 45,105 | 200,354 |
| April, 1948 | 20,475 | 17,800 | 38,275 | 150,032 | 43,767 | 193,799 |
| May, 1948 | 28,602 | 21,335 | 49,937 | 123,130 | 42,082 | 165,212 |
| June, 1948 | 37,126 | 23,240 | 60,366 | 92,606 | 38,319 | 130,925 |
| July, 1948 | 34,242 | 22,183 | 56,425 | 80,206 | 38,364 | 118,570 |
| August, 1948 | 30,499 | 19,709 | 50,208 | 63,558 | 32,715 | 96,273 |
| September, 1948 | 39,341 | 24,349 | 63,690 | 58,611 | 29,734 | 88,345 |
| October, 1948 | 41,047 | 22,870 | 63,917 | 56,725 | 30,607 | 87,332 |
| November, 1948 | 31,856 | 18,595 | 50,451 | 67,569 | 34,280 | 101,849 |
| December, 1948 | 17,841 | 16,808 | 34,649 | 92,144 | 37,408 | 129,552 |
| January, 1949 | 11,996 | 13,063 | 25,059 | 150,474 | 36,185 | 186,659 |
| February, 1949(1) | 10,026 | 12,990 | 23,016 | 204,897 | 51,909 | 256,806 |

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT DECEMBER 30, 1948
(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Male | Female | Total | Change from November 25, 1948 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Absolute | Percentage |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping | 354 | 113 | 467 | -394 | -45.8 |
| Logging | 1,967 | 8 | 1,975 | -1,034 | -34.4 |
| Pulpwood | 893 | 2 | 895 | -1,087 | -54.9 |
| Lumber | 978 | 5 | 983 | +94 | +10.6 |
| Other logging | 96 | 1 | 97 | -41 | -29.7 |
| Mining | 530 | 14 | 544 | -160 | -22.7 |
| Coal | 243 | 1 | 244 | +5 | +2.1 |
| Metallic ores— | | | | | |
| Iron | 10 | — | 10 | -6 | -37.5 |
| Gold | 123 | 4 | 127 | -89 | -41.2 |
| Nickel | 39 | — | 39 | -78 | -66.7 |
| Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals | 74 | 7 | 81 | — | 0.0 |
| Prospecting and oil producing | 41 | 2 | 43 | +8 | +22.9 |
| Manufacturing | 3,040 | 4,157 | 7,197 | -2,596 | -26.5 |
| Food and kindred products | 212 | 189 | 401 | -469 | -53.9 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc. | 380 | 2,766 | 3,146 | -877 | -21.8 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products | 387 | 76 | 463 | -273 | -37.1 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing | 307 | 150 | 457 | -231 | -32.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 148 | 103 | 251 | +18 | +7.7 |
| Products and petroleum and coal | 24 | 10 | 34 | -22 | -39.3 |
| Rubber products | 38 | 45 | 83 | +10 | +13.7 |
| Leather and products | 100 | 317 | 417 | -176 | -29.7 |
| Stone, clay and glass products | 87 | 34 | 121 | -130 | -51.8 |
| Iron and steel and products | 357 | 59 | 416 | -103 | -19.9 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products | 143 | 84 | 227 | -66 | -22.5 |
| Machinery | 243 | 54 | 297 | -31 | -9.5 |
| Electrical equipment and products | 188 | 104 | 292 | +17 | +6.2 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing | 426 | 136 | 562 | -263 | -31.9 |
| Construction | 1,567 | 23 | 1,590 | -1,198 | -43.0 |
| Transportation and Storage | 592 | 56 | 648 | -102 | -13.6 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities | 180 | 255 | 435 | -69 | -13.7 |
| Trade | 1,448 | 1,491 | 2,939 | -2,304 | -44.0 |
| Wholesale | 516 | 310 | 826 | -304 | -26.9 |
| Retail | 932 | 1,181 | 2,113 | -2,000 | -48.6 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 704 | 674 | 1,378 | -41 | -2.9 |
| Service | 1,724 | 6,346 | 8,070 | -1,501 | -15.7 |
| Public | 542 | 330 | 1,072 | -336 | -23.9 |
| Domestic | 43 | 3,437 | 3,500 | -248 | -6.6 |
| Personal | 500 | 2,156 | 2,656 | -632 | -19.2 |
| Other service | 639 | 203 | 842 | -285 | -25.3 |
| All Industries | 12,106 | 13,137 | 25,243 | -9,399 | -27.1 |

**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS, BY OCCUPATION
AND BY SEX, AS AT DECEMBER 30, 1948**

(SOURCE: Form UIC 757)

| Occupational Group | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|--|--------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Professional and Managerial Workers..... | 787 | 275 | 1,062 | 3,235 | 722 | 3,957 |
| Clerical Workers..... | 990 | 2,729 | 3,719 | 5,893 | 8,872 | 14,765 |
| Sales Workers..... | 1,318 | 624 | 1,942 | 3,412 | 4,244 | 7,656 |
| Personal and Domestic Service Workers..... | 683 | 5,293 | 5,976 | 11,393 | 6,759 | 18,152 |
| Seamen..... | 82 | ..... | 82 | 2,538 | 11 | 2,549 |
| Agriculture and Fishing..... | 365 | 16 | 381 | 1,916 | 673 | 2,589 |
| Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers..... | 6,428 | 2,886 | 9,314 | 61,495 | 6,671 | 68,166 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 41 | 56 | 97 | 1,135 | 622 | 1,757 |
| Textiles, clothing, etc..... | 220 | 2,251 | 2,471 | 878 | 3,106 | 3,984 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 2,035 | 6 | 2,041 | 5,821 | 87 | 5,908 |
| Pulp, paper and printing..... | 10 | 24 | 34 | 333 | 132 | 465 |
| Leather and products..... | 63 | 207 | 270 | 896 | 283 | 1,179 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 55 | 1 | 56 | 191 | 14 | 205 |
| Metalworking..... | 693 | 16 | 709 | 7,531 | 304 | 7,835 |
| Electrical..... | 137 | 20 | 157 | 867 | 160 | 1,027 |
| Transportation equipment, n.e.c..... | 27 | ..... | 27 | 2,790 | 197 | 2,986 |
| Mining..... | 388 | ..... | 388 | 627 | ..... | 627 |
| Construction..... | 1,158 | ..... | 1,158 | 16,798 | 4 | 16,802 |
| Transportation (except seamen)..... | 411 | 5 | 416 | 9,339 | 30 | 9,369 |
| Communications and public utility..... | 51 | ..... | 51 | 227 | 2 | 229 |
| Trade and service..... | 85 | 194 | 279 | 1,147 | 546 | 1,693 |
| Other skilled and semi-skilled..... | 903 | 74 | 977 | 8,802 | 1,047 | 9,849 |
| Foremen..... | 29 | 8 | 37 | 1,255 | 102 | 1,357 |
| Apprentices..... | 122 | 24 | 146 | 2,849 | 35 | 2,884 |
| Unskilled Workers..... | 1,343 | 1,240 | 2,583 | 60,592 | 8,233 | 68,825 |
| Food and tobacco..... | 36 | 90 | 126 | 1,899 | 1,847 | 3,746 |
| Lumber and lumber products..... | 119 | 9 | 128 | 4,161 | 367 | 4,528 |
| Metalworking..... | 120 | 47 | 167 | 1,692 | 117 | 1,809 |
| Construction..... | 197 | ..... | 197 | 11,008 | ..... | 11,008 |
| Other unskilled workers..... | 871 | 1,094 | 1,965 | 41,532 | 5,902 | 47,734 |
| Total..... | 11,996 | 13,063 | 25,059 | 150,474 | 36,185 | 186,659 |

**TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND PLACEMENTS
FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1948**

(SOURCE: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Weekly Average | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Vacancies Notified | Referrals | Place- ments |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 260 | 273 | 216 |
| Logging..... | 635 | 477 | 368 |
| Mining..... | 167 | 141 | 101 |
| Manufacturing..... | 3,065 | 3,128 | 2,067 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 406 | 484 | 342 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 650 | 512 | 307 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 362 | 382 | 286 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 234 | 234 | 183 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 136 | 138 | 80 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 13 | 18 | 10 |
| Rubber products..... | 49 | 42 | 24 |
| Leather and products..... | 113 | 114 | 71 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 75 | 93 | 72 |
| Iron and steel and products..... | 213 | 245 | 146 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 148 | 148 | 111 |
| Machinery..... | 166 | 189 | 109 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 153 | 166 | 97 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 347 | 363 | 249 |
| Construction..... | 1,500 | 1,559 | 1,214 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 653 | 736 | 560 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 139 | 138 | 81 |
| Trade..... | 2,137 | 2,325 | 1,491 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 270 | 249 | 116 |
| Service..... | 4,734 | 4,989 | 3,867 |
| All industries..... | 13,560 | 14,015 | 10,081 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FIVE WEEKS
NOVEMBER 26 TO DECEMBER 30, 1948**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Prince Edward Island. | 411 | 97 | 1,410 | | | | |
| Charlottetown | 140 | 84 | 759 | 426 | 139 | 261 | 1,675 |
| Summerside | 271 | 13 | 651 | 156 | 91 | 46 | 1,065 |
| | | | | 270 | 48 | 215 | 610 |
| Nova Scotia. | 1,700 | 594 | 7,654 | 1,979 | 954 | 364 | 10,842 |
| Amherst | 44 | | 339 | 51 | 27 | 14 | 459 |
| Bridgewater | 27 | 17 | 389 | 41 | 20 | 7 | 494 |
| Halifax | 848 | 374 | 2,100 | 867 | 457 | 185 | 2,755 |
| Inverness | 17 | 1 | 194 | 15 | 15 | | 317 |
| Kentville | 54 | 43 | 683 | 60 | 23 | 5 | 868 |
| Liverpool | 52 | 19 | 232 | 34 | 29 | 4 | 297 |
| New Glasgow | 218 | 34 | 1,137 | 253 | 114 | 76 | 1,334 |
| Springhill | 14 | 3 | 98 | 16 | 10 | | 170 |
| Sydney | 300 | 58 | 1,499 | 477 | 181 | 98 | 2,578 |
| Truro | 100 | 40 | 421 | 135 | 52 | 4 | 552 |
| Yarmouth-Shelburne | 26 | 5 | 562 | 30 | 26 | 1 | 1,018 |
| New Brunswick. | 1,681 | 679 | 6,952 | 1,751 | 1,102 | 259 | 8,147 |
| Bathurst | 26 | 32 | 582 | 36 | 18 | 3 | 713 |
| Campbellton | 124 | 32 | 577 | 159 | 69 | 40 | 711 |
| Edmundston | 18 | | 341 | 19 | 13 | | 492 |
| Fredericton | 169 | 42 | 338 | 145 | 116 | 7 | 295 |
| Minto | 106 | 67 | 195 | 99 | 82 | | 151 |
| Moncton | 540 | 298 | 2,305 | 613 | 358 | 94 | 2,630 |
| Newcastle | 99 | 34 | 471 | 68 | 64 | | 562 |
| Saint John | 473 | 140 | 1,605 | 458 | 277 | 101 | 1,823 |
| St. Stephen | 15 | 8 | 155 | 28 | 21 | | 335 |
| Sussex | 64 | 20 | 135 | 51 | 40 | 3 | 132 |
| Woodstock | 47 | 6 | 248 | 75 | 44 | 11 | 303 |
| Quebec. | 13,188 | 6,986 | 47,945 | 12,689 | 7,469 | 916 | 55,573 |
| Asbestos | 22 | 12 | 221 | 20 | 16 | 1 | 324 |
| Beauharnois | 73 | 25 | 213 | 69 | 52 | | 267 |
| Buckingham | 61 | 96 | 263 | 67 | 39 | 8 | 328 |
| Causapscal | 17 | 14 | 296 | 23 | 24 | | 290 |
| Chandler | 85 | 6 | 494 | 21 | 11 | | 599 |
| Chicoutimi | 203 | 53 | 2,909 | 193 | 128 | | 3,098 |
| Dolbeau | 6 | | 166 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 755 |
| Drummondville | 134 | 53 | 485 | 116 | 73 | | 100 |
| Farnham | 12 | 52 | 62 | 14 | 13 | | 108 |
| Granby | 86 | 39 | 935 | 71 | 45 | | 1,088 |
| Hull | 228 | 357 | 1,007 | 203 | 131 | 12 | 1,353 |
| Joliette | 181 | 62 | 607 | 134 | 81 | 4 | 584 |
| Lachute | 46 | 30 | 194 | 48 | 26 | 2 | 229 |
| La Malbaie | 17 | | 552 | 16 | 16 | | 827 |
| La Tuque | 173 | 18 | 389 | 143 | 136 | 7 | 259 |
| Levis | 90 | 33 | 991 | 93 | 65 | | 1,766 |
| Matane | 103 | 95 | 301 | 65 | 8 | | 343 |
| Megantic | 48 | 23 | 447 | 101 | 24 | 4 | 430 |
| Mount-Laurier | 25 | 13 | 189 | 34 | 25 | | 91 |
| Montmagny | 28 | 116 | 457 | 16 | 17 | | 583 |
| Montreal | 7,500 | 3,855 | 16,139 | 7,029 | 4,268 | 644 | 15,044 |
| Quebec | 1,139 | 325 | 6,095 | 1,541 | 738 | 16 | 8,478 |
| Rimouski | 12 | 315 | 415 | 23 | 1 | | 692 |
| Riviere du Loup | 226 | 7 | 698 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 960 |
| Rouyn | 154 | 104 | 466 | 213 | 104 | 19 | 398 |
| Ste. Agathe | 66 | 75 | 276 | 114 | 73 | | 225 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue | 84 | 42 | 243 | 46 | 25 | 4 | 226 |
| Ste. Therese | 74 | 23 | 512 | 87 | 65 | | 555 |
| St. Georges de Beauce | 100 | 57 | 283 | 33 | 25 | | 387 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 161 | 160 | 442 | 93 | 52 | 5 | 621 |
| St. Jean | 204 | 122 | 2009 | 149 | 92 | | 421 |
| St. Jerome | 8 | 37 | 1,144 | 161 | 128 | | 1617 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma | 90 | 3 | 295 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 437 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 735 | 14 | 1,085 | 132 | 67 | | 1,825 |
| Sherbrooke | 48 | 146 | 1,648 | 778 | 435 | 133 | 1,589 |
| Sorel | 91 | 21 | 1,640 | 48 | 32 | | 2,818 |
| Thetford Mines | 91 | 23 | 460 | 143 | 83 | 4 | 659 |
| Three Rivers | 510 | 358 | 1,662 | 278 | 123 | 19 | 2,933 |
| Val d'Or | 101 | 122 | 388 | 117 | 70 | 14 | 375 |
| Valleyfield | 111 | 8 | 490 | 122 | 75 | 8 | 909 |
| Victoriaville | 136 | 71 | 567 | 96 | 73 | | 861 |
| Ontario. | 29,304 | 12,187 | 55,810 | 29,075 | 16,611 | 4,245 | 48,804 |
| Amprior | 72 | 58 | 126 | 49 | 40 | 2 | 116 |
| Barrie | 228 | 62 | 440 | 293 | 154 | 10 | 391 |
| Belleville | 374 | 115 | 584 | 400 | 219 | 100 | 432 |
| Bracebridge | 90 | 28 | 241 | 97 | 53 | 2 | 234 |
| Brampton | 63 | 48 | 123 | 51 | 32 | 1 | 129 |
| Brantford | 361 | 120 | 663 | 302 | 184 | 33 | 585 |
| Brockville | 108 | 19 | 372 | 114 | 61 | 21 | 357 |

TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FIVE WEEKS
NOVEMBER 26 TO DECEMBER 30, 1948

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Carleton Place..... | 62 | 11 | 113 | 75 | 54 | ..... | 97 |
| Chatham..... | 365 | 54 | 792 | 379 | 233 | 67 | 544 |
| Cobourg..... | 92 | 31 | 149 | 91 | 68 | 9 | 70 |
| Collingwood..... | 76 | 21 | 269 | 68 | 58 | ..... | 333 |
| Cornwall..... | 201 | 29 | 1,081 | 211 | 131 | 59 | 1,405 |
| Fort Erie..... | 130 | 6 | 266 | 124 | 98 | 3 | 225 |
| Fort Frances..... | 132 | 44 | 249 | 129 | 91 | 8 | 187 |
| Fort William..... | 321 | 64 | 1,127 | 281 | 174 | 38 | 1,096 |
| Galt..... | 341 | 210 | 251 | 181 | 167 | 7 | 131 |
| Gananoque..... | 63 | 4 | 126 | 74 | 38 | 19 | 140 |
| Goderich..... | 65 | 59 | 133 | 39 | 38 | ..... | 178 |
| Guelph..... | 352 | 201 | 520 | 356 | 173 | 9 | 327 |
| Hamilton..... | 1,922 | 810 | 4,193 | 2,432 | 892 | 505 | 3,449 |
| Hawkesbury..... | 41 | 14 | 321 | 33 | 19 | 2 | 539 |
| Ingersoll..... | 145 | 37 | 342 | 269 | 225 | 28 | 97 |
| Kapuskasing..... | 64 | 15 | 125 | 69 | 49 | 2 | 97 |
| Kenora..... | 63 | 67 | 156 | 50 | 55 | ..... | 217 |
| Kingston..... | 351 | 49 | 1,069 | 419 | 279 | 42 | 865 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 172 | 52 | 614 | 204 | 84 | 18 | 544 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo..... | 475 | 305 | 673 | 481 | 315 | 11 | 453 |
| Leamington..... | 90 | 14 | 462 | 131 | 81 | 6 | 451 |
| Lindsay..... | 73 | 17 | 254 | 92 | 56 | 7 | 258 |
| Listowel..... | 39 | 35 | 96 | 43 | 20 | 2 | 104 |
| Midland..... | 1,564 | 658 | 2,121 | 1,661 | 815 | 263 | 1,226 |
| Napanee..... | 107 | 31 | 574 | 135 | 101 | ..... | 517 |
| New Toronto..... | 21 | 13 | 134 | 27 | 20 | ..... | 167 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 488 | 145 | 779 | 479 | 367 | 1 | 544 |
| North Bay..... | 234 | 56 | 588 | 267 | 129 | 39 | 677 |
| Orillia..... | 261 | 73 | 466 | 177 | 162 | 25 | 398 |
| Oshawa..... | 184 | 29 | 381 | 210 | 165 | 9 | 390 |
| Ottawa..... | 338 | 111 | 3,637 | 374 | 252 | 27 | 4102 |
| Owen Sound..... | 1,383 | 442 | 2,905 | 1,336 | 730 | 214 | 2,659 |
| Parry Sound..... | 91 | 12 | 605 | 108 | 59 | 12 | 709 |
| Pembroke..... | 14 | ..... | 184 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 191 |
| Perth..... | 235 | 60 | 466 | 207 | 191 | ..... | 281 |
| Peterborough..... | 98 | 21 | 218 | 122 | 97 | 2 | 145 |
| Pictou..... | 245 | 100 | 663 | 286 | 185 | 2 | 814 |
| Port Arthur..... | 23 | 14 | 128 | 23 | 14 | ..... | 233 |
| Port Colborne..... | 723 | 134 | 1,236 | 350 | 227 | 105 | 1,219 |
| Port Hope..... | 90 | 44 | 287 | 104 | 51 | 25 | 370 |
| Prescott..... | 10 | 10 | 62 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 42 |
| Renfrew..... | 8 | ..... | 61 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catharines..... | 186 | 66 | 190 | 126 | 99 | 3 | 101 |
| St. Thomas..... | 365 | 102 | 1,156 | 347 | 246 | 40 | 1,617 |
| Sarnia..... | 165 | 67 | 310 | 206 | 125 | 8 | 214 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 227 | 86 | 650 | 364 | 265 | 11 | 582 |
| Simcoe..... | 384 | 134 | 615 | 397 | 293 | ..... | 465 |
| Sloux Lookout..... | 84 | 36 | 306 | 89 | 46 | 16 | 280 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 4 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| Stratford..... | 97 | 27 | 194 | 145 | 75 | ..... | 135 |
| Sturgeon Falls..... | 177 | 84 | 443 | 184 | 78 | 65 | 316 |
| Sudbury..... | 65 | 12 | 197 | 66 | 65 | 1 | 237 |
| Timmins..... | 809 | 205 | 1,101 | 727 | 436 | 170 | 683 |
| Toronto..... | 488 | 105 | 890 | 492 | 342 | 43 | 780 |
| Trenton..... | 11,009 | 6,158 | 12,987 | 9,979 | 5,515 | 1,692 | 8,902 |
| Walkerton..... | 76 | 29 | 294 | 106 | 77 | ..... | 324 |
| Wallaceburg..... | 30 | 45 | 107 | 41 | 27 | ..... | 148 |
| Welland..... | 61 | 3 | 225 | 77 | 38 | ..... | 273 |
| Weston..... | 346 | 73 | 643 | 361 | 198 | 43 | 776 |
| Windsor..... | 244 | 58 | 296 | 260 | 150 | ..... | 200 |
| Woodstock..... | 1,287 | 203 | 3,456 | 1,494 | 714 | 387 | 3,796 |
| | 152 | 141 | 289 | 148 | 84 | 7 | 207 |
| Manitoba..... | 4,860 | 1,550 | 12,000 | 6,080 | 2,275 | 2,328 | 10,209 |
| Brandon..... | 455 | 225 | 709 | 494 | 261 | ..... | 569 |
| Dauphin..... | 64 | 14 | 247 | 103 | 54 | ..... | 246 |
| Flin Flon..... | 99 | 41 | 141 | 117 | 62 | 16 | 60 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 134 | 44 | 379 | 131 | 52 | 36 | 394 |
| The Pas..... | 23 | 26 | 50 | 13 | 27 | ..... | 57 |
| Winnipeg..... | 4,085 | 1,200 | 10,474 | 5,222 | 1,819 | 2,276 | 8,883 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,969 | 565 | 6,859 | 2,266 | 958 | 511 | 7,157 |
| Estevan..... | 41 | 20 | 176 | 48 | 32 | ..... | 150 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 243 | 64 | 944 | 257 | 137 | 49 | 908 |
| North Battleford..... | 76 | 17 | 338 | 89 | 49 | 7 | 448 |
| Prince Albert..... | 125 | 48 | 566 | 157 | 66 | 23 | 743 |
| Regina..... | 800 | 188 | 1,991 | 921 | 386 | 247 | 1,706 |
| Saskatoon..... | 468 | 112 | 1,641 | 542 | 174 | 163 | 1,996 |
| Swift Current..... | 61 | 53 | 437 | 52 | 35 | ..... | 449 |
| Weyburn..... | 55 | 10 | 150 | 48 | 26 | 7 | 136 |
| Yorkton..... | 100 | 53 | 616 | 92 | 53 | 15 | 621 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FIVE WEEKS
NOVEMBER 26 TO DECEMBER 30, 1948**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Alberta | 4,956 | 1,449 | 9,428 | 5,063 | 3,036 | 747 | 6,916 |
| Blairmore..... | 171 | 101 | 89 | 54 | 45 | 1 | 67 |
| Calgary..... | 1,605 | 462 | 3,340 | 1,826 | 922 | 356 | 2,747 |
| Drumheller..... | 87 | 24 | 127 | 58 | 67 | | 90 |
| Edmonton..... | 2,376 | 526 | 4,415 | 2,561 | 1,485 | 366 | 2,772 |
| Edson..... | 246 | 117 | 140 | 128 | 189 | | 42 |
| Lethbridge..... | 278 | 75 | 796 | 272 | 185 | 24 | 681 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 88 | 112 | 301 | 78 | 56 | | 349 |
| Red Deer..... | 105 | 32 | 220 | 86 | 87 | | 162 |
| British Columbia | 9,730 | 1,394 | 32,532 | 10,808 | 6,871 | 1,357 | 37,414 |
| Chilliwack..... | 115 | 6 | 814 | 128 | 105 | 10 | 933 |
| Courtenay..... | 33 | 7 | 883 | 29 | 27 | | 1,142 |
| Cranbrook..... | 31 | 5 | 326 | 64 | 37 | 2 | 359 |
| Dawson Creek..... | 114 | 20 | 139 | 111 | 118 | | 40 |
| Duncan..... | 74 | 21 | 716 | 39 | 27 | 2 | 850 |
| Kamloops..... | 84 | 8 | 412 | 57 | 58 | | 386 |
| Kelowna..... | 105 | 12 | 779 | 141 | 72 | 8 | 876 |
| Nanaimo..... | 141 | 24 | 1,286 | 114 | 23 | 62 | 1,377 |
| Nelson..... | 484 | 109 | 492 | 141 | 110 | | 483 |
| New Westminster..... | 313 | 16 | 3,664 | 602 | 292 | 149 | 5,249 |
| North Vancouver..... | 48 | 3 | 1,130 | 312 | 141 | 136 | 1,263 |
| Pentiction..... | 92 | 14 | 571 | 50 | 38 | 2 | 650 |
| Port Alberni..... | 554 | 108 | 571 | 105 | 62 | 1 | 504 |
| Prince George..... | 82 | 3 | 679 | 622 | 411 | 49 | 317 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 38 | 3 | 342 | 103 | 73 | 5 | 594 |
| Princeton..... | 82 | 16 | 130 | 44 | 26 | 6 | 151 |
| Trail..... | 6,020 | 777 | 261 | 122 | 65 | 5 | 281 |
| Vancouver..... | 41 | 25 | 16,367 | 6,644 | 4,238 | 779 | 18,495 |
| Vernon..... | 1,177 | 207 | 507 | 27 | 24 | 1 | 818 |
| Victoria..... | 51 | 8 | 2,280 | 1,293 | 889 | 137 | 2,462 |
| Whitehorse..... | | | 183 | 60 | 35 | 3 | 184 |
| Canada | 67,799 | 25,501 | 180,590 | 70,077 | 39,415 | 10,988 | 186,732 |
| Males..... | 41,078 | 12,345 | 142,519 | 44,000 | 26,887 | 6,041 | 150,546 |
| Females..... | 26,721 | 13,156 | 38,071 | 26,077 | 12,528 | 4,947 | 36,186 |

**TABLE D-6—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED
BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, 1938-1948**

| Year | Applications | | | Placements | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1938..... | 584,727 | 197,937 | 782,664 | 275,338 | 106,957 | 382,295 |
| 1939..... | 579,645 | 208,327 | 787,972 | 270,020 | 114,862 | 384,882 |
| 1940..... | 653,445 | 235,150 | 888,595 | 336,507 | 138,599 | 475,106 |
| 1941..... | 568,695 | 262,767 | 831,462 | 331,997 | 175,766 | 507,763 |
| 1942..... | 1,044,610 | 499,519 | 1,544,129 | 597,161 | 298,460 | 895,621 |
| 1943..... | 1,681,411 | 1,008,211 | 2,689,622 | 1,239,900 | 704,126 | 1,944,026 |
| 1944..... | 1,583,010 | 902,273 | 2,485,283 | 1,101,854 | 638,063 | 1,739,917 |
| 1945..... | 1,855,036 | 661,948 | 2,516,984 | 1,095,641 | 397,940 | 1,493,581 |
| 1946..... | 1,464,533 | 494,164 | 1,958,697 | 624,052 | 235,360 | 859,412 |
| 1947..... | 1,189,646 | 439,577 | 1,629,223 | 549,376 | 220,473 | 769,849 |
| 1948..... | 1,197,295 | 459,332 | 1,656,627 | 497,916 | 214,424 | 712,340 |

TABLE D-7.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES, OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 30, 1948

| Industry | Prince Edward Island | | | Nova Scotia | | | New Brunswick | | | Quebec | | | Ontario | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies | Placements | | Vacancies |
| | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | | Regular | Casual | |
| Agriculture, fishing, trapping and hunting | 1,141 | 1,178 | 3 | 200 | 133 | 5 | 107 | 111 | 288 | 2 | 13 | 2,250 | 1,537 | 209 | |
| Logging..... | | | | 11 | 87 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 13 | | |
| Pulpwood..... | | | | 140 | 9 | | 549 | 268 | 5 | 4,860 | 632 | 5,887 | 2,460 | 7 | |
| Lumber..... | | | | 107 | 164 | 1 | 300 | 90 | | 3,746 | 379 | 1,042 | 1,267 | | |
| Other Logging..... | | | | 24 | 70 | | 85 | 68 | | 72 | 28 | 1,719 | 1,092 | 2 | |
| Mining | | | | 38 | 30 | 5 | 124 | 83 | 511 | 274 | 2 | 1,202 | 961 | 5 | |
| Coal..... | | | | 35 | 30 | 5 | 113 | 75 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Iron..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 59 | 66 | | |
| Gold..... | | | | | | | | | | 254 | 134 | 481 | 400 | | |
| Nickel..... | | | | 3 | | | | | | 252 | 134 | 489 | 390 | | |
| Other Metallic Ores and Non-Metallic Minerals..... | | | | | | | 11 | 8 | | 4 | 2 | 97 | 66 | | |
| Prospecting and Oil Producing | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 39 | | |
| Manufacturing | 100 | 30 | 58 | 857 | 557 | 32 | 605 | 414 | 40 | 16,950 | 8,998 | 76 | 29,759 | 17,583 | |
| Food and Kindred Products..... | 30 | 10 | 11 | 251 | 135 | 17 | 100 | 67 | 8 | 1,813 | 976 | 10 | 4,461 | 2,811 | |
| Textiles and Apparel..... | 1 | 1 | | 102 | 66 | | 32 | 21 | | 5,667 | 2,529 | 12 | 4,486 | 1,819 | |
| Lumber and Finished Lumber Products..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 73 | 51 | 4 | 297 | 221 | 21 | 1,352 | 843 | 8 | 2,018 | 1,393 | |
| Pulp, Paper Products and Printing..... | 4 | 3 | | 34 | 20 | | 80 | 45 | 5 | 1,308 | 967 | 14 | 2,331 | 1,205 | |
| Chemicals and Allied Products..... | | | | 46 | 4 | | 3 | 2 | | 846 | 406 | 4 | 1,422 | 907 | |
| Petroleum and Coal Products..... | 58 | 12 | 46 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 26 | 1 | 207 | 148 | |
| Rubber Products..... | | | | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | 338 | 159 | 3 | 488 | 235 | |
| Leather and Leather Products..... | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | 1,026 | 464 | 3 | 793 | 496 | |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products..... | 2 | 2 | | 8 | 12 | | 25 | 18 | | 408 | 234 | 17 | 1,105 | 748 | |
| Iron and Steel and Products..... | 1 | 1 | | 46 | 39 | 2 | 18 | 9 | | 685 | 410 | 5 | 3,047 | 2,050 | |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..... | | | | 7 | 4 | | 2 | | | 1,571 | 1,195 | 27 | 1,496 | 97 | |
| Machinery..... | | | | 6 | 6 | | 15 | 8 | | 684 | 439 | 1 | 2,299 | 1,496 | |
| Electrical Equipment and Products..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation Equipment and Other Manufacturing..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction | 123 | 88 | 2 | 323 | 218 | 9 | 26 | 15 | | 1,653 | 870 | 2 | 16,270 | 11,519 | |
| Buildings and Structures..... | 77 | 57 | 57 | 807 | 588 | 72 | 1,293 | 1,079 | 47 | 9,337 | 6,333 | 214 | 16,270 | 11,519 | |
| Highways, Bridges and Streets..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 455 | 318 | 49 | 736 | 616 | 33 | 5,984 | 4,040 | 161 | 9,419 | 6,872 | |
| Railway and Maintenance..... | | | | 105 | 105 | 1 | 200 | 140 | | 391 | 235 | 30 | 927 | 696 | |
| Other General Construction..... | | | | 25 | 20 | | 113 | 100 | 1 | 229 | 165 | | 356 | 243 | |
| Special Trade Contractors..... | 27 | 17 | 1 | 101 | 68 | 2 | 46 | 36 | | 970 | 744 | | 1,887 | 1,267 | |
| Public Utilities Operation | 15 | 11 | | 120 | 77 | 20 | 198 | 187 | 13 | 1,763 | 1,149 | 23 | 3,081 | 2,441 | |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 202 | 56 | 170 | 320 | 101 | 122 | 338 | 167 | 33 | 2,981 | 1,910 | 121 | 5,728 | 3,518 | |
| Communications and Other Public Utilities..... | 208 | 25 | 170 | 285 | 75 | 121 | 195 | 130 | 32 | 2,377 | 1,638 | 113 | 4,641 | 2,939 | |
| Wholesale..... | 14 | 11 | | 35 | 26 | 1 | 43 | 37 | 1 | 694 | 252 | 8 | 1,087 | 579 | |
| Retail..... | 138 | 106 | 18 | 1,159 | 780 | 102 | 1,099 | 693 | 152 | 5,731 | 3,028 | 83 | 13,774 | 7,831 | |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 54 | 44 | 8 | 899 | 621 | 22 | 755 | 496 | 25 | 11,951 | 5,940 | 26 | 4,153 | 2,352 | |
| Service..... | 6 | 4 | | 92 | 46 | 12 | 66 | 27 | 7 | 1,951 | 1,077 | 57 | 11,621 | 5,591 | |
| Public..... | 331 | 169 | 69 | 2,043 | 841 | 682 | 1,715 | 735 | 612 | 11,951 | 5,940 | 4 | 31,093 | 11,812 | |
| Domestic..... | 196 | 77 | 62 | 978 | 228 | 554 | 871 | 153 | 19 | 787 | 485 | 30 | 6,415 | 2,352 | |
| Personal..... | 91 | 63 | 2 | 580 | 319 | 41 | 499 | 315 | 511 | 2,305 | 1,542 | 12,289 | 2,608 | 6,136 | |
| Other Service..... | 12 | 7 | 1 | 135 | 62 | 32 | 91 | 56 | 15 | 4,514 | 2,503 | 167 | 9,538 | 5,643 | |
| Totals..... | 2,061 | 1,611 | 320 | 5,667 | 3,183 | 1,032 | 5,815 | 3,501 | 903 | 53,437 | 28,110 | 2,274 | 110,111 | 58,048 | |
| Men..... | 1,694 | 1,384 | 267 | 3,409 | 1,974 | 663 | 3,985 | 2,621 | 452 | 35,289 | 20,256 | 528 | 71,906 | 41,349 | |
| Women..... | 367 | 227 | 53 | 2,258 | 1,209 | 369 | 1,829 | 880 | 451 | 18,148 | 7,854 | 1,746 | 38,808 | 16,699 | |

TABLE D-7.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES, OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 30, 1948

| Industry | Manitoba | | | | Saskatchewan | | | | Alberta | | | | British Columbia | | | | Canada | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|---------|--------|------------|------------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|---------|--------|------------|
| | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements |
| Agriculture | 605 | 417 | 24 | 890 | 677 | 2 | 1,712 | 1,503 | 3 | 383 | 245 | 29 | 7,576 | 6,921 | 291 | 6 | 7,576 | 6,921 | 291 | 6 |
| Fishing, Trapping and Hunting | 9 | 113 | 3 | 70 | 45 | 2 | 1,601 | 1,354 | 1 | 1,993 | 1,149 | 18 | 15,259 | 6,518 | 46 | 6 | 15,259 | 6,518 | 46 | 6 |
| Logging | 130 | 60 | 8 | 60 | 42 | 1 | 1,190 | 1,032 | 1 | 1,724 | 956 | 15 | 8,137 | 2,000 | 23 | 2 | 8,137 | 2,000 | 23 | 2 |
| Mining | 362 | 332 | 3 | 43 | 17 | 1 | 981 | 619 | 10 | 521 | 401 | 7 | 3,784 | 2,767 | 24 | 6 | 3,784 | 2,767 | 24 | 6 |
| Coal | 362 | 332 | 3 | 43 | 17 | 1 | 981 | 619 | 10 | 521 | 401 | 7 | 3,784 | 2,767 | 24 | 6 | 3,784 | 2,767 | 24 | 6 |
| Iron | 284 | 183 | 1 | 35 | 15 | 1 | 713 | 462 | 1 | 69 | 28 | 27 | 1,211 | 112 | 112 | 1 | 1,211 | 112 | 112 | 1 |
| Nickel | 72 | 161 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 63 | 54 | 1 | 167 | 111 | 23 | 1,249 | 882 | 367 | 1 | 1,249 | 882 | 367 | 1 |
| Other Metallic Ores and Non-Metallic Minerals | 6 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 61 | 43 | 1 | 258 | 235 | 7 | 764 | 649 | 10 | 8 | 764 | 649 | 10 | 8 |
| Manufacturing | 3,363 | 1,949 | 514 | 560 | 270 | 149 | 1,118 | 1,698 | 130 | 5,251 | 3,935 | 204 | 59,582 | 35,344 | 2,561 | 10 | 59,582 | 35,344 | 2,561 | 10 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 702 | 365 | 131 | 369 | 175 | 114 | 518 | 358 | 51 | 1,015 | 728 | 46 | 9,259 | 5,325 | 666 | 6 | 9,259 | 5,325 | 666 | 6 |
| Textiles and Apparel | 884 | 508 | 22 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 309 | 72 | 1 | 151 | 117 | 51 | 11,445 | 5,138 | 95 | 95 | 11,445 | 5,138 | 95 | 95 |
| Pulp and Finished Lumber Products | 418 | 195 | 196 | 47 | 27 | 1 | 873 | 711 | 32 | 2,029 | 1,661 | 32 | 2,029 | 1,661 | 32 | 32 | 2,029 | 1,661 | 32 | 32 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 302 | 178 | 21 | 29 | 14 | 2 | 102 | 75 | 5 | 369 | 223 | 9 | 4,559 | 2,730 | 192 | 192 | 4,559 | 2,730 | 192 | 192 |
| Petroleum and Coal Products | 79 | 53 | 16 | 32 | 11 | 1 | 24 | 15 | 5 | 71 | 32 | 9 | 2,530 | 1,444 | 110 | 110 | 2,530 | 1,444 | 110 | 110 |
| Rubber Products | 10 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 72 | 53 | 12 | 376 | 260 | 16 | 16 | 376 | 260 | 16 | 16 |
| Leather and Leather Products | 74 | 39 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 63 | 47 | 5 | 833 | 401 | 8 | 8 | 833 | 401 | 8 | 8 |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | 159 | 120 | 15 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 234 | 156 | 25 | 186 | 67 | 6 | 1,974 | 1,059 | 17 | 17 | 1,974 | 1,059 | 17 | 17 |
| Iron and Steel Products | 198 | 159 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 45 | 3 | 146 | 106 | 3 | 2,057 | 1,367 | 146 | 146 | 2,057 | 1,367 | 146 | 146 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 99 | 52 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 63 | 60 | 3 | 189 | 211 | 17 | 3,417 | 2,819 | 117 | 117 | 3,417 | 2,819 | 117 | 117 |
| Machinery | 112 | 64 | 23 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 52 | 43 | 5 | 39 | 50 | 3 | 2,665 | 1,972 | 64 | 64 | 2,665 | 1,972 | 64 | 64 |
| Electrical Equipment and Products | 125 | 80 | 25 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 66 | 42 | 2 | 937 | 599 | 174 | 2,832 | 2,114 | 133 | 133 | 2,832 | 2,114 | 133 | 133 |
| Transportation Equipment and Other Manufacturing | 199 | 127 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 66 | 42 | 2 | 937 | 599 | 174 | 2,832 | 2,114 | 133 | 133 | 2,832 | 2,114 | 133 | 133 |
| Construction | 1,755 | 1,271 | 127 | 945 | 637 | 107 | 2,490 | 2,022 | 104 | 2,580 | 2,132 | 116 | 35,570 | 25,689 | 1,713 | 13 | 35,570 | 25,689 | 1,713 | 13 |
| Building and Structures | 971 | 765 | 83 | 536 | 338 | 68 | 1,237 | 1,075 | 88 | 1,831 | 1,266 | 37 | 20,849 | 15,407 | 1,054 | 1,054 | 20,849 | 15,407 | 1,054 | 1,054 |
| Highways, Bridges and Streets | 34 | 29 | 2 | 121 | 85 | 4 | 252 | 202 | 13 | 373 | 314 | 47 | 2,407 | 1,809 | 133 | 133 | 2,407 | 1,809 | 133 | 133 |
| Railway and Marine | 239 | 92 | 21 | 64 | 36 | 1 | 236 | 184 | 20 | 92 | 80 | 2 | 1,361 | 920 | 23 | 23 | 1,361 | 920 | 23 | 23 |
| Other General Construction | 73 | 55 | 1 | 37 | 16 | 4 | 134 | 105 | 10 | 73 | 54 | 2 | 3,350 | 2,362 | 33 | 33 | 3,350 | 2,362 | 33 | 33 |
| Public Utilities Operation | 438 | 330 | 20 | 157 | 102 | 31 | 631 | 456 | 83 | 600 | 438 | 80 | 7,603 | 5,191 | 470 | 470 | 7,603 | 5,191 | 470 | 470 |
| Transportation and Storage | 1,282 | 815 | 137 | 419 | 261 | 97 | 1,216 | 883 | 115 | 1,962 | 1,399 | 79 | 14,368 | 9,160 | 1,566 | 1,566 | 14,368 | 9,160 | 1,566 | 1,566 |
| Communications and Other Public Utilities | 1,129 | 728 | 133 | 379 | 237 | 89 | 1,037 | 740 | 111 | 1,796 | 1,324 | 60 | 10,947 | 7,866 | 61 | 61 | 10,947 | 7,866 | 61 | 61 |
| Trade | 153 | 87 | 4 | 40 | 24 | 8 | 179 | 143 | 4 | 166 | 132 | 9 | 2,321 | 1,294 | 32 | 32 | 2,321 | 1,294 | 32 | 32 |
| Wholesale | 3,772 | 2,071 | 997 | 1,889 | 940 | 384 | 2,564 | 1,533 | 509 | 4,138 | 2,392 | 224 | 26,373 | 19,565 | 3,907 | 3,907 | 26,373 | 19,565 | 3,907 | 3,907 |
| Retail | 1,432 | 633 | 515 | 542 | 197 | 185 | 989 | 539 | 287 | 1,070 | 603 | 99 | 20,453 | 13,818 | 1,808 | 1,808 | 20,453 | 13,818 | 1,808 | 1,808 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 2,440 | 1,438 | 392 | 1,338 | 743 | 199 | 1,575 | 1,014 | 222 | 3,088 | 1,902 | 145 | 20,453 | 13,818 | 1,808 | 1,808 | 20,453 | 13,818 | 1,808 | 1,808 |
| Service | 6,672 | 3,966 | 3,276 | 3,434 | 1,360 | 9 | 5,363 | 2,270 | 131 | 486 | 231 | 14 | 4,479 | 3,066 | 19 | 19 | 4,479 | 3,066 | 19 | 19 |
| Public | 6,672 | 3,966 | 3,276 | 3,434 | 1,360 | 9 | 5,363 | 2,270 | 131 | 486 | 231 | 14 | 4,479 | 3,066 | 19 | 19 | 4,479 | 3,066 | 19 | 19 |
| Domestic | 1,882 | 933 | 500 | 333 | 59 | 587 | 428 | 15 | 3,964 | 3,003 | 444 | 2,290 | 29,113 | 18,631 | 30,866 | 30,866 | 29,113 | 18,631 | 30,866 | 30,866 |
| Personal | 2,890 | 1,581 | 1,181 | 275 | 693 | 360 | 1,550 | 837 | 415 | 1,550 | 837 | 415 | 2,290 | 29,113 | 18,631 | 30,866 | 2,290 | 29,113 | 18,631 | 30,866 |
| Other Service | 1,468 | 628 | 69 | 304 | 147 | 31 | 1,021 | 654 | 406 | 54 | 583 | 30 | 22,989 | 12,671 | 17,621 | 17,621 | 22,989 | 12,671 | 17,621 | 17,621 |
| Totals | 18,381 | 9,151 | 5,637 | 8,389 | 4,277 | 1,891 | 13,368 | 11,976 | 2,703 | 27,582 | 17,952 | 3,301 | 249,814 | 137,809 | 29,374 | 29,374 | 249,814 | 137,809 | 29,374 | 29,374 |
| Men | 10,564 | 5,465 | 2,945 | 4,707 | 2,577 | 1,060 | 12,417 | 9,116 | 1,202 | 18,508 | 13,196 | 1,803 | 161,970 | 97,938 | 15,735 | 15,735 | 161,970 | 97,938 | 15,735 | 15,735 |
| Women | 7,817 | 3,686 | 2,092 | 3,392 | 1,700 | 831 | 5,951 | 2,860 | 1,501 | 9,074 | 4,756 | 1,498 | 87,844 | 39,871 | 13,559 | 13,559 | 87,844 | 39,871 | 13,559 | 13,559 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—REGISTRATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES BY REGIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO DECEMBER 31, 1947 AND FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO DECEMBER 31, 1948

| Region | 1947 | | 1948 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered |
| Maritimes..... | 14,320 | 239,301 | 15,775 | 259,552 |
| Quebec..... | 48,993 | 896,547 | 55,307 | 995,003 |
| Ontario..... | 69,417 | 1,289,939 | 76,433 | 1,386,421 |
| Prairie..... | 34,462 | 483,192 | 39,705 | 536,392 |
| Pacific..... | 20,494 | 329,901 | 24,073 | 373,064 |
| Total for Canada..... | 187,686 | 3,238,880 | 211,293 | 3,550,432 |

TABLE E-2.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY, 1942 TO DECEMBER, 1948

| | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 (1) |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| January..... | | 4,637 | 11,751 | 20,412 | 71,932 | 63,681 | 109,311 |
| February..... | 663 | 4,822 | 12,284 | 14,990 | 59,098 | 47,141 | 88,016 |
| March..... | 4,124 | 5,046 | 10,667 | 13,307 | 50,706 | 43,675 | 76,248 |
| April..... | 2,925 | 3,953 | 6,463 | 8,430 | 35,781 | 35,859 | 59,265 |
| May..... | 2,799 | 2,027 | 4,654 | 8,825 | 34,777 | 27,603 | 42,267 |
| June..... | 4,629 | 1,772 | 3,226 | 10,857 | 30,646 | 21,365 | 39,644 |
| July..... | 2,668 | 1,087 | 3,106 | 10,886 | 27,576 | 20,034 | 38,790 |
| August..... | 1,855 | 1,370 | 3,241 | 20,557 | 25,115 | 17,281 | 32,182 |
| September..... | 1,118 | 1,013 | 3,715 | 40,473 | 28,555 | 25,847 | 33,036 |
| October..... | 1,058 | 1,475 | 6,222 | 36,717 | 34,891 | 34,743 | 43,620 |
| November..... | 1,748 | 2,896 | 11,798 | 53,325 | 37,111 | 47,872 | 73,119 |
| December..... | 3,337 | 6,562 | 13,770 | 57,612 | 52,479 | 79,849 | 114,506 |
| Total..... | 26,924 | 36,660 | 90,897 | 296,391 | 488,667 | 464,450 | 749,994 |

TABLE E-3.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES, DECEMBER, 1948

| Province | Claims filed at Local Offices | | | | Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months) | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | Initial | Renewal | Revised | Entitled to Benefit | Not Entitled to Benefit | Referred to Appeal | Pending |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 981 | 650 | 259 | 72 | 695 | 161 | 3 | 221 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 6,442 | 3,917 | 1,964 | 561 | 4,660 | 1,247 | 54 | 1,793 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5,049 | 3,133 | 1,518 | 398 | 3,894 | 972 | 14 | 1,193 |
| Quebec..... | 36,028 | 24,200 | 9,207 | 2,621 | 22,933 | 5,422 | 296 | 13,358 |
| Ontario..... | 29,641 | 17,302 | 9,981 | 2,358 | 21,774 | 5,328 | 300 | 7,195 |
| Manitoba..... | 6,421 | 3,815 | 1,909 | 697 | 4,505 | 1,224 | 88 | 1,494 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,153 | 2,798 | 1,069 | 286 | 3,035 | 779 | 37 | 1,418 |
| Alberta..... | 4,605 | 3,007 | 1,214 | 384 | 3,341 | 804 | 41 | 1,156 |
| British Columbia..... | 21,186 | 13,879 | 6,117 | 1,190 | 15,699 | 3,255 | 120 | 7,396 |
| Total, Canada, December, 1948 | 114,506 | 72,701 | 33,238 | 8,567 | 80,266 | 19,192 (1) | 953 | 35,224 |
| Total, Canada, November, 1948 | 73,119 | 42,405 | 24,021 | 6,693 | 48,774 | 13,499 (2) | 793 | 21,734 |
| Total, Canada, December, 1947 | 79,849 | 56,670 | 16,908 | 6,271 | 46,846 | 15,784 (2) | 1,001 | 38,808 |

(1) In addition, there were 605 special requests not granted.

(2) In addition, there were 342 special requests not granted.

(3) In addition, there were 256 special requests not granted.

TABLE E-4.—CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

| Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement | Month of December 1947 | Month of December 1948 | Cumulative Total for Current Fiscal Year |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Insufficient contributions and not in insurable employment..... | 7,854 | 10,152 | 41,424 |
| Not capable of and not available for work..... | 548 | 582 | 5,784 |
| Loss of work due to a labour dispute..... | 793 | 150 | 1,709 |
| Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work..... | 987 | 894 | 14,790 |
| Discharged for misconduct..... | 476 | 708 | 4,783 |
| Voluntarily left employment without just cause..... | 3,304 | 4,261 | 28,244 |
| Other reasons ⁽¹⁾ | 1,822 | 2,445 | 21,978 |
| Total..... | 15,784 | 19,192 | 118,712 |

⁽¹⁾ These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; claimants not unemployed; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being in class "O" contributions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

TABLE E-5.—NUMBERS OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID, DECEMBER, 1948

| Province | Number Receiving Benefit During Month | Number Commencing Benefit During Month | Number of Days Benefit Paid | Amount of Benefit Paid (in Dollars) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 794 | 487 | 11,367 | 22,650 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5,994 | 3,383 | 106,178 | 228,085 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,834 | 2,840 | 72,649 | 157,433 |
| Quebec..... | 31,711 | 16,070 | 525,631 | 1,091,240 |
| Ontario..... | 24,620 | 13,722 | 411,451 | 866,302 |
| Manitoba..... | 5,762 | 3,312 | 91,974 | 195,211 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,120 | 2,523 | 62,736 | 134,789 |
| Alberta..... | 4,575 | 2,485 | 58,447 | 127,695 |
| British Columbia..... | 18,392 | 11,118 | 347,371 | 770,750 |
| Total, Canada, December, 1948..... | 99,802 | 55,940 | 1,687,804 | 3,592,155 |
| Total, Canada, November, 1948..... | 64,960 | 37,953 | 1,106,864 | 2,283,383 |
| Total, Canada, December, 1947..... | 69,097 | 36,543 | 1,315,282 | 2,544,796 |

TABLE E-6.— PERSONS SIGNING THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER BY NUMBER OF DAYS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1948

| Province and Sex | TOTAL | 6 days and under | 7-12 days | 13-24 days | 25-48 days | 49-72 days | 73 days and over |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,222 | 424 | 227 | 245 | 210 | 43 | 73 |
| Male..... | 1,036 | 376 | 201 | 214 | 171 | 27 | 47 |
| Female..... | 186 | 48 | 26 | 31 | 39 | 16 | 26 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 8,842 | 2,284 | 1,123 | 1,656 | 1,597 | 729 | 1,453 |
| Male..... | 7,727 | 2,081 | 1,031 | 1,513 | 1,383 | 584 | 1,135 |
| Female..... | 1,115 | 203 | 92 | 143 | 214 | 145 | 318 |
| New Brunswick..... | 6,056 | 1,748 | 921 | 1,347 | 1,360 | 490 | 790 |
| Male..... | 5,761 | 1,547 | 821 | 1,230 | 1,177 | 387 | 599 |
| Female..... | 895 | 201 | 100 | 117 | 183 | 103 | 191 |
| Quebec..... | 48,062 | 13,358 | 7,270 | 9,360 | 8,322 | 4,006 | 5,746 |
| Male..... | 39,554 | 11,382 | 6,405 | 8,358 | 7,003 | 3,044 | 3,362 |
| Female..... | 8,508 | 1,976 | 895 | 1,002 | 1,319 | 962 | 2,384 |
| Ontario..... | 36,913 | 12,658 | 5,749 | 6,244 | 5,598 | 2,682 | 3,982 |
| Male..... | 29,311 | 11,041 | 5,103 | 5,078 | 4,048 | 1,658 | 2,383 |
| Female..... | 7,602 | 1,617 | 646 | 1,166 | 1,550 | 1,024 | 1,599 |
| Manitoba..... | 7,460 | 2,541 | 939 | 1,446 | 1,383 | 391 | 760 |
| Male..... | 5,706 | 1,816 | 790 | 1,259 | 1,085 | 245 | 511 |
| Female..... | 1,754 | 725 | 149 | 187 | 298 | 146 | 249 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 5,481 | 1,498 | 844 | 1,358 | 1,129 | 302 | 350 |
| Male..... | 4,594 | 1,236 | 757 | 1,203 | 965 | 216 | 217 |
| Female..... | 887 | 262 | 87 | 155 | 164 | 86 | 133 |
| Alberta..... | 6,398 | 1,729 | 1,875 | 1,220 | 863 | 289 | 422 |
| Male..... | 5,606 | 1,507 | 1,785 | 1,103 | 714 | 191 | 306 |
| Female..... | 792 | 222 | 90 | 117 | 149 | 98 | 116 |
| British Columbia..... | 29,890 | 6,495 | 4,996 | 7,209 | 6,636 | 2,140 | 2,414 |
| Male..... | 25,232 | 5,481 | 4,347 | 6,223 | 5,689 | 1,668 | 1,824 |
| Female..... | 4,658 | 1,014 | 649 | 986 | 947 | 472 | 590 |
| TOTAL..... | 150,924 | 42,735 | 23,944 | 30,085 | 27,098 | 11,072 | 15,990 |
| MALE..... | 124,527 | 36,467 | 21,240 | 26,181 | 22,235 | 8,020 | 10,384 |
| FEMALE..... | 26,397 | 6,268 | 2,704 | 3,904 | 4,863 | 3,052 | 5,606 |

TABLE E-7.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY, 1941 TO DECEMBER 31, 1948

| Fiscal Year Ended March 31 | CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds) | | | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Stamps | Meter | Bulk | Total Employer and Employee | Government | Fines | Interest on Investments and Profit on sale of Securities | Total Revenue | Benefit Payments | Balance in Fund |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1942..... | 22,436,001 56 | 7,209,058 48 | 6,790,549 01 | 36,435,609 05 | 7,287,121 81 | ..... | 269,268 74 | 43,991,999 60 | 27,752 92 | 43,964,247 68 |
| 1943..... | 30,408,051 15 | 13,645,258 63 | 13,380,741 65 | 57,434,651 43 | 11,487,097 90 | 638 11 | 1,840,448 56 | 70,762,796 00 | 716,012 75 | 114,011,029 93 |
| 1944..... | 31,565,232 54 | 13,205,897 37 | 16,949,655 09 | 61,720,785 00 | 12,344,421 74 | 1,323 67 | 3,972,047 14 | 78,038,577 55 | 1,721,666 29 | 190,327,941 19 |
| 1945..... | 32,784,177 12 | 11,926,369 85 | 19,018,308 47 | 63,728,855 44 | 12,746,179 30 | 2,041 02 | 6,195,926 42 | 82,673,002 18 | 4,966,483 51 | 268,034,459 86 |
| 1946..... | 34,964,789 96 | 10,816,365 63 | 16,785,437 07 | 62,566,589 66 | 12,513,778 66 | 2,303 66 | 6,116,768 84 | 81,199,440 82 | 31,993,240 34 | 317,240,660 34 |
| 1947..... | 41,042,425 28 | 11,500,028 37 | 23,472,577 26 | 76,015,030 91 | 15,203,457 58 | 3,820 43 | 7,529,985 56 | 98,752,204 48 | 43,114,329 18 | 372,873,625 64 |
| 1948..... | 38,768,926 38 | 11,508,638 62 | 33,593,269 47 | 83,870,834 47 | 16,366,400 70 | 5,322 60 | 9,560,776 12 | 109,803,333 89 | 34,947,020 32 | 447,734,939 21 |
| April..... | 4,286,002 65 | 1,196,877 87 | 3,408,845 30 | 8,891,725 82 | 2,041,373 70 | 90 00 | 878,977 04 | 11,812,166 56 | 5,398,664 76 | 454,148,441 01 |
| May..... | 3,253,824 65 | 977,573 33 | 2,187,693 26 | 6,419,091 24 | 1,431,974 49 | 928 63 | 898,797 50 | 8,750,791 86 | 3,663,634 03 | 459,235,598 84 |
| June..... | 3,347,889 62 | 1,132,569 03 | 2,093,466 78 | 6,573,925 43 | 1,312,161 85 | 558 65 | 918,657 92 | 8,805,303 85 | 2,566,491 30 | 465,444,411 39 |
| July..... | 3,534,114 43 | 1,156,596 23 | 2,700,007 31 | 7,390,717 97 | 1,477,961 48 | 375 90 | 986,846 91 | 9,805,902 26 | 2,078,888 40 | 473,171,425 25 |
| August..... | 3,515,171 81 | 1,114,068 84 | 3,076,404 19 | 7,705,644 84 | 1,541,034 77 | 241 00 | 974,027 32 | 10,220,947 93 | 1,833,817 39 | 481,558,555 79 |
| September..... | 3,667,650 46 | 1,029,393 47 | 3,182,450 80 | 7,879,500 73 | 1,576,035 61 | 461 00 | 1,019,526 52 | 10,475,523 86 | 1,690,433 54 | 490,343,646 11 |
| October..... | 4,303,005 21 | 1,247,176 47 | 2,956,851 55 | 8,507,033 23 | 1,701,626 32 | 410 00 | 1,055,999 19 | 11,265,068 74 | 1,700,542 29 | 499,846,172 56 |
| November..... | 4,197,446 43 | 1,157,806 48 | 3,404,351 29 | 8,759,604 20 | 1,754,063 83 | 521 00 | 1,072,919 28 | 11,587,108 31 | 2,279,934 18 | 509,155,346 69 |
| December..... | 3,948,969 27 | 1,435,438 92 | 3,783,755 50 | 9,168,163 69 | 1,818,574 06 | 1,571 90 | 1,006,974 15 | 12,085,283 80 | 3,588,783 61 | 517,651,846 88 |
| Sub Total..... | 34,054,080 53 | 10,447,800 64 | 26,793,825 98 | 71,295,407 15 | 14,654,806 11 | 5,158 08 | 8,862,725 83 | 94,808,097 17 | 24,891,189 50 | 517,651,846 88 |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 266,024,281 52 | 90,259,117 59 | 156,784,364 00 | 513,067,763 11 | 102,603,223 80 | 20,607 57 | 44,337,947 21 | 660,029,541 69 | 142,377,694 81 | 517,651,846 88 |

The column "Bulk" includes contributions for armed service \$39,505,603.84 and miscellaneous receipts \$2,106.69.

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| | Percent- age Increase since August, 1, 1939 | On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100* | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous | Retail Prices Index (Com- modities only)† |
| 1914..... | | 79.7 | 92.2 | 72.1 | 75.1 | 88.3 | | 69.6 | |
| 1915..... | | 80.7 | 93.7 | 69.8 | 73.8 | 96.4 | | 70.0 | |
| 1916..... | | 87.0 | 103.9 | 70.6 | 75.4 | 109.8 | | 74.1 | |
| 1917..... | | 102.4 | 134.3 | 75.8 | 83.8 | 129.1 | | 80.7 | |
| 1918..... | | 115.6 | 154.2 | 80.0 | 92.6 | 151.0 | | 90.3 | |
| 1919..... | | 126.5 | 164.8 | 87.3 | 100.7 | 173.6 | | 100.0 | |
| 1920..... | | 145.4 | 189.5 | 100.1 | 120.2 | 211.9 | | 109.3 | |
| 1921..... | | 129.9 | 145.5 | 109.4 | 128.1 | 172.0 | | 111.4 | |
| 1922..... | | 120.4 | 123.3 | 114.0 | 122.7 | 145.7 | | 111.4 | |
| 1923..... | | 120.7 | 124.1 | 116.9 | 122.5 | 143.8 | | 110.7 | |
| 1924..... | | 118.8 | 121.6 | 117.4 | 118.9 | 140.8 | | 108.6 | |
| 1925..... | | 119.8 | 127.2 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 140.3 | | 106.5 | |
| 1926..... | | 121.8 | 133.3 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 139.1 | | 106.1 | |
| 1927..... | | 119.9 | 130.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 135.6 | | 105.1 | |
| 1928..... | | 120.5 | 131.5 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 135.5 | | 104.8 | |
| 1929..... | | 121.7 | 134.7 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 134.8 | | 105.0 | |
| 1930..... | | 120.8 | 131.5 | 122.7 | 111.8 | 130.6 | | 105.4 | |
| 1931..... | | 109.1 | 103.1 | 119.4 | 110.0 | 114.3 | | 103.3 | |
| 1932..... | | 99.0 | 85.7 | 109.7 | 106.8 | 100.6 | | 100.4 | |
| 1933..... | | 94.4 | 84.9 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 97.1 | | 98.2 | |
| 1934..... | | 95.6 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 102.1 | 97.6 | | 97.8 | |
| 1935..... | | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| 1936..... | | 98.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 98.1 |
| 1937..... | | 101.2 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 102.0 |
| 1938..... | | 102.2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 102.8 |
| 1939..... | | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 1940..... | 4.8 | 105.6 | 106.6 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 107.2 | 102.3 | 106.6 |
| 1941..... | 10.8 | 111.7 | 116.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 116.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 | 114.9 |
| 1942..... | 16.1 | 117.0 | 127.2 | 111.3 | 112.8 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 107.1 | 122.4 |
| 1943..... | 17.5 | 118.4 | 130.7 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 120.5 | 118.0 | 108.0 | 124.5 |
| 1944..... | 18.0 | 118.9 | 131.3 | 111.9 | 110.6 | 121.5 | 118.4 | 108.9 | 125.2 |
| 1945..... | 18.6 | 119.5 | 133.0 | 112.1 | 107.0 | 122.1 | 119.0 | 109.4 | 126.2 |
| 1946..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 140.4 | 112.7 | 107.4 | 126.3 | 124.5 | 112.6 | 132.1 |
| 1947..... | 34.4 | 135.5 | 159.5 | 116.7 | 115.9 | 143.9 | 141.6 | 117.0 | 148.8 |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.8 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.6 | 119.5 | 110.9 | 126.3 |
| February..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.5 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.7 | 120.1 | 110.9 | 126.2 |
| March..... | 19.1 | 120.1 | 133.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.1 | 120.4 | 110.9 | 126.7 |
| April..... | 19.8 | 120.8 | 135.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.2 | 120.7 | 111.0 | 127.8 |
| May..... | 21.0 | 122.0 | 137.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 123.7 | 122.1 | 111.5 | 129.5 |
| June..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 142.1 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 112.1 | 132.1 |
| July..... | 24.1 | 125.1 | 144.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 126.4 | 125.1 | 113.7 | 134.1 |
| August..... | 24.6 | 125.6 | 144.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 113.8 | 135.1 |
| September..... | 24.5 | 125.5 | 143.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 113.9 | 135.0 |
| October..... | 25.8 | 126.8 | 146.5 | 113.4 | 107.3 | 130.2 | 128.8 | 113.9 | 136.0 |
| November..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.6 | 113.4 | 108.6 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 114.1 | 137.3 |
| December..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.4 | 113.4 | 109.2 | 131.2 | 129.4 | 114.1 | 137.2 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 26.0 | 127.0 | 145.5 | 113.4 | 109.0 | 131.5 | 129.8 | 114.7 | 136.9 |
| February..... | 26.8 | 127.8 | 147.0 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 115.5 | 137.9 |
| March..... | 27.9 | 128.9 | 148.7 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 116.0 | 139.4 |
| April..... | 29.6 | 130.6 | 151.6 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 136.9 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 142.3 |
| May..... | 32.0 | 133.1 | 154.9 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 140.0 | 138.6 | 116.8 | 145.2 |
| June..... | 33.8 | 134.9 | 157.7 | 117.8 | 116.7 | 142.4 | 139.8 | 117.1 | 147.4 |
| July..... | 34.8 | 135.9 | 159.8 | 117.8 | 117.3 | 143.2 | 142.5 | 117.2 | 149.1 |
| August..... | 35.5 | 136.6 | 160.6 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 145.5 | 143.7 | 117.2 | 150.2 |
| September..... | 38.3 | 139.4 | 165.3 | 117.8 | 121.1 | 152.0 | 147.4 | 117.5 | 154.7 |
| October..... | 41.1 | 142.2 | 171.3 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 154.2 | 149.9 | 117.6 | 158.5 |
| November..... | 43.5 | 143.6 | 173.6 | 119.9 | 122.6 | 157.0 | 151.4 | 118.2 | 160.6 |
| December..... | 44.8 | 146.0 | 178.7 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 159.3 | 154.9 | 119.8 | 164.4 |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 47.1 | 148.3 | 182.2 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 161.2 | 158.4 | 122.6 | 167.1 |
| February..... | 48.9 | 150.1 | 186.1 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 165.1 | 159.9 | 122.8 | 170.0 |
| March..... | 49.6 | 150.8 | 185.9 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 169.0 | 161.2 | 123.8 | 171.0 |
| April..... | 50.4 | 151.6 | 186.8 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 172.9 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 172.2 |
| May..... | 52.1 | 153.3 | 191.2 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 173.6 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 174.6 |
| June..... | 53.1 | 154.3 | 193.9 | 120.9 | 124.3 | 174.8 | 162.0 | 122.7 | 176.4 |
| July..... | 55.7 | 156.9 | 201.3 | 120.9 | 124.5 | 175.4 | 162.8 | 123.1 | 176.4 |
| August..... | 56.3 | 157.5 | 202.6 | 120.9 | 127.7 | 175.9 | 161.4 | 123.4 | 180.4 |
| September..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 203.9 | 121.0 | 128.5 | 179.9 | 164.2 | 124.4 | 181.3 |
| October..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 205.4 | 121.0 | 128.8 | 181.0 | 165.1 | 124.4 | 183.5 |
| November..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 204.7 | 121.0 | 129.0 | 181.5 | 166.0 | 124.6 | 184.6 |
| December..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 202.0 | 121.7 | 129.1 | 181.5 | 166.2 | 124.6 | 183.2 |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 202.2 | 121.7 | 130.0 | 181.9 | 167.0 | 126.6 | 183.5 |

* For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the bases 1926=100 was converted to the bases 1935-1939=100.
† Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY 1949

(Base:—August, 1939=100)

| | Total | | | Food | Rent | Fuel | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscella- neous |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--|--------------------|
| | Jan. 2nd, 1948 | Dec. 1st, 1948 | Jan. 3rd, 1949 | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 143.2 | 150.8 | 152.3 | 200.3 | 109.1 | 131.5 | 189.7 | 155.3 | 120.2 |
| Saint John..... | 146.8 | 155.5 | 156.2 | 195.0 | 113.8 | 135.1 | 189.1 | 155.8 | 125.8 |
| Montreal..... | 151.3 | 161.5 | 162.3 | 211.2 | 117.4 | 126.5 | 174.6 | 171.0 | 123.0 |
| Toronto..... | 145.8 | 154.5 | 155.0 | 195.2 | 118.2 | 145.0 | 182.6 | 163.1 | 125.2 |
| Winnipeg..... | 142.8 | 152.2 | 153.4 | 199.7 | 114.4 | 120.6 | 173.0 | 171.0 | 121.2 |
| Saskatoon..... | 151.1 | 161.6 | 162.0 | 212.0 | 121.9 | 139.4 | 185.9 | 172.7 | 119.9 |
| Edmonton..... | 143.8 | 153.6 | 154.5 | 205.9 | 108.7 | 114.6 | 185.7 | 163.5 | 123.1 |
| Vancouver..... | 147.8 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 207.4 | 112.1 | 138.9 | 192.9 | 162.6 | 128.9 |

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(Base:—August, 1939=100)

Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month

| Commodities* | Per | Dec. 1941 | Aug. 1945 | Dec. 1945 | Nov. 1948 | Dec. 1948 | Jan. 1949 | Price Jan. 1949 |
|--|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Beef, sirloin steak..... | lb. | 120.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 251.6 | 248.4 | 251.3 | 70.1 |
| Beef, round steak..... | lb. | 125.7 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 279.7 | 276.8 | 280.2 | 66.4 |
| Beef, rib roast..... | lb. | 125.5 | 174.3 | 174.3 | 279.6 | 278.3 | 281.7 | 64.8 |
| Beef, blade..... | lb. | 132.7 | 161.6 | 162.3 | 296.9 | 295.6 | 301.3 | 47.9 |
| Beef, stewing, boneless..... | lb. | 136.7 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 328.7 | 328.7 | 333.9 | 45.6 |
| Veal, front, roll, boneless..... | lb. | 139.3 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 300.6 | 303.0 | 311.8 | 52.7 |
| Lamb, leg roast..... | lb. | 109.9 | 164.4 | 152.8 | 231.3 | 232.0 | 238.7 | 67.8 |
| Pork, fresh loins, centre-cut..... | lb. | 125.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 236.5 | 229.2 | 228.5 | 62.1 |
| Pork, fresh shoulder, hock-off..... | lb. | 127.0 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 261.4 | 256.7 | 256.2 | 48.8 |
| Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on..... | lb. | 132.3 | 141.5 | 142.5 | 233.3 | 232.0 | 231.4 | 73.8 |
| Lard, pure..... | lb. | 151.3 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 325.4 | 326.3 | 323.7 | 36.9 |
| Shortening, vegetable..... | lb. | 134.7 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 284.7 | 283.3 | 281.3 | 40.5 |
| Eggs, grade "A" large..... | doz. | 156.4 | 155.3 | 181.3 | 243.8 | 212.6 | 200.8 | 62.5 |
| Milk..... | qt. | 111.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 160.5 | 160.5 | 161.5 | 17.6 |
| Butter, creamery, prints..... | lb. | 140.5 | 144.3 | 148.0 | 267.8 | 267.8 | 267.4 | 73.0 |
| Cheese, plain, mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 174.6 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 227.5 | 229.0 | 229.7 | 30.7 |
| Bread, plain white, wrapped..... | lb. | 106.5 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 152.4 | 9.6 |
| Flour, first grade..... | lb. | 127.3 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 6.2 |
| Rolled oats, package..... | lb. | 112.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 152.0 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 9.7 |
| Corn flakes, 8 oz..... | pkg. | 101.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 14.9 |
| Tomatoes, canned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s..... | tin | 129.9 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 229.2 | 224.5 | 221.7 | 23.5 |
| Peas, canned, 2's..... | tin | 117.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 18.0 |
| Corn, canned, 2's..... | tin | 128.3 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 188.5 | 187.6 | 186.7 | 21.1 |
| Beans, dry..... | lb. | 129.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 288.2 | 280.4 | 278.4 | 14.2 |
| Onions..... | lb. | 108.2 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 6.1 |
| Potatoes..... | 10 lbs. | 89.9 | 218.3 | 149.4 | 140.9 | 140.4 | 141.3 | 30.9 |
| Prunes, bulk..... | lb. | 115.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 174.6 | 177.2 | 178.9 | 20.4 |
| Raisins, seedless, bulk..... | lb. | 104.0 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 131.1 | 129.1 | 127.8 | 19.3 |
| Oranges..... | doz. | 132.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 36.7 |
| Lemons..... | doz. | 111.3 | 147.7 | 148.6 | 149.8 | 142.2 | 139.1 | 45.2 |
| Jam, strawberry, 16 oz..... | jar | 111.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 24.7 |
| Peaches, 20 oz..... | tin | 101.5 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 148.7 | 146.7 | 146.2 | 28.8 |
| Marmalade, orange, 16 oz..... | jar | 118.3 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 19.8 |
| Corn syrup, 2 lb..... | tin | 138.0 | 158.2 | 157.7 | 189.2 | 186.9 | 185.7 | 31.8 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | lb. | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 150.8 | 9.8 |
| Sugar, yellow..... | lb. | 131.3 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 155.6 | 9.8 |
| Coffee..... | lb. | 141.6 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 185.5 | 186.1 | 186.7 | 63.1 |
| Tea, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 145.2 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 174.5 | 51.3 |

* Descriptions and units of sale apply to January, 1949, prices.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 67.5 | 62.6 | 60.7 | 44.3 | 44.7 | | | 58.6 | 51.7 | 70.5 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 67.5 | 61.9 | ^c 57.6 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 36.7 | 66.0 | 60.4 | 47.5 | 69.5 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 74.4 | 68.7 | 70.0 | 48.5 | 45.6 | | | 63.3 | 51.6 | 74.0 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 83.2 | 72.5 | 63.3 | 56.0 | 48.9 | | 67.7 | 67.6 | 55.5 | 74.8 |
| 5—Truro..... | 64.2 | 59.4 | 61.7 | 41.2 | 44.3 | | | 60.3 | 47.7 | 72.8 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 68.4 | 61.1 | 58.5 | 42.8 | 39.9 | 48.3 | 58.8 | 57.4 | 42.5 | 72.1 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 69.3 | 66.3 | ^c 65.5 | 46.6 | 42.7 | | 64.7 | 63.1 | 47.8 | 73.8 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 75.2 | 69.1 | 62.3 | 46.3 | 43.2 | 46.5 | 66.1 | 61.7 | 45.8 | 70.4 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 75.7 | 69.4 | 63.3 | 47.5 | 38.7 | | | 57.8 | 49.4 | 80.0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 67.4 | 64.3 | 60.1 | 46.7 | 43.1 | 52.7 | 67.7 | 59.6 | 47.3 | 64.7 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 75.8 | 71.0 | 65.8 | 44.0 | 39.7 | 49.7 | 68.9 | 56.9 | 47.6 | 71.5 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 73.1 | 70.8 | 65.3 | 44.2 | 38.9 | 62.4 | 67.5 | 55.1 | 46.4 | 64.9 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 65.6 | 60.8 | 57.5 | 41.7 | 33.2 | 50.0 | 58.5 | 58.8 | 46.7 | 72.0 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 78.3 | 71.0 | 66.3 | 44.7 | 46.0 | | | 56.7 | 48.7 | 74.4 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 72.0 | 67.9 | 62.1 | 45.0 | 35.3 | 57.0 | 62.7 | 60.6 | 48.3 | 70.2 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 72.2 | 67.8 | 67.5 | 41.1 | 42.7 | | | 60.7 | 46.5 | 73.7 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | | 65.6 | | 43.1 | | | | 54.4 | 47.0 | |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 78.7 | 70.8 | 59.1 | 43.3 | 38.3 | | 57.0 | 58.6 | 46.1 | 69.9 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 69.3 | 67.3 | 66.0 | 53.7 | 48.7 | | | 62.3 | 51.3 | 72.1 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 70.6 | 67.0 | 66.0 | 52.6 | 46.3 | 52.3 | 70.0 | 63.3 | 45.6 | 70.3 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 73.1 | 70.5 | 68.8 | 49.3 | 49.0 | | 68.3 | 65.6 | 52.6 | 75.7 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 71.7 | 68.5 | 66.9 | 49.6 | 46.9 | | 70.0 | 65.2 | 50.5 | 71.5 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 68.4 | 67.7 | ^c 62.9 | 46.6 | 48.3 | | 71.0 | 60.3 | 46.8 | 71.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 63.9 | 61.1 | 68.5 | 47.4 | 43.6 | | 61.7 | 60.9 | 52.6 | 75.6 |
| 25—Galt..... | 71.4 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 51.0 | 49.7 | | | 63.2 | 49.3 | 69.4 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 70.7 | 68.3 | 67.3 | 53.2 | 49.9 | 56.5 | 69.8 | 62.4 | 43.7 | 70.3 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 71.7 | 69.6 | 68.9 | 51.1 | 47.9 | 58.7 | 72.5 | 64.2 | 45.7 | 69.3 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 67.9 | 65.3 | 62.8 | 46.7 | 44.1 | | 66.3 | 61.3 | 45.6 | 69.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 70.9 | 68.9 | 65.4 | 50.4 | 47.7 | 54.7 | 71.0 | 64.6 | 47.4 | 70.9 |
| 30—London..... | 71.1 | 69.7 | 65.3 | 51.4 | 46.6 | 52.0 | 70.1 | 61.1 | 45.3 | 70.7 |
| 21—Niagara Falls..... | 68.6 | 67.1 | 64.9 | 50.0 | 47.9 | | 68.0 | 62.3 | 48.9 | 68.9 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 70.0 | 68.0 | 66.6 | 49.2 | 47.3 | | 67.0 | 64.4 | 46.5 | 73.0 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 70.0 | 67.9 | 66.3 | 49.5 | 46.1 | 51.0 | | 59.3 | 43.5 | 66.9 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1949

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 36.2 | 41.5 | 62.4 | 16.0 | 75.1 | 32.7 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 15.9 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 37.2 | 40.9 | 65.6 | 19.0 | 74.8 | 31.9 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 11.1 | 15.9 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 37.0 | 40.3 | 67.5 | 18.0 | 74.9 | 32.7 | 11.2 | ..... | 10.0 | 16.3 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 38.0 | 41.4 | 69.8 | 20.0 | 74.8 | 32.9 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 16.3 |
| 5—Truro..... | 36.3 | 40.0 | 64.9 | 18.0 | 75.1 | 33.8 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 10.2 | 15.3 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 36.7 | 41.2 | 67.4 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.3 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 15.2 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 36.8 | 41.0 | 67.9 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.7 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 15.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 37.4 | 41.4 | 69.3 | 18.0 | 74.9 | 33.8 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 15.0 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 38.7 | 43.8 | 64.4 | 17.0 | 73.3 | 31.7 | 8.0 | 6.5 | ..... | 15.3 |
| 10—Hull..... | 34.2 | 40.4 | 63.4 | 18.0 | 72.4 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 10.1 | 14.1 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 36.5 | 40.7 | 63.8 | 17.5 | 73.1 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 14.8 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 36.1 | 40.5 | 63.4 | 17.0 | 73.1 | 31.3 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 14.8 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 36.5 | 40.9 | 61.4 | 16.0 | 73.1 | 30.8 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 14.3 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 38.5 | 40.2 | 65.8 | 16.0 | 73.6 | 31.0 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 36.0 | 40.9 | 62.6 | 17.0 | 72.9 | 30.6 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 15.3 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 36.5 | 40.6 | 59.9 | 16.0 | 72.8 | 31.0 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 14.9 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 37.7 | 40.4 | 62.6 | 16.0 | 72.6 | 30.6 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 15.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 35.3 | 40.1 | 63.4 | 17.0 | 72.0 | 30.5 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 16.1 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 36.6 | 40.5 | 56.5 | 17.0 | 73.9 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 14.4 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 35.2 | 39.7 | 60.4 | 17.0 | 73.4 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 14.6 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 35.9 | 40.3 | 60.7 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.0 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 14.3 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 34.8 | 40.5 | 59.3 | 17.0 | 73.9 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.5 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 35.8 | 40.3 | 63.2 | 17.0 | 73.3 | 29.7 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 14.1 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 36.3 | 39.0 | 65.2 | 20.0 | 71.9 | 31.4 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 14.7 |
| 25—Galt..... | 35.9 | 40.8 | 60.0 | 17.0 | 73.9 | 29.9 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 34.9 | 40.1 | 61.5 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.7 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 35.8 | 40.2 | 61.3 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.7 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 35.9 | 39.9 | 61.4 | 17.0 | 73.0 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 14.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 35.1 | 41.0 | 39.8 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 14.3 |
| 30—London..... | 35.8 | 40.2 | 60.6 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.2 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.2 |
| 21—Niagara Falls..... | 36.2 | 41.2 | 62.8 | 17.5 | 73.7 | 30.1 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 14.8 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 36.3 | 41.4 | 65.4 | 18.0 | 73.8 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 15.4 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 35.4 | 40.1 | 61.3 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 14.8 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal front roll (boneless), per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind on, per lb. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 70.6 | 66.1 | 67.7 | 50.1 | 46.3 | 53.0 | 69.5 | 62.6 | 49.8 | 73.5 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 71.6 | 67.7 | 68.0 | 50.1 | 46.9 | ..... | ..... | 62.9 | 48.7 | 67.7 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 72.4 | 69.5 | 66.1 | 51.6 | 48.1 | 51.0 | 73.3 | 61.9 | 46.3 | 72.8 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 62.9 | 59.4 | 61.7 | 46.7 | 45.7 | ..... | ..... | 58.0 | 49.7 | 76.7 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 68.2 | 67.8 | 65.8 | 51.8 | 46.2 | ..... | ..... | 61.8 | 43.7 | 65.9 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 71.2 | 67.1 | 66.4 ^c | 51.6 | 47.1 | 53.3 | 71.5 | 62.3 | 49.8 | 68.2 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 69.9 | 67.7 | 62.9 | 51.3 | 46.6 | 53.7 | ..... | 61.4 | 46.9 | 66.3 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 70.7 | 67.9 | 63.7 | 47.7 | 45.3 | ..... | 68.3 | 66.0 | 53.4 | 74.7 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 49.0 | 44.5 | ..... | ..... | 62.4 | 47.3 | 69.4 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 69.4 | 67.8 | 64.6 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 52.7 | 70.0 | 61.3 | 47.7 | 71.6 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 71.2 | 69.3 | 66.7 | 49.1 | 49.2 | 51.9 | ..... | 61.8 | 49.7 | 71.4 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 73.9 | 69.9 | 71.7 | 54.0 | 48.6 | 59.5 | 73.6 | 63.4 | 45.3 | 70.3 |
| 46—Welland..... | 68.9 | 66.1 | 60.4 ^c | 48.2 | 41.6 | ..... | ..... | 62.9 | 49.3 | 67.8 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 68.5 | 65.7 | 62.7 | 47.5 | 46.8 | 55.7 | 71.4 | 62.3 | 46.9 | 68.2 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 71.0 | 67.8 | 64.2 | 48.0 | 47.0 | ..... | 64.2 | 62.4 | 45.8 | 71.8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 67.3 | 62.7 | ^c | 45.3 | 45.0 | ..... | ..... | 63.3 | ..... | 76.4 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 64.5 | 58.4 | 58.1 ^c | 46.2 | 44.0 | ..... | 64.6 | 59.7 | 49.2 | 74.4 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 63.9 | 59.5 | 62.3 | 47.6 | 46.0 | ..... | 64.5 | 60.1 | 45.0 | 80.1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 65.0 | 60.2 | 58.7 | 45.8 | 46.4 | 49.4 | ..... | 59.5 | 46.6 | 75.8 |
| 53—Regina..... | 64.4 | 61.3 | 58.8 | 44.3 | 45.3 | 48.0 | 63.3 | 61.5 | 48.0 | 77.9 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 65.1 | 60.9 | 60.7 | 47.6 | 46.5 | 55.0 | 67.7 | 63.7 | 49.3 | 80.5 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 65.9 | 62.6 | 63.3 ^c | 45.2 | 44.9 | 43.9 | 67.7 | 60.8 | 50.5 | 81.4 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 67.0 | 65.0 | 62.0 | 48.0 | 45.7 | ..... | 70.0 | 65.0 | 52.2 | 83.4 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 62.1 | 57.8 | 60.8 | 42.0 | 45.1 | 49.9 | 59.9 | 58.4 | 45.9 | 79.5 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 67.0 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 48.0 | 46.3 | 56.3 | ..... | 60.7 | 52.0 | 83.2 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 78.5 | 70.5 | 73.5 | 52.0 | 50.0 | ..... | 75.7 | 74.5 | 61.3 | 87.8 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 69.3 | 66.1 | 65.7 | 48.1 | 50.1 | 52.0 | 69.1 | 67.1 | 53.5 | 83.5 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 76.4 | 69.5 | 76.0 | 48.7 | 46.7 | ..... | 74.0 | 67.0 | 55.7 | 89.2 |
| 2—Trail..... | 71.5 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 47.5 | 49.4 | ..... | 74.5 | 70.4 | 58.8 | 84.4 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 74.4 | 69.1 | 71.8 | 50.9 | 51.4 | 59.8 | 72.5 | 67.3 | 53.9 | 84.7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 72.7 | 68.6 | 70.2 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 58.6 | 73.5 | 67.9 | 54.2 | 85.1 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1949

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 36.1 | 40.3 | 62.8 | 18.0 | 73.3 | 30.6 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 35.2 | 40.4 | 58.1 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.2 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 14.2 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 35.6 | 39.4 | 58.7 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.1 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 36.7 | 38.6 | 65.7 | 20.0 | 72.2 | 31.5 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 14.8 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 34.9 | 39.4 | 63.9 | 17.5 | 72.9 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.5 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 36.1 | 40.2 | 61.3 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.3 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 14.5 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 36.2 | 41.8 | 59.8 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 14.8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 37.7 | 39.8 | 66.6 | 18.0 | 73.2 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 14.8 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 36.1 | 41.2 | 58.7 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 14.8 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 37.2 | 40.4 | 66.3 | 20.0 | 73.7 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 14.9 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 37.9 | 40.4 | 65.6 | 20.0 | 72.9 | 30.2 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 14.7 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 36.1 | 39.8 | 62.8 | 18.0 | 73.8 | 28.9 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 14.2 |
| 46—Welland..... | 35.6 | 40.3 | 63.4 | 18.0 | 73.9 | 29.2 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 13.9 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 35.3 | 40.0 | 61.9 | 18.0 | 73.5 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 35.6 | 40.7 | 58.0 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.9 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 14.8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 36.7 | 39.6 | 62.6 | 16.0 | 70.2 | 31.0 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 15.5 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 36.6 | 37.5 | 62.7 | 17.0 | 70.8 | 30.9 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 14.7 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 37.3 | 38.7 | 62.3 | 17.0 | 69.7 | 30.7 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 15.1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 38.5 | 37.5 | 61.3 | 17.0 | 70.6 | 29.8 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 14.7 |
| 53—Regina..... | 37.7 | 41.4 | 62.9 | 17.0 | 69.3 | 30.9 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 15.2 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 38.0 | 38.8 | 60.8 | 17.0 | 70.2 | 30.1 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 14.7 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 38.0 | 39.2 | 59.5 | 17.0 | 71.1 | 30.1 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 15.2 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 38.3 | 39.8 | 64.5 | 20.0 | 71.1 | 31.3 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 15.4 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 38.6 | 38.8 | 56.6 | 17.0 | 70.9 | 30.3 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 14.3 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 39.0 | 39.3 | 62.0 | 17.0 | 70.8 | 31.0 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 14.7 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 40.1 | 42.9 | 58.5 | 20.0 | 73.1 | 31.9 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 15.4 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 39.2 | 41.0 | 58.1 | 17.0 | 72.8 | 30.3 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 15.1 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 42.9 | 42.9 | 65.5 | 25.0 | 73.2 | 33.6 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 16.1 |
| 62—Trail..... | 41.8 | 45.8 | 66.6 | 20.0 | 72.9 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 15.7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 38.5 | 40.0 | 56.9 | 17.0 | 72.7 | 30.9 | 11.7 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 14.7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 41.0 | 41.6 | 58.3 | 19.0 | 72.7 | 31.9 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 15.1 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS.

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common, dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½ s (28 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 26.1 | 18.2 | 22.1 | 15.0 | 6.3 | 23.4 | 19.6 | 22.0 | 43.5 | 64.8 | 50.5 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 25.3 | 18.3 | 21.8 | 14.6 | 5.3 | 25.7 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 37.2 | 47.0 | 48.6 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 24.7 | 18.6 | 21.3 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 27.8 | 22.1 | 20.3 | 38.9 | 52.4 | 50.5 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 25.2 | 19.1 | 22.5 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 28.7 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 43.8 | 56.4 | 49.0 |
| 5—Truro..... | 24.0 | 17.9 | 21.4 | 14.1 | 5.4 | 25.5 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 32.5 | 54.8 | 50.3 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 26.0 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 14.1 | 5.6 | 22.7 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 43.8 | 50.0 | 51.1 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 23.8 | 19.3 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 24.8 | 20.3 | 22.4 | 36.1 | 53.5 | 51.3 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 24.4 | 17.7 | 21.6 | 14.7 | 5.3 | 23.3 | 18.9 | 20.3 | 40.1 | 49.5 | 48.5 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 21.6 | 18.4 | 24.1 | 15.0 | 8.3 | 35.5 | ..... | 24.0 | 49.0 | 56.3 | 57.0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 20.4 | 16.1 | 21.2 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 27.8 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 28.4 | 39.9 | 46.4 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 18.7 | 16.8 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 7.1 | 26.2 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 33.4 | 39.4 | 47.5 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 19.5 | 18.3 | 20.2 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 24.4 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 32.2 | 40.3 | 49.1 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 18.3 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 12.6 | 7.6 | 23.3 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 41.3 | 51.1 | 47.7 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 18.3 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 13.4 | 6.7 | 27.1 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 45.3 | 42.9 | 45.7 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 19.2 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 12.6 | 6.8 | 23.0 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 35.6 | 46.9 | 48.8 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 21.5 | 17.3 | 20.8 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 28.8 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 46.4 | 48.3 | 47.6 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 20.3 | 18.0 | 20.9 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 27.1 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 43.0 | 52.8 | 50.7 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 19.7 | 16.4 | 21.4 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 24.1 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 35.5 | 45.0 | 48.0 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 21.4 | 17.5 | 21.0 | 13.9 | 5.0 | 28.4 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 39.0 | 37.0 | 46.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 23.2 | 17.0 | 20.2 | 13.4 | 5.1 | 27.7 | 21.6 | 17.0 | 34.4 | 38.2 | 44.4 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 24.5 | 18.4 | 21.2 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 30.7 | 21.3 | 17.7 | 33.6 | 40.0 | 48.2 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 22.3 | 18.0 | 20.6 | 12.4 | 3.9 | 29.2 | 21.3 | 17.9 | 33.6 | 39.6 | 46.7 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 20.4 | 17.8 | 20.8 | 13.4 | 5.5 | 28.4 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 35.1 | 39.9 | 48.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 21.7 | 17.9 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 5.9 | 33.1 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 34.9 | 49.2 | 50.1 |
| 25—Galt..... | 23.2 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 28.5 | 20.9 | 17.4 | 28.8 | 38.8 | 44.5 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 23.0 | 17.6 | 21.4 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 29.5 | 20.4 | 18.2 | 32.5 | 39.9 | 45.0 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 22.6 | 17.2 | 20.7 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 29.5 | 21.7 | 17.3 | 35.5 | 40.6 | 43.9 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 21.7 | 17.3 | 20.7 | 14.6 | 5.2 | 27.7 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 37.8 | 41.4 | 45.0 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 23.3 | 19.1 | 20.4 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 27.5 | 21.5 | 17.6 | 32.8 | 41.5 | 45.4 |
| 30—London..... | 23.4 | 18.2 | 20.3 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 28.6 | 20.3 | 16.2 | 37.1 | 41.4 | 43.0 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 22.5 | 18.5 | 21.3 | 13.6 | 5.0 | 29.5 | ..... | ..... | 44.8 | 42.7 | 46.7 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 23.7 | 17.5 | 21.3 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 30.0 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 49.7 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 22.6 | 17.2 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 4.6 | 25.3 | 20.8 | 19.0 | 40.0 | 43.8 | 44.1 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1949

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per 4 lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 29·6 | 41·5 | 36·3 | 9·6 | 9·3 | 70·8 | 50·0 | ..... | 15·00 | 26·00-30·00(b) |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 29·6 | 42·1 | 34·6 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 69·6 | 49·6 | ..... | 16·57 | 28·50-32·50 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 30·2 | 44·1 | 35·6 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 72·3 | 49·9 | ..... | ..... | 16·00-20·00 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 29·9 | 43·7 | 36·5 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 71·6 | 50·7 | ..... | 10·60 | 20·50-24·50(b) |
| 5—Truro..... | 30·2 | 41·4 | 34·7 | 9·5 | 9·6 | 70·1 | 52·2 | ..... | 15·00 | ..... |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 31·2 | 44·0 | 34·6 | 9·7 | 9·6 | 68·7 | 49·7 | ..... | 16·30 | 21·00-25·00(b) |
| 7—Moncton..... | 30·3 | 43·2 | 34·3 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 66·5 | 49·6 | ..... | 15·95 | 27·00-31·00(b) |
| 8—Saint John..... | 27·5 | 40·8 | 34·2 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 67·9 | 50·3 | ..... | 16·87 | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 32·4 | 43·7 | 38·8 | 10·0 | 9·7 | 71·1 | 53·7 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10—Hull..... | 27·2 | 38·2 | 30·7 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 60·9 | 52·8 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 11—Montreal..... | 28·2 | 40·2 | 31·3 | 9·0 | 9·4 | 66·9 | 52·6 | 23·05 | ..... | 24·50-28·50(b) |
| 12—Quebec..... | 30·7 | 42·7 | 32·5 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 63·2 | 52·6 | 21·00 | ..... | 29·00-33·00(b) |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 28·7 | 38·1 | 31·8 | 9·0 | 8·9 | 60·6 | 53·4 | 21·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 29·3 | 39·6 | 32·0 | 8·9 | 9·0 | 58·7 | 51·8 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 30·9 | 40·2 | 33·7 | 9·0 | 9·0 | 62·3 | 52·7 | 22·25 | ..... | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| 16—Sorel..... | 32·3 | 41·0 | 33·3 | 9·0 | 8·7 | 65·4 | 52·7 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 31·7 | 38·5 | 35·0 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 64·1 | 51·0 | 23·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 28·7 | 39·9 | 32·9 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 64·9 | 52·9 | 21·65 | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 30·6 | 35·9 | 29·3 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 61·3 | 51·9 | 21·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 20—Brantford..... | 27·9 | 35·7 | 29·0 | 9·7 | 9·7 | 61·7 | 51·2 | 21·50 | ..... | 22·50-26·50 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 30·6 | 37·9 | 30·8 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 63·0 | 51·3 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 22—Chatham..... | 29·4 | 37·6 | 29·1 | 9·9 | 9·9 | 64·2 | 53·2 | 22·50 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 29·5 | 39·2 | 29·9 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 61·4 | 51·3 | 23·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 24—Fort William..... | 26·6 | 42·7 | 31·2 | 9·9 | 10·0 | 60·4 | 50·7 | ..... | 22·10 | 29·50-33·50 |
| 25—Galt..... | 26·9 | 33·9 | 28·3 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 62·7 | 52·5 | 22·00 | ..... | 25·50-29·50 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 28·5 | 37·5 | 28·5 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 62·2 | 52·6 | 21·75 | ..... | 24·00-28·00 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 25·8 | 33·9 | 29·4 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 62·0 | 52·4 | 20·50 | ..... | 29·50-33·50 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 29·0 | 36·1 | 29·4 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 63·4 | 51·8 | 22·00 | ..... | 33·00-37·00 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 28·9 | 35·6 | 29·1 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 58·2 | 53·0 | 22·00 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 30—London..... | 28·5 | 35·7 | 29·3 | 9·8 | 9·5 | 60·7 | 51·0 | 22·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 24·3 | 36·3 | 29·2 | 9·7 | 9·7 | 62·0 | 52·6 | 20·50 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 28·0 | 38·6 | 33·0 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 67·0 | 52·5 | 24·00 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 26·6 | 36·6 | 29·6 | 9·5 | 9·3 | 65·5 | 52·7 | 21·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans common, dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 cz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 21·8 | 17·7 | 20·4 | 13·4 | 6·4 | 28·2 | 22·7 | 19·1 | 32·4 | 38·4 | 45·0 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 23·7 | 16·9 | 20·5 | 13·7 | 4·6 | 27·3 | 19·5 | 17·9 | 36·1 | 42·3 | 47·6 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 22·3 | 17·3 | 20·2 | 13·6 | 5·0 | 25·4 | 21·5 | 17·1 | 34·4 | 40·1 | 46·3 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 22·0 | 18·4 | 20·7 | 13·3 | 5·9 | 33·7 | 21·3 | 21·2 | 34·4 | 50·7 | 49·1 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 23·0 | 17·8 | 20·4 | 13·5 | 4·3 | 29·5 | 22·2 | 16·4 | 31·2 | 39·9 | 44·1 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 23·0 | 19·1 | 21·2 | 13·2 | 5·2 | 26·5 | 20·0 | 16·5 | 35·8 | 43·6 | 46·2 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 24·3 | 19·0 | 21·8 | 14·0 | 5·1 | 27·5 | 20·3 | 17·6 | 38·1 | 41·6 | 46·8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 23·8 | 18·9 | 21·8 | 14·4 | 6·1 | 33·0 | 19·6 | 19·1 | 37·9 | 40·0 | 48·7 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 22·9 | 17·9 | 21·2 | 15·5 | 5·7 | 27·7 | 20·5 | 17·0 | 32·9 | 39·3 | 45·3 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 23·1 | 17·0 | 22·3 | 13·6 | 5·7 | 29·5 | 20·3 | 19·7 | 33·6 | 46·3 | 48·3 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 23·0 | 17·4 | 21·6 | 14·5 | 5·7 | 34·5 | 20·5 | 20·7 | 32·1 | 39·0 | 50·2 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 22·7 | 16·9 | 20·0 | 14·2 | 4·8 | 29·5 | 20·5 | 18·0 | 32·9 | 38·7 | 42·7 |
| 46—Welland..... | 22·3 | 16·0 | 20·3 | 13·4 | 4·4 | 31·6 | 21·0 | 17·6 | 32·8 | 37·9 | 46·1 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 22·5 | 18·6 | 20·9 | 13·4 | 5·2 | 29·5 | 19·4 | 18·2 | 37·7 | 44·6 | 44·9 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 22·7 | 17·0 | 20·2 | 12·8 | 4·9 | 26·0 | 20·2 | 17·3 | 33·7 | 39·4 | 44·9 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 25·4 | 19·1 | 21·3 | 16·1 | 7·3 | 29·6 | 20·0 | 20·3 | 41·5 | 49·7 | ..... |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 25·0 | 19·2 | 21·1 | 14·2 | 6·3 | 32·2 | 18·9 | 20·2 | 34·9 | 44·7 | 57·1 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 26·6 | 18·4 | 21·1 | 15·9 | 6·4 | 38·9 | 19·6 | 19·6 | 41·2 | 52·0 | ..... |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 27·4 | 19·3 | 21·6 | 16·3 | 8·2 | 37·7 | 19·1 | 20·5 | 40·6 | 54·3 | 58·3 |
| 53—Regina..... | 26·0 | 19·2 | 20·7 | 14·6 | 7·5 | 38·7 | 20·8 | 21·2 | 38·5 | 48·0 | 62·5 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 27·0 | 18·2 | 22·2 | 14·7 | 7·5 | 40·5 | 19·7 | 19·9 | 37·5 | 48·9 | 53·0 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 27·3 | 17·6 | 19·9 | 14·4 | 7·3 | 39·5 | 20·4 | 20·4 | 37·2 | 52·2 | 54·6 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 27·8 | 18·3 | 20·4 | 14·8 | 7·5 | 41·2 | 20·1 | 21·0 | 36·0 | 50·0 | 60·0 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 26·9 | 17·5 | 20·3 | 14·6 | 7·1 | 32·9 | 19·9 | 20·7 | 38·7 | 45·2 | 58·9 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 26·1 | 17·8 | 18·8 | 14·2 | 7·9 | 32·8 | 20·0 | 19·3 | 38·3 | 53·0 | 55·5 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 26·8 | 18·1 | 23·6 | 15·8 | 7·6 | 45·1 | 19·3 | 17·8 | 33·3 | 44·2 | ..... |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 26·4 | 17·3 | 22·9 | 15·4 | 6·6 | 42·9 | 19·4 | 17·9 | 29·1 | 37·7 | 50·4 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 28·1 | 20·8 | 24·7 | 16·7 | 8·3 | 50·0 | 21·6 | 20·4 | 43·1 | 49·4 | 54·3 |
| 62—Trail..... | 28·6 | 20·4 | 21·6 | 18·1 | 8·0 | 41·4 | 21·0 | 22·6 | 38·1 | 57·7 | 62·0 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 25·3 | 17·2 | 22·4 | 15·5 | 7·1 | 43·6 | 19·8 | 19·4 | 29·4 | 39·6 | 51·9 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 26·5 | 19·0 | 22·3 | 15·7 | 7·8 | 46·0 | 20·6 | 20·8 | 28·5 | 38·7 | 54·9 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1949

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 27.5 | 38.3 | 29.1 | 49.2 | 9.3 | 60.2 | 51.6 | 22.00 | ..... | 33.50-37.50 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 29.3 | 36.4 | 30.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 65.0 | 52.5 | 22.50 | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 28.6 | 39.7 | 28.4 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 62.8 | 51.5 | 22.25 | ..... | 27.50-31.50 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 28.3 | 41.9 | 31.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 60.3 | 50.0 | ..... | 22.10 | 24.50-28.50 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 25.8 | 34.2 | 28.7 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 60.3 | 52.7 | 21.50 | ..... | 28.00-32.00 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 29.7 | 39.7 | 29.3 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 62.4 | 52.5 | 22.00 | ..... | 22.00-26.00 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 29.2 | 39.2 | 30.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 62.6 | 52.1 | 21.75 | ..... | ..... |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 27.6 | 39.3 | 32.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 60.5 | 51.8 | 22.00 | ..... | 25.00-29.00 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 28.7 | 36.6 | 29.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 63.5 | 51.8 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 29.2 | 38.3 | 32.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 61.5 | 52.1 | 22.50 | ..... | 31.00-35.00 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 28.7 | 40.8 | 33.4 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 60.3 | 52.1 | 25.75 | ..... | 31.50-35.50 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 26.3 | 37.3 | 28.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 62.9 | 51.8 | 20.75 | ..... | 34.50-38.50 |
| 46—Welland..... | 25.6 | 34.4 | 29.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 59.8 | 51.3 | 21.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 47—Windsor..... | 29.3 | 36.3 | 29.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 63.2 | 51.7 | 22.00 | ..... | 27.00-31.00 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 28.6 | 36.3 | 29.1 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 62.9 | 51.1 | 22.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 28.5 | 42.4 | 33.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 64.2 | 50.3 | ..... | 16.00 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 27.7 | 41.0 | 30.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 55.4 | 49.1 | ..... | 17.30 | 29.00-33.00 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 28.8 | 39.7 | 33.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 62.4 | 49.0 | ..... | 14.25 | 27.00-31.00 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 29.6 | 45.3 | 33.8 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 62.9 | 50.4 | ..... | 14.50 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 53—Regina..... | 29.0 | 42.1 | 32.6 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 64.3 | 52.3 | ..... | 15.25 | 30.00-34.00 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 28.9 | 43.7 | 34.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 62.4 | 50.2 | ..... | 14.75 | 24.00-28.00 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 27.9 | 42.7 | 33.3 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 61.1 | 49.7 | ..... | 12.25 | 27.50-31.50 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 29.4 | 47.3 | 36.6 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 64.0 | 49.4 | ..... | ..... | 23.50-27.50 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27.7 | 43.0 | 32.6 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 61.8 | 48.9 | ..... | 8.20 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 28.8 | 44.0 | 31.8 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 60.0 | 50.5 | ..... | 8.20 | 25.00-29.00 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 28.6 | 37.4 | 31.7 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 62.3 | 49.7 | ..... | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 27.4 | 37.9 | 30.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 57.0 | 49.0 | ..... | 16.70 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 30.7 | 41.6 | 33.9 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 64.4 | 49.4 | ..... | 18.75 | 20.00-24.00 |
| 62—Trail..... | 30.0 | 41.3 | 34.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 59.4 | 50.6 | ..... | 15.37 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 27.0 | 37.0 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 59.4 | 48.5 | ..... | 16.90 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 28.1 | 40.1 | 29.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 60.0 | 49.5 | ..... | 18.10 | 23.00-27.00 |

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc., occur from time to time.

(a) Rent figures are obtained by multiplying increases since June, 1941 by the average rental determined by the census of that date. The increases are based upon reports from real estate agents and periodic sample surveys which are now being conducted by direct interview.

(b) Rents marked (b) are for apartments or flats. Other rent figures are for single houses. Apartment or flat rents have been shown where this type of dwelling is more common than single houses.

(c) Averages include prices for cuts with bone-in.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(1926=100)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | Dec. 1947 | Oct. 1948 | Nov. 1948 | Dec. 1948 |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All commodities..... | 64.0 | 127.4 | 155.9 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 67.1 | 75.4 | 90.0 | 103.6 | 108.7 | 129.1 | 143.5 | 159.2 | 159.7 | 159.5 |
| Classified According to Chief Component Material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products..... | 58.1 | 127.9 | 167.0 | 88.2 | 91.6 | 59.3 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 97.0 | 97.8 | 115.1 | 130.8 | 139.0 | 139.9 | 139.3 |
| II. Animals and Their Products..... | 70.9 | 127.1 | 145.1 | 96.0 | 109.0 | 59.4 | 74.6 | 92.1 | 107.9 | 114.5 | 131.8 | 149.0 | 177.5 | 176.5 | 176.0 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..... | 53.2 | 157.1 | 176.5 | 101.7 | 91.3 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 97.0 | 128.8 | 148.1 | 160.7 | 161.4 | 162.0 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 68.9 | 139.4 | 194.4 | 100.3 | 93.9 | 62.8 | 79.2 | 96.0 | 120.0 | 132.3 | 162.4 | 177.7 | 193.8 | 193.7 | 192.2 |
| V. Iron and Its Products..... | 68.9 | 136.9 | 188.4 | 104.6 | 93.7 | 85.4 | 98.5 | 111.3 | 117.1 | 126.1 | 137.9 | 149.3 | 165.3 | 166.1 | 167.1 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..... | 98.4 | 143.7 | 183.7 | 97.3 | 99.2 | 64.3 | 71.3 | 77.7 | 79.8 | 88.0 | 124.4 | 135.4 | 159.9 | 164.2 | 163.5 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products..... | 56.8 | 82.3 | 112.2 | 107.0 | 92.9 | 84.4 | 85.3 | 95.2 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 114.5 | 122.6 | 137.3 | 137.6 | 137.6 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 63.4 | 118.7 | 141.5 | 105.4 | 95.4 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 98.9 | 99.4 | 95.2 | 107.9 | 112.8 | 126.2 | 127.0 | 129.1 |
| Classified According to Purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods..... | 62.0 | 102.7 | 136.1 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 71.1 | 75.9 | 91.1 | 98.1 | 101.1 | 117.3 | 131.2 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 144.3 |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco..... | 61.8 | 119.0 | 150.8 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 73.9 | 89.5 | 103.4 | 107.5 | 122.4 | 139.7 | 155.7 | 155.6 | 155.7 |
| Other Consumers' Goods..... | 62.2 | 91.9 | 126.3 | 108.4 | 91.1 | 76.0 | 77.2 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 96.8 | 113.9 | 125.6 | 136.1 | 136.2 | 136.7 |
| II. Producers' Goods..... | 67.7 | 133.3 | 184.8 | 108.3 | 90.1 | 63.1 | 70.4 | 83.6 | 100.7 | 105.7 | 129.3 | 143.4 | 162.1 | 162.9 | 162.6 |
| Producers' Equipment..... | 55.1 | 81.9 | 108.6 | 104.1 | 94.6 | 86.0 | 95.4 | 105.7 | 119.1 | 121.2 | 133.1 | 141.9 | 161.9 | 162.0 | 163.4 |
| Producers' Materials..... | 69.1 | 139.0 | 171.0 | 98.2 | 80.3 | 60.5 | 67.6 | 81.1 | 98.7 | 104.8 | 128.9 | 143.6 | 162.1 | 163.0 | 162.5 |
| Building and Construction Materials..... | 67.0 | 100.7 | 144.0 | 108.7 | 88.0 | 78.3 | 89.7 | 107.3 | 127.3 | 134.8 | 166.4 | 189.2 | 205.9 | 205.7 | 203.8 |
| Manufacturers' Materials..... | 69.5 | 148.1 | 177.3 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 57.5 | 63.9 | 76.6 | 93.8 | 98.8 | 122.5 | 135.9 | 154.7 | 155.7 | 155.5 |
| Classified According to Degree of Manufacture— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. All Raw (or partly manufactured)..... | 63.8 | 120.8 | 154.1 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 56.6 | 67.5 | 81.8 | 105.6 | 109.5 | 130.7 | 145.2 | 163.9 | 164.5 | 163.6 |
| II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)..... | 64.8 | 127.7 | 156.5 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 98.8 | 117.4 | 132.0 | 143.8 | 143.9 | 144.0 |
| Canadian Farm Products— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field..... | 56.4 | 132.0 | 166.5 | 81.4 | 93.8 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 59.0 | 105.9 | 111.0 | 115.9 | 125.2 | 116.8 | 117.9 | 116.5 |
| Animal..... | 77.0 | 133.6 | 150.8 | 99.0 | 112.5 | 59.7 | 81.2 | 86.9 | 123.0 | 130.1 | 143.9 | 156.9 | 186.7 | 186.7 | 186.3 |
| Total..... | 64.1 | 132.6 | 160.6 | 88.0 | 100.8 | 51.0 | 64.3 | 72.8 | 112.3 | 118.1 | 126.4 | 137.1 | 142.9 | 143.6 | 142.6 |

The indexes for 1948, are subject to revision.

TABLE F-6. INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country | Canada | | United States | | United Kingdom | | Switzerland | | South Africa | | Australia | | New Zealand | |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Wholesale, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Wholesale, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Consumers' Price Index, Bureau of Statistics | Wholesale, Board of Trade | Interim Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour | Wholesale, Labour Department | Cost of Living, Federal Department | Wholesale, Census and Statistics Office | Cost of Living, Census Statistics Office | Wholesale, Commonwealth Statistician | Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician | Wholesale, Government Statistician | Retail Price Index, Government Statistician |
| No. of Commodities: | 508 | 1935-1939 | 889 | 1935-1939 | 200 | June 17, 1947 | 78 | July, 1914 | (j) 225 | 1938 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1926-1930 = 1000 | (j) 168 | Dec. 1942 = 1000 |
| Base Period: | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 1926 | 1935-1939 | 1930 | June 17, 1947 | (h) 100 | (a) 100 | 1910 | 1938 | 1936-1939 = 1000 | 1926-1930 = 1000 | (j) 168 | Dec. 1942 = 1000 |
| 1913..... | 64.0 | (e) 70.1 | 69.8 | (b) 70.7 | | (g) 100 | | (c) 100 | 112.5 | 81.4 | | | 748 | (e) 628 |
| 1914..... | 65.5 | 70.7 | 68.1 | 71.8 | | (i) 123 | | | 109.0 | 85.5 | | | 805 | (e) 676 |
| 1915..... | 70.4 | 80.7 | 68.5 | 72.3 | | (j) 146 | | | 120.4 | 88.2 | | | 882 | (e) 724 |
| 1916..... | 84.3 | 87.0 | 85.5 | 77.9 | | (k) 176 | | | 137.9 | 90.8 | | | 1024 | (e) 786 |
| 1917..... | 114.3 | 102.4 | 117.5 | 91.9 | | (l) 202 | | 204 | 158.3 | 99.6 | | | 1225 | (e) 850 |
| 1918..... | 127.4 | 115.6 | 131.3 | 107.3 | | (m) 241 | | 222 | 172.3 | 106.4 | | | 1282 | (e) 912 |
| 1919..... | 134.0 | 126.5 | 138.6 | 122.3 | | (n) 245 | | 224 | 185.4 | 117.7 | | | 1536 | (e) 1019 |
| 1920..... | 155.9 | 145.4 | 154.4 | 143.3 | | (o) 249 | | 224 | 200 | 145.7 | | | 1428 | (e) 1034 |
| 1921..... | 110.0 | 129.9 | 97.6 | 127.7 | | (p) 253 | 200.1 | 200.1 | 181.5 | 132.0 | | | 1194 | (e) 952 |
| 1922..... | 97.3 | 120.4 | 96.7 | 119.7 | | (q) 172 | 137.9 | 164 | 144.5 | 110.1 | | | 1053 | (e) 1010 |
| 1926..... | 100.0 | 121.8 | 100.0 | 122.6 | | (r) 166 | 144.3 | 161 | 135.8 | 106.9 | (f) 1103 | | 994 | (e) 1006 |
| 1929..... | 95.6 | 121.7 | 95.3 | 122.5 | | (s) 164 | 141.2 | 131 | 130.5 | 106.6 | | | 988 | (e) 1004 |
| 1933..... | 67.1 | 94.4 | 65.9 | 92.4 | 85.7 | (t) 140 | 91.0 | 131 | 107.4 | 93.2 | | | 904 | (e) 795 |
| 1938..... | 78.6 | 102.2 | 78.6 | 100.8 | 101.4 | (u) 156 | 107.1 | 137 | 100.0 | 98.8 | | | 1036 | (e) 951 |
| 1939..... | 75.4 | 101.5 | 77.1 | 99.4 | 102.8 | (v) 158 | 111.2 | 138 | 117.4 | 101.1 | | | 1071 | (e) 990 |
| 1940..... | 82.9 | 105.6 | 81.4 | 100.2 | 136.6 | (w) 184 | 143.0 | 161 | 127.3 | 103.3 | | | 1195 | (e) 1053 |
| 1941..... | 90.0 | 111.7 | 87.3 | 105.2 | 132.6 | (x) 199 | 183.9 | 174 | 130.3 | 108.3 | | | 1311 | (e) 1073 |
| 1943..... | 100.0 | 118.4 | 103.1 | 123.6 | 162.8 | (y) 199 | 218.2 | 203 | 176.6 | 128.2 | | | 1513 | (e) 1002 |
| 1944..... | 102.5 | 118.9 | 104.0 | 125.5 | 166.2 | (z) 201 | 222.6 | 207 | 176.6 | 128.3 | | | 1588 | (e) 1007 |
| 1945..... | 103.6 | 119.5 | 105.8 | 128.4 | 169.0 | (aa) 203 | 220.6 | 208 | 183.4 | 136.0 | | | 1890 | (e) 1004 |
| 1946..... | 108.7 | 123.6 | 121.1 | 138.3 | 175.2 | (ab) 203 | 214.7 | 208 | 179.2 | 132.2 | | | 1890 | (e) 1008 |
| 1947..... | 129.1 | 135.5 | 152.1 | 159.2 | 191.7 | (ac) 203 | 231.8 | 217 | 192.3 | 139.7 | | | 1654 | (e) 1059 |
| November..... | 142.5 | 143.6 | 159.6 | 164.9 | 202.7 | (ad) 203 | 233.5 | 223 | 198.0 | 140.6 | | | 1874 | (e) 1085 |
| December..... | 143.5 | 146.0 | 163.2 | 167.0 | 203.5 | (ae) 204 | 232.3 | 223 | 199.0 | 141.3 | | | 1808 | (e) 1085 |
| January..... | 146.9 | 148.3 | 165.7 | 168.8 | 212.1 | (af) 204 | 234.4 | 224 | 199.0 | 141.8 | | | 1826 | (e) 1085 |
| February..... | 147.3 | 150.1 | 160.9 | 167.5 | 216.7 | (ag) 206 | 234.3 | 223 | 198.6 | 142.4 | | | 1828 | (e) 1103 |
| March..... | 146.9 | 150.8 | 161.4 | 166.9 | 217.2 | (ah) 206 | 234.5 | 223 | 198.6 | 144.5 | | | 1851 | (e) 1103 |
| April..... | 148.5 | 151.6 | 162.8 | 169.3 | 219.3 | (ai) 208 | 234.0 | 223 | 199.0 | 145.1 | | | 1853 | (e) 1110 |
| May..... | 150.0 | 153.3 | 163.9 | 170.5 | 220.4 | (aj) 208 | 233.4 | 223 | 200.5 | 146.7 | | | 1860 | (e) 1110 |
| June..... | 151.9 | 154.3 | 166.2 | 171.7 | 222.1 | (ak) 210 | 233.1 | 224 | 208.5 | 142.5 | | | 1866 | (e) 1085 |
| July..... | 152.0 | 156.9 | 168.7 | 173.7 | 221.8 | (al) 210 | 232.4 | 223 | 209.3 | 150.1 | | | 1872 | (e) 1085 |
| August..... | 157.8 | 157.5 | (j) 169.5 | 174.5 | 221.1 | (am) 208 | 231.0 | 223 | 209.6 | 149.4 | | | 1749 | (e) 1085 |
| September..... | 158.2 | 158.9 | (k) 168.7 | 174.5 | 221.1 | (an) 208 | 229.9 | 223 | 209.6 | 149.4 | | | 1479 | (e) 1085 |
| October..... | 159.2 | 159.6 | (l) 165.2 | 173.6 | 219.8 | (ao) 208 | 229.7 | 223 | 209.6 | 149.4 | | | 1479 | (e) 1085 |
| November..... | 159.7 | 159.6 | 163.9 | 172.2 | 219.8 | (ap) 209 | 232.0 | 226 | 209.6 | 149.4 | | | 1479 | (e) 1085 |
| December..... | 159.5 | 158.9 | | 171.4 | 220.6 | (aq) 209 | 232.0 | 226 | 209.6 | 149.4 | | | 1479 | (e) 1085 |

(a) First of month. (b) Middle of month. (c) Last week of month. (d) Quarterly. (e) Years 1914-42 on base 1926.30=100. (f) Yearly averages are for period from July of preceding year to June of year specified. (g) July. (h) June. (i) Old series on base July 1914=100. (j) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (k) Revised. (l) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (m) Revised. (n) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (o) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (p) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (q) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (r) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (s) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (t) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (u) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (v) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (w) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (x) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (y) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (z) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (aa) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ab) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ac) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ad) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ae) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (af) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ag) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ah) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ai) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (aj) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ak) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (al) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (am) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (an) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ao) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (ap) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948. (aq) Revised in accordance with United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Supplement, June, 1948.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1949, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1948†

| Date | Number of Strikes and Lockouts | | Number of Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | In Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Estimated Working Time |
| January, 1949*..... | 10‡ | 10 | 1,811‡ | 1,811 | 9,700 | .01 |
| December, 1948*..... | 4 | 11 | 1,795 | 2,481 | 18,939 | .02 |
| January, 1948*..... | 19‡ | 19 | 12,595‡ | 12,595 | 135,780 | .17 |

* Preliminary figures.

‡ Strikes un-terminated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

† The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1949 ⁽¹⁾

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to January, 1949 | | | | |
| MINING— Strip coal miners, Bienfait-Estevan Field, Sask. | 9 | 200 | 1,000 | Commenced November 3, 1948; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, retention of 40-hour week, welfare fund, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated January 7; conciliation, provincial; compromise on wages, 44-hour week, welfare fund to be referred to Royal Commission. |
| MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Textile factory workers, St. Johns, P.Q. | 3 | 100 | 1,000 | Commenced July 12, 1948; alleged discrimination in dismissal of workers, terminated January 17; return of workers; in favour of employers. |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products— Wood heel factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 85 | 1,500 | Commenced November 19, 1948; because application for union recognition refused by Labour Relations Board as not representative of majority of employees; unterminated; partial return of workers. |
| CONSTRUCTION— Building and Structures— Electricians, helpers and apprentices, Victoria, B.C. | 14 | 90 | 900 | Commenced October 25, 1948; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board; terminated January 14; negotiations; compromise. |
| SERVICE— Business and Personal— Cleaners and dyers, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | 10 | 100 | Commenced December 7, 1948; for increased wages as recommended by conciliation board; terminated January 14; negotiations; in favour of workers. |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During January, 1949 | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— Rubber and Its Products— Tire factory workers, mixers, New Toronto, Ont. | 1 | (³) 100 | 200 | Commenced January 14; protest against change in method of work on new machine and resulting wage payment; terminated January 18; return of workers pending settlement under grievance procedure in agreement; in favour of employer. |
| Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont. | 1 | 750 | 500 | Commenced January 10; for increased wages; terminated January 14; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite. |
| Woollen yarn factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. | 1 | 37 | 110 | Commenced January 10; protest against dismissal of one foreman and for dismissal of another; terminated January 13; negotiations; in favour of employer. |
| Knitting factory workers, Paris, Ont. | 1 | 250 | 2,500 | Commenced January 18; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, pay for eight statutory holidays, extension of vacation plan, etc; unterminated. |
| Woollen factory workers, Huntingdon, P.Q. | 1 | 189 | 1,890 | Commenced January 18; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; unterminated. |

(1) Preliminary data based where possible on direct reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(2) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(3) 1,600 indirectly affected.

H—Industrial Accidents

TABLE H-1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1948, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| CAUSE | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply | Transportation and Public Utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Unclassified | Total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|-------|
| Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)..... | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Working machines..... | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 6 |
| Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)..... | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 7 |
| Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)..... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | 6 | | 33 |
| Striking against or being struck by objects..... | | 2 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 11 |
| Falling objects..... | 1 | 30 | | 17 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 63 |
| Handling of objects..... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Tools..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc..... | 10 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | 41 | 10 | | 6 | | 92 |
| Animals..... | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 |
| Falls of persons..... | 4 | 3 | | 3 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 3 | | 2 | | 40 |
| Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)..... | | 2 | | 12 | 18 | 6 | 1 | | 2 | | 5 | | 46 |
| Total, fourth quarter—1948..... | 23 | 40 | 4 | 47 | 59 | 29 | 10 | 59 | 18 | | 19 | | 308 |
| Total, fourth quarter—1947..... | 26 | 46 | 6 | 37 | 72 | 53 | 10 | 53 | 15 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 361 |

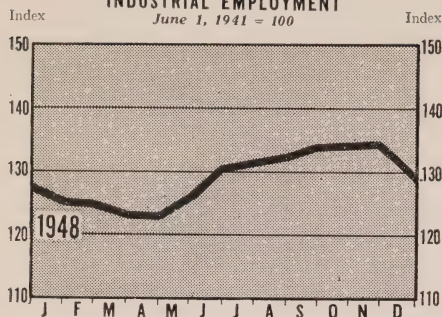
TABLE H-2.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA AND THE PROVINCES DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1948, BY INDUSTRIES

| INDUSTRY | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | P.Q. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | N.W.T. | Total |
|--|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Agriculture..... | | 3 | | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | 23 |
| Logging..... | | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 1 | | 5 | 17 | | 40 |
| Fishing and Trapping..... | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying..... | | 7 | | 9 | 10 | | 2 | 11 | 8 | | 47 |
| Manufacturing..... | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 36 | 2 | | 3 | 9 | | 59 |
| Construction..... | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | 29 |
| Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply..... | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 10 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 10 | | 59 |
| Trade..... | | | | 1 | 9 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 18 |
| Finance..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service..... | | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | | 19 |
| Unclassified..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2 | 20 | 7 | 46 | 116 | 15 | 6 | 37 | 59 | | 308 |

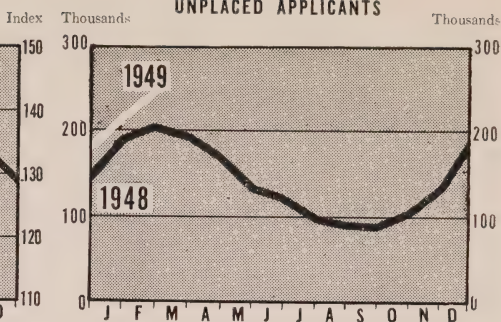
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| <i>The Labour Month in Brief</i> | 373 |
| <i>Labour and Industry in Newfoundland</i> | 375 |
| A Message from the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour..... | 375 |
| A Message from Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister of Labour..... | 376 |
| Economic Conditions in Newfoundland..... | 378 |
| The Labour Movement in Newfoundland..... | 386 |
| Labour Legislation in Newfoundland..... | 387 |
| Services of the Department of Labour Extended to Newfoundland..... | 394 |
| Newfoundland Bibliography | 397 |
| Canada's Health and Welfare Program Will Apply in Newfoundland..... | 398 |
| <i>Notes of Current Interest</i> | 400 |
| <i>Vacations with Pay in Manufacturing Industries, October, 1947</i> | 407 |
| <i>International Labour Organization:</i> | |
| Second Session of Textiles Committee, Geneva, October 27-November 5, 1948.. | 416 |
| <i>Labour and Industry in Ontario</i> | 420 |
| <i>Industrial Relations and Conciliation:</i> | |
| Introduction | 423 |
| Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board..... | 427 |
| Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour..... | 431 |
| <i>Collective Agreements and Wage Schedules:</i> | |
| Recent Collective Agreements..... | 445 |
| Collective Agreement Act, Quebec..... | 449 |
| Industrial Standards Acts, etc. | 451 |
| <i>Fair Wages Conditions in Dominion Government Contracts</i> | 452 |
| <i>Labour Law:</i> | |
| Recent Regulations Under Provincial Legislation..... | 455 |
| Legal Decisions Affecting Labour..... | 456 |
| <i>Unemployment Insurance:</i> | |
| Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act..... | 460 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January, 1949..... | 463 |
| <i>Wage Rates in the Construction and Logging Industries, 1948</i> | 464 |
| <i>Current Employment Conditions</i> | 467 |
| Unemployment in Canada as Reported by Trade Unions, 1948..... | 472 |
| <i>Prices and the Cost of Living</i> | 473 |
| <i>Strikes and Lockouts</i> | 475 |
| <i>Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1948</i> | 476 |
| <i>Selected Publications Received in Library of the Department of Labour</i> | 477 |
| <i>Labour Statistics</i> | 481 |

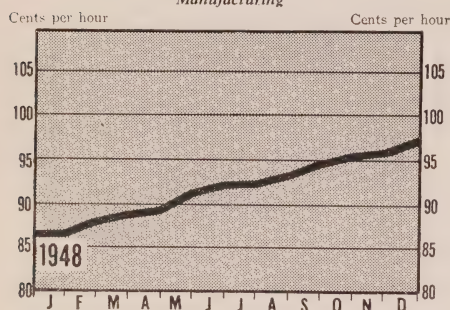
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
June 1, 1941 = 100



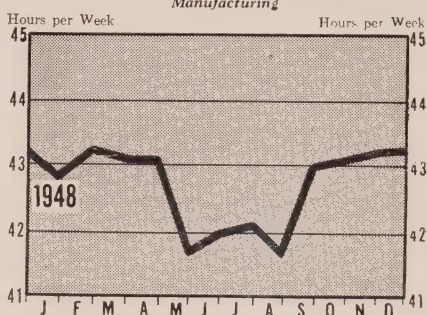
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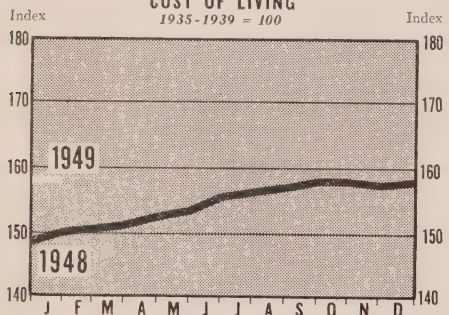
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
Manufacturing



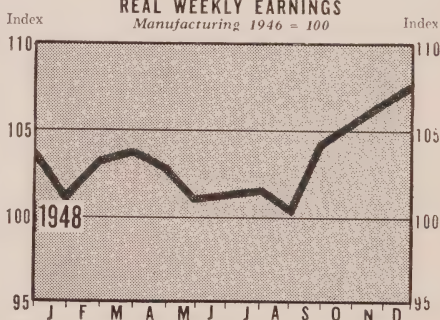
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED
Manufacturing



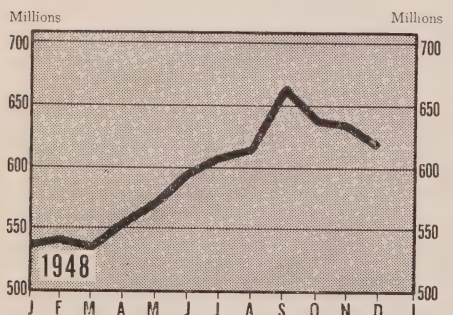
COST OF LIVING
1935-1939 = 100



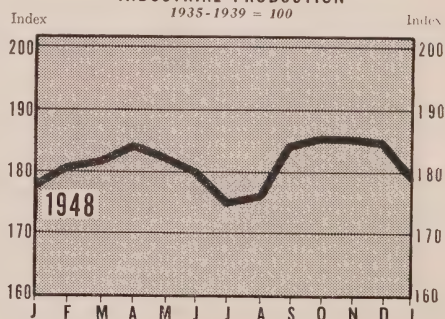
REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS
Manufacturing 1946 = 100



LABOUR INCOME



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1935-1939 = 100



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

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Assistant Editor: John Mainwaring

Circulation Manager: C. E. St. George

Volume XLIX

Number 4

April, 1949

The Labour Month in Brief

Seasonal unemployment passed its peak early in March, and the advent of spring stimulated employment in many fields. Favourable conditions were anticipated for the spring and summer months. The cost-of-living index dipped fractionally within the narrow range it has maintained since last September. Average earnings of industrial workers rose slightly.

Employment

The seasonal peak of unemployment was reached during February, when approximately 212,000 men and 53,000 women were registered for work at the Employment Service. Employment conditions this winter were less favourable than in the previous year.

Seasonal unemployment, however, had already begun to give way in most regions by the end of the month. By March 24, the number of unplaced applicants had been reduced to 250,000, and

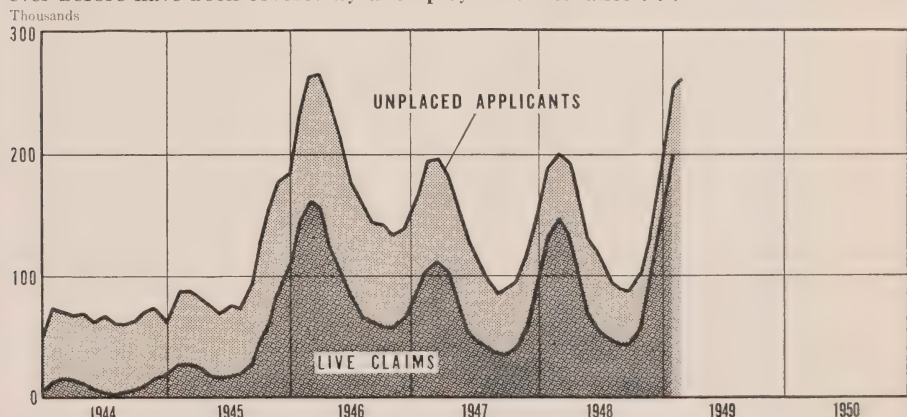
appeared to be dropping more rapidly than in the corresponding period of 1948.

During the winter of 1949 a higher proportion of the unemployed than in any previous year were covered by unemployment insurance. During the seasonal slack, an average of 76 per cent of all applicants filed claims for unemployment insurance; of these claims, about 80 per cent were entitled to benefits.

The chart below shows that at the end of January, of 257,000 persons who had registered as applicants for employment, about 198,000 were claimants for unemployment insurance benefit. Later figures show that at the end of February, of 262,000 unplaced applicants about 209,000 were claimants for benefit.

During the month of February a total of 210,681 persons were compensated for 3,734,487 unemployed days, as compared with 138,417 persons receiving benefit for 2,544,452 unemployed days in February, 1948.

In the past year a higher proportion of unplaced applicants for employment than ever before have been covered by unemployment insurance . . .



Unplaced applicants . . . persons registering as applicants for employment at offices of the National Employment Service.

Live claims . . . persons receiving or registering for unemployment insurance benefit.

Extreme weather conditions this year had been a disrupting factor in the employment situation, particularly in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, where more than the usual amount of outside work had to be discontinued. Unfavourable market conditions in a few industries such as logging, lumber products and shipbuilding had also developed during this period, and the release of workers from these industries had aggravated the seasonal unemployment problem. British Columbia particularly was affected by a combination of these factors.

Steady improvement occurred during March; and according to a survey undertaken by the Department of Labour, employers looked forward to high employment levels for the spring and summer.

Industrial Relations

During the first two months of 1949, time loss from strikes and lockouts in Canada was below the level of the previous winter.

There were nine strikes and lockouts during February, involving 7,235 workers, with a time loss of 71,732 man-working days. About 80 per cent of the time loss was caused by a strike of some 4,550 asbestos miners and mill-workers in various centres in Quebec. Three strikes, involving knitting factory workers at Paris, Ont., rubber footwear factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and chemical factory workers at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., were responsible for 17 per cent of the strike idleness during the month.

Important settlements, reached during February in coal mines in both Eastern and Western Canada, are described elsewhere in this issue (p. 426).

During the month the Minister of Labour received the unanimous reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with interrelated disputes affecting the country's ocean-going shipping industry (p. 423).

At the end of February, the two Associations representing the dry cargo shipping companies announced on behalf of their member companies acceptance of the recommendations of the Board in settlement of the matters in dispute.

The Canadian Seamen's Union rejected the Board's major recommendations stating that they would result in discrimination in hiring against union members and a reduction in take-home pay, and asked for a further conference with the companies which was refused.

A strike began on the East Coast towards the end of March, further details concerning which will appear in next month's issue.

Cost of Living

A further fractional decline in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index kept the index at the approximate level it has maintained for the past six months. The index receded three-tenths of a point between February 1 and March 1. This decline, the second in succession, brought the index four-tenths of a point below the index peak of 159·6. It was, however, 8·4 points above March 1 last year. The latest index stood at 159·2 as compared with 159·5 at February 1, 159·6 at January 1, and 150·8 a year ago. It was 57·9 per cent above the August, 1939, level.

As in January, the decline was due to a further decrease in the food group. Price reductions for shortening products, meats, butter and eggs were mainly responsible for the index moving down from 200·4 at February 1, to 199·1. There were moderate offsetting seasonal increases in a few vegetables. At the March 1 level, the food group index was down 6·3 points from the October peak of 205·4, but still 13·2 points above the March 1, 1948, level.

Earnings

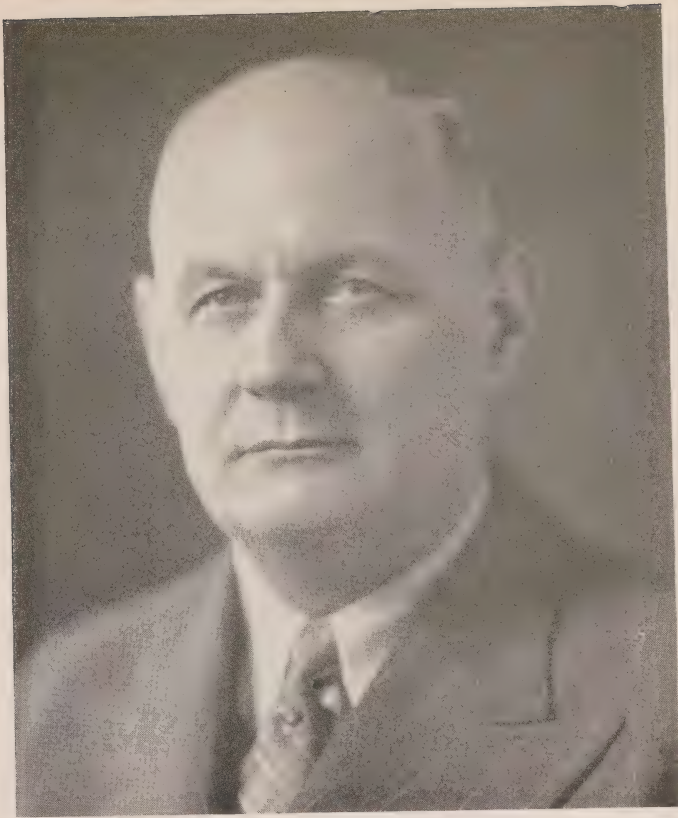
The levelling off in the cost of living, accompanied by continued advances in hourly earnings, enabled real weekly wages in the manufacturing industry to show steady gains during the last four months of 1948. At January 1, 1949, the preliminary index of real wages (1946=100) stood at 107·6.

Average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing were 97·2 cents at January 1, 1949, as compared with 96·0 at December 1, and 86·6 at January 1, 1948. Preliminary estimates indicated a further rise in average hourly earnings as of February 1, 1949.

Industrial Production

Canada's index number of industrial production in January, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 178·9, a drop of 6·8 points from the December level, but 1·1 points above January, 1948.

The sub-index for all manufactures was down to 188·5 in January from 197·2 in December and 189·3 in January last year.



A Message from the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell Minister of Labour

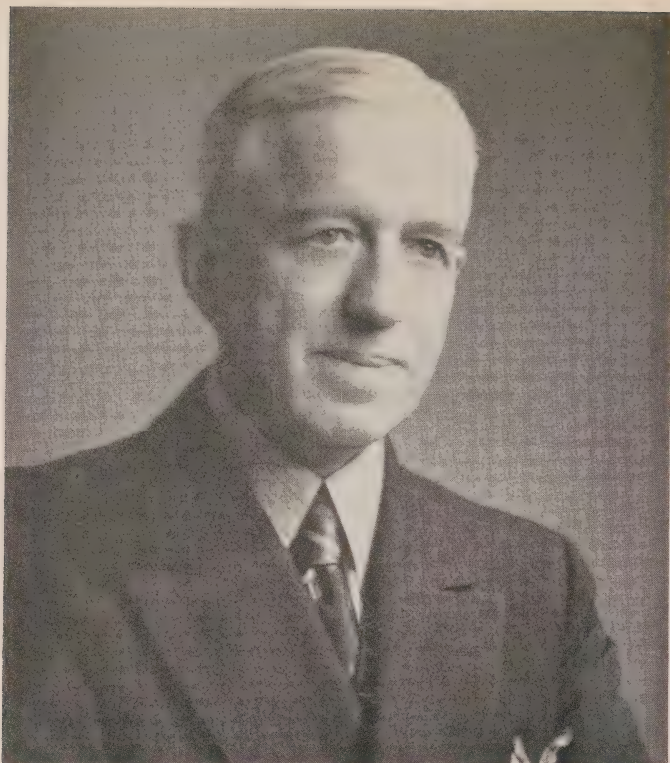
Through this special issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, I extend my heartiest greetings to labour and industry in Newfoundland on the occasion of the entry of Britain's oldest colony into Confederation with Canada.

This issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** has been designed to commemorate that historic occasion. Its articles and illustrations will serve to make Canadians in general more familiar with matters of labour interest in our tenth province; while the wide circulation which it will be given among Newfoundlanders, will help to intro-

duce them to the services offered by the Department of Labour.

The ties of geography and of common traditions are now reinforced by political ties. The sturdy spirit in which labour and industry in Canada have worked together in war and in peace to make their nation great will find a ready response among their Island kinsmen.

It is in an earnest desire to contribute to the success of Confederation that I extend to the people of Newfoundland a cordial invitation to make full use of any facilities afforded by the Department of Labour.



A Message from Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister of Labour

I am happy to join with the Minister of Labour in welcoming the people of Newfoundland and in offering to them the complete co-operation of the Department of Labour.

The present issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** includes a survey of the work accomplished in the Department of Labour which, in common with other branches of the Canadian Government, has been active in preparing for Newfoundland's entry into Confederation.

One of the Department's most important functions is the maintenance of industrial peace. For such Newfoundland industries as come within our jurisdiction we offer conciliation and other procedures for the prevention and settlement of labour relations disputes. We also actively encourage in all industrial undertakings the formation of labour-management production committees,

through which the two parties may co-operate in improving productive efficiency.

Offices of the National Employment Service have already been set up in three centres on the Island. These will help to make it easier for workers to find jobs, and employers to find suitable workers. They will also provide assistance in meeting the special needs of physically handicapped persons, older workers, veterans, and young men and women entering employment for the first time.

Unemployment insurance will be administered through these offices, and special arrangements have been made to enable Newfoundland workers who may become unemployed to draw up to six months' benefit during the period before they would have had a chance to build up benefit rights through contributions.

It is to be hoped that agreement will be reached to enable Newfoundland to participate in Canadian Vocational Training. Having trained workers for Canada's industrial war machine, and helped to rehabilitate many thousands of veterans, that program is now concentrated on giving young persons the opportunity to develop skills to aid them in their chosen careers.

I have mentioned only a few of the more important Labour Department

services which will be made available to our new compatriots.

It is my hope that the articles which follow in this special issue will serve on the one hand to make the people of Canada better acquainted with their new province, and, on the other hand, to acquaint the people of Newfoundland in some small measure with the new horizons opened to them by their entry into the Dominion of Canada.

*Newfoundland, Britain's first outpost,
has a longer history than that of Canada. . . .*

In 1497, John Cabot made an enthusiastic report on the fishing possibilities of the North Atlantic Banks, and soon after European fishing fleets began to make annual trips to the Newfoundland coast. For a long time the Island was regarded only as a base for these operations, and its status was not defined until 1713, when British sovereignty in the Island was confirmed. By 1832, a representative assembly had been established, and in 1855 the people were granted responsible government.

Delegates from Newfoundland took part in the pre-Confederation conference at Quebec in 1864, and the confederation issue was again discussed with Canada in 1895. At neither time, however, were the two countries able to reach an agreement.

Newfoundland's economy has always been greatly dependent on the export market, and periods of world depression have been particularly hard to weather. The great depression of 1929 dealt the country a severe blow. By 1933, it was evident that drastic measures were essential, and the government requested that a Royal Commission be appointed to recommend a course of action. As a result of the Commission's findings, the Newfoundland constitution was suspended, and a commission, consisting of three members from Newfoundland and three from the United Kingdom, took office in 1934.

Newfoundland played a full part in both world wars and contributed generously in both men and money to the Empire's war effort. In World War II, its strategic position made it a key point in the defence of North America, and the government approved the establishment of allied naval, air and army bases in the Island. Again Newfoundlanders made a large per capita contribution to the joint effort.

In September, 1946, a National Convention was elected to discuss a future permanent form of government. Two referendums were held, and on July 22, 1948, a majority of Newfoundland voters chose Confederation with Canada. On March 31, 1949, therefore, Canada welcomed Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation, and the federal union of British North America, as it was originally conceived in 1867, became complete.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Confederation of Newfoundland with Canada has brought a group of over 100,000 workers into the Canadian labour force. The characteristics and problems of this group are peculiar to the economy of the Island. The following article appraises current economic conditions in Newfoundland as they affect labour and outlines some of the outstanding characteristics of the economy.

Newfoundland, like Canada, has been experiencing prosperous economic conditions during recent years. Production and trade have expanded greatly since the beginning of the decade; employment has reached an all-time high; and income per worker exceeds all previous levels.

The wartime stimulus to the basic industries on the Island, including the construction of large defence bases by the British, Canadian and United States' governments, has been the main factor contributing to these improved economic conditions. This war stimulus and its aftermath continue to have a buoyant effect on the Newfoundland economy.

While the general outlook in the immediate future is optimistic, there are a few indications of less favourable economic conditions in some areas. These include a lower than usual fish catch during 1948 and some difficulties arising out of trade with countries in the "sterling area". Each of these circumstances introduces uncertainties for some segments, at least, of the population.

There are no reliable current statistics on the total number of persons gainfully employed in Newfoundland. On the basis of information available there are, it is estimated, around 115,000 persons in the working force, distributed among the principal industries as in Table I.

Before reviewing current conditions in each of these industries, mainly from the standpoint of labour, some general observations will be made with respect to prices, wages and income.

Prices, Wages and Income

With expanded purchasing power and shortages of goods and services throughout the war and post-war years, prices have risen sharply since pre-war years. Based on available information, it appears that the cost of living in Newfoundland has risen by at least 85 per cent since 1938, compared with just under 60 per cent in Canada over the same period. Both of these indexes include rent. Taking food and clothing prices alone, the increase in Newfoundland,

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

| | Number | Percentage of Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Fishing..... | 28,000 | 24.4 |
| Bank fishermen..... | 1,300 | |
| Labrador Floaters..... | 1,100 | |
| Stationers..... | 2,500 | |
| Shore fishermen..... | 23,100 | |
| Logging..... | 9,000 | 7.8 |
| Agriculture..... | 4,000 | 3.5 |
| Mining..... | 3,500 | 3.0 |
| Transportation and communication..... | 8,500 | 7.4 |
| Manufacturing..... | 15,000 | 13.0 |
| Building and construction..... | 6,000 | 5.2 |
| Trade and Finance..... | 8,000 | 7.0 |
| Service..... | 22,000 | 19.1 |
| All Others..... | 11,000 | 9.6 |
| | 115,000 | 100.0 |

it is estimated, has been well over 100 per cent since 1938.

To provide a more direct comparison of current Newfoundland and Canadian prices and of changes since 1938, a few food items have been selected for St. John's and Halifax. In almost every case the St. John's price is higher, sometimes by a substantial amount. The dependence of Newfoundland on imports from either Canada or the United States for several of these items explains, of course, a major part of the difference.

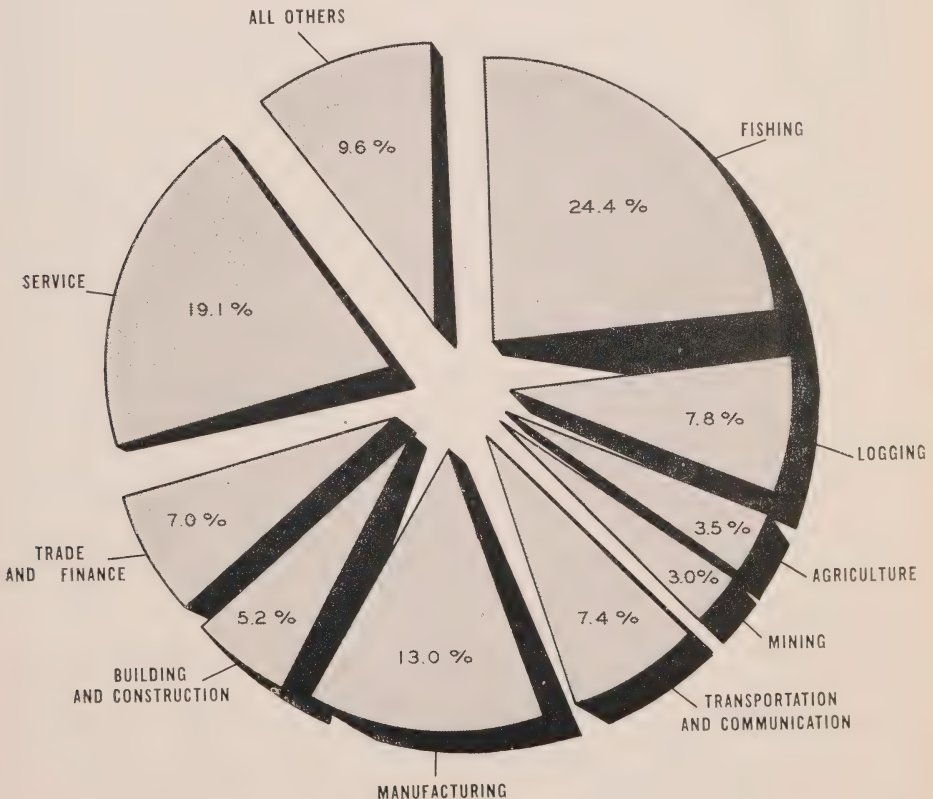
In the face of these price increases, which no doubt would have been greater were it not for wartime control measures, there has been a tendency to tie wage settlements to the upward movement in the cost of living. Although wages are higher in all industries, there has been little uniformity in the increases taking place. Wage differentials between industries, as a result, are considerably altered from those existing in 1939. Currently, wage rates are highest in pulp and paper manufacturing. Here the workers

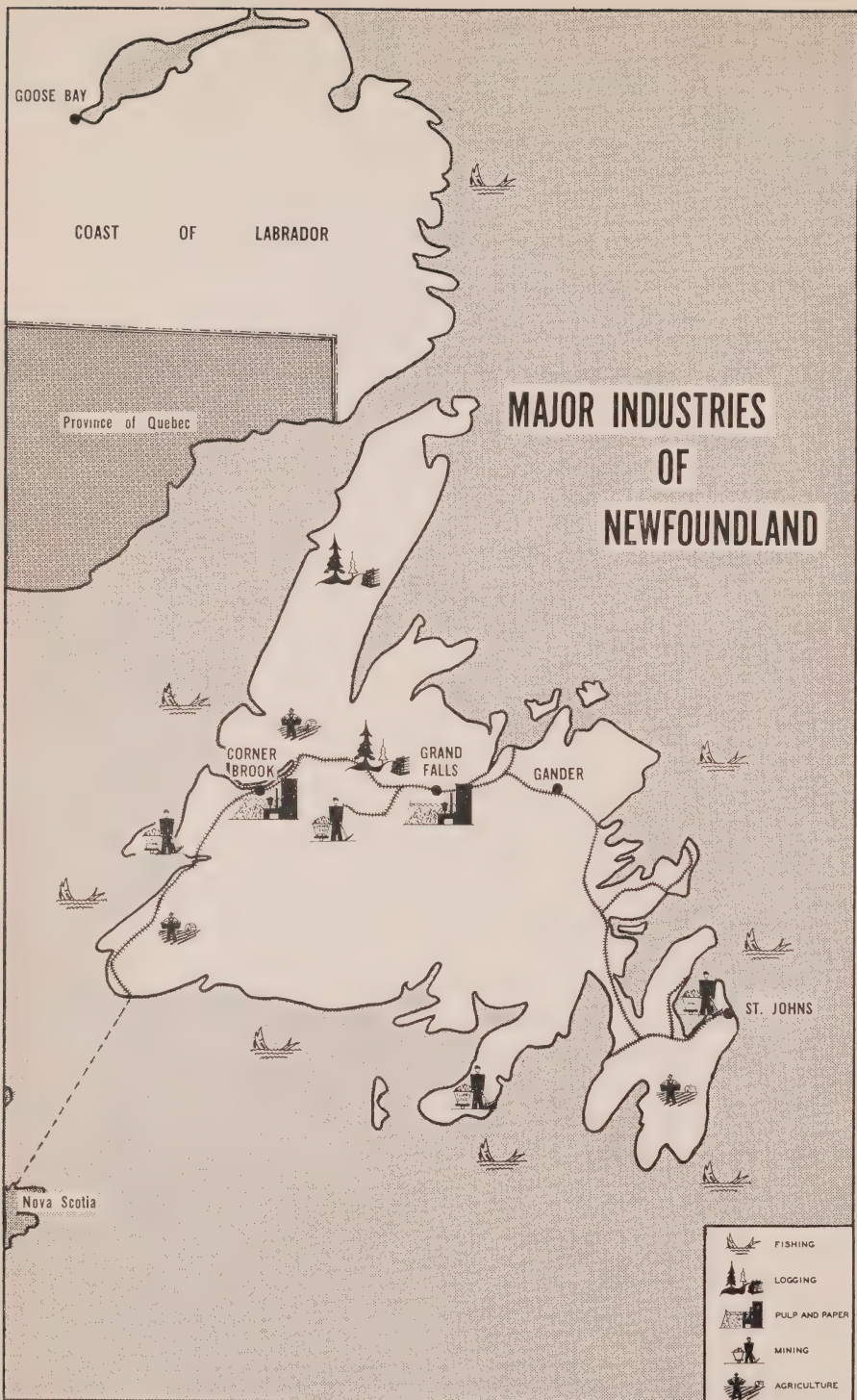
In anticipation of the added responsibilities the Department of Labour is assuming, following the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, a group of departmental officials visited the Island last October and examined, at first hand, the requirements of their new tasks. The group consisted of Mr. C. R. McCord, Administration Branch, Mr. George V. Haythorne, Research and Statistics Branch, and Dr. E. P. Laberge and Mr. L. J. Curry of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The following series of articles is based largely on the background material gathered by this group. Among the officials responsible for their preparation are Mr. Haythorne, Mr. J. Tait Montague, Research and Statistics Branch, Mr. Ray Brown, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Miss M. Buckley, Labour Legislation Branch, Mr. J. W. Willard, Department of National Health and Welfare, and members of the staff of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Several government officials, both in Canada and Newfoundland, have made helpful suggestions in regard to all of these articles.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S LABOUR FORCE





received average earnings of around \$210 per month in the year 1947. In sharp contrast with this, female persons in the outports are reported to be receiving wages from \$20 to \$30 per month.

For a full comparison, all items in the cost of living would need to be examined, but on the basis of the data presented here, and of other information at hand, it seems

clear that real wages in St. John's are lower than those in Halifax. Not only are money wages in Newfoundland generally lower, but prices of consumer goods and services are generally higher.

Another indication of the somewhat lower wage level in Newfoundland is the much higher proportion of persons paying income taxes who receive under \$2,000 per year.

Newfoundland's economic development has been determined to a great extent by geographical conditions. . . .

It is a part of the Acadian region of Canada, which includes the Maritime Provinces, and its area of 42,000 square miles is only 9,000 square miles less than the combined area of those three provinces. Labrador, under Newfoundland sovereignty, is 110,000 square miles in extent.

The surface of the Island is rough and broken. Almost one-third is covered by lakes and streams, and about sixty per cent is forested, with spruce and pine predominating. Fertile soil is limited to a few areas, most of which are on the western side. Off the coast lie those parts of the Continental Shelf known as the Grand Banks, world famous as fishing grounds.

Newfoundland's economy is therefore based on the primary industries of fishing, forest products and mining. The bulk of its production in these industries is exported, while the greater part of what the country consumes must be imported. Most of the imports of food and consumers' goods are from Canada and the United States, with almost two-thirds from Canada.

The forest lands of Newfoundland comprise a broad belt extending from the southeast corner of the Island along the west and north sides of the Island to the Avalon Peninsula. Of this area, which covers some 16,000 square miles, 8,800 square miles are suitable for commercial purposes.

There are four chief mining centres in the country. The largest mine, at Bell Island, produces iron ore for Nova Scotia and United States steel mills. A mixed deposit of copper, zinc and lead is mined at Buchans, and limestone at Aguathuna, while a deposit of fluorspar is found at St. Lawrence.

Aside from a number of farms near St. John's and a few other centres, the principal agricultural districts are on the western side of the Island.

The Government-owned railway, the main artery of transportation, swings through the centre of the Island from St. John's in the southeast to Port-aux-Basques in the southwest, where it makes a boat connection with North Sydney, Nova Scotia. The road systems are regional and confined to the more highly-populated areas—the outlying districts depend entirely on the shipping services to supply their needs.

This is so, even though Newfoundland excludes single persons earning under \$1,000 and married persons earning less than \$2,000 annually. The comparable exemptions in Canada are \$750 for single workers and \$1,500 for married workers.¹

The ratio of those paying income taxes, to all persons over 20 years of age offers another rather striking comparison. In Newfoundland this ratio is one to twenty while in Canada it is one to four. These income tax figures reflect the fact that a number of Newfoundlanders, especially in the outports, still live at close to subsistence levels. If the fish catch is low, as it was during the past season, there is little alternative to substantial amounts of government assistance. In August, 1948, for example, relief payments were made to nearly 4,000 families. This was the highest number of families in receipt of such aid since April, 1939, when there were close to 19,000 families on relief lists.

Fisheries

(a) Fishing

It is estimated that close to 25 per cent of all workers in Newfoundland depend directly on fishing as their chief means of livelihood. This proportion represents an important change from earlier periods when as many as 80 per cent of the workers were engaged in this type of activity. With the development of other industries, fishermen have been attracted elsewhere.

The biggest fish catch is cod. This is caught on the Grand Banks to the South of Newfoundland, along the shores of the Island itself, and off Labrador. Throughout the past season, some of the "inshore"

fishing was good, but in many places the run of fish was unusually low. Summer "bank" and Labrador fishing were also good, but the relatively small quantities of bait available may mean a lower winter "bank" fishery. Most fishermen supplement their income by catches of haddock, herring, lobster, salmon, whales and seals. These are caught at various places and times around the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador. Market restrictions during the war adversely affected the fishing industry, but activity is now returning to pre-war levels.

There is little doubt that the returns from fishing have dropped during the past 12 months. This may have a marked effect on the industry, especially since many persons have returned to it since the war. Another difficulty which the industry has faced is some hesitation among firms about stocking fishing supplies until future tariff arrangements are known. This made the outfitting of fishing vessels a more difficult task. The markets for fish present an even more serious obstacle. During the war and early post-war periods, national and international bodies provided a ready market for fish. These outlets have been curtailed and while some pre-war markets are re-opening, others are in the "sterling bloc" and exchange difficulties are being experienced.

The Newfoundland fishing industry has made some advances technologically, in recent years. Some of the most modern types of fishing equipment are now used among the cod fishermen. The extent to which this and other factors are making manpower now engaged in fishing redundant would require further analysis. It seems apparent though, especially if improvements in production methods are extended, that it may be in the interests of all concerned for more persons in fishing communities to shift to other occupations.

¹ The Canadian exemptions were raised to \$1,000 and \$2,000 in the 1949-50 Budget, brought down on March 22, 1949.

TABLE 2.—A COMPARISON OF CURRENT NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADIAN FOOD PRICES AND OF CHANGES SINCE 1938

| Food Item | 1938 Prices | | 1948 Prices* | | Increase 1938 to 1948 | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | St. John's | Halifax | St. John's | Halifax | St. John's | Halifax |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | % | % |
| Bacon, per lb..... | 35 | 33 | 81 | 68 | 131 | 106 |
| Sugar, "..... | 6 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 133 | 50 |
| Prunes, "..... | 7 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 186 | 54 |
| Cheese, "..... | 26 | 23 | 63 | 50 | 142 | 117 |
| Eggs, per doz..... | 54 | 41 | 93 | 75 | 72 | 83 |
| Potatoes, per gallon..... | 10 | 14 | 37 | 35 | 270 | 150 |

* Data from the Labour Relations Office, St. John's and Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All figures are for the month of August, except those for St. John's in 1938, which are for October. This later month should be kept in mind in interpreting the figures, especially those for eggs and potatoes.

(b) *Fish Processing*

Fish processing has been encouraged by the government as a means of increasing the marketability of the Island's fish catch. At present there are about 25 fish plants operating on the inlets and bays about the coast of Newfoundland. Only two of these are operated on a year-round basis; the remainder operate for from five to seven months during the year. At their peak, these plants employ close to 3,000 workers. The chief products are canned and dried fish of various types including lobster and salmon, and fish oil.

Forestry

(a) *Logging*

Although almost one-third of the 42,000 square miles in Newfoundland, apart from Labrador, is forest area, it is estimated that little more than one-half of the forests are at present of practical value for commercial purposes. These lands, for the most part, have been leased to private enterprises. The forests are comprised predominantly of soft woods which are used extensively for the pulp and paper industry. The supplies are large, which is no doubt one reason why only limited progress has been made in regard to conservation measures.¹ Surveys of woods resources are, however, in progress.

A trend towards more summer work is evident in the cutting operations. Summer cutting enables a saving to be made in stumpage and permits a more balanced year-round labour force. Mechanization has been introduced, especially in hauling operations.

(b) *Pulp and Paper Mills*

There are two large pulp mills in Newfoundland. One is at Grand Falls, operated by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., and the other is at Corner Brook, operated by the Bowater's (Newfoundland) Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. The former mill has a capacity of 650 tons of

pulp per day and the latter, with a recent addition, has a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, making it the largest pulp mill in any country.²

(c) *Sawmills*

In addition to the pulp and paper mills there are some 900 sawmills in operation, mostly during the summer months. As in the Maritimes, most of these mills employ only a few men. Less than twenty of them are large enough to warrant hiring all types of sawmill employees.

Mining

There are four mining centres in Newfoundland, which employ approximately 3,500 workers. The largest is Bell Island where the Wabana Iron mines are located. These mines produce a medium grade hematite iron ore which is shipped to the steel mill in Sydney, Nova Scotia. During the thirties, large quantities of ore were shipped to Germany; during 1948, the output was shipped mainly to Sydney and to the United Kingdom, in about equal quantities.

Another mining centre is Buchans where a mixed deposit of copper, zinc, and lead is located. The output of this mine is being shipped today largely to the United States, although a substantial amount of lead concentrates was shipped to Belgium in 1948. New deposits of ore have been discovered recently, which will add to the life of the mine.

A third mining centre, is located at St. Lawrence, on the Burin Peninsula where a deposit of fluorspar is found. This mineral is being used as a flux in the manufacture

¹ Authoritative sources state that there are sufficient uncut forests on the Island to enable cutting at the present rate for over 90 years without making any inroad on the second growth.

² Prior to this addition, the Three Rivers plant of the Canadian International Paper Company, was the largest mill.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN ST. JOHN'S AND HALIFAX IN OCTOBER 1947

NOTE:—As reported to the Newfoundland Office of Labour Relations and the Research and Statistics Branch of the Canadian Department of Labour:

| Occupation | St. John's | Halifax |
|--------------------------|------------|---------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Electrician..... | .90 | 1.23 |
| Bricklayer..... | .85—1.00 | 1.33 |
| Plumber..... | .90—1.00 | 1.19 |
| Construction Labour..... | .55 | .64 |

of steel and aluminum. Among other uses, this mineral is employed as an ingredient in the manufacturing of high octane gas.

The fourth mining centre is Aguathuna on the west coast where a large limestone deposit is located. This limestone is used largely at the steel mill in Sydney.

There is considerable surveying activity at present both on the Island and in Labrador. The recently discovered high grade iron ore deposit in Labrador extends into Quebec and the latter government is aiding in developing the area. Prospecting rights have been granted to a Canadian company. Present indications are that it will be some years before this area is developed.

Agriculture

As a result of the limited amount of arable land in Newfoundland, agriculture is the least important of the four main primary industries. Much of the farming is carried on in conjunction with other work, which makes it doubly difficult to obtain satisfactory information on the total manpower in the industry.

Aside from a number of farms around St. John's and a few other centres, the only other principal agricultural districts are in the Codroy and in the Humber valleys on the west side of the Island. There is a good market for all agricultural products in Newfoundland, but the main difficulty, especially with the outlying areas, is the distance to the principal outlet, St. John's.

During the war, close to 2,000 farm workers from Newfoundland were recruited for employment on dairy farms in the eastern United States. A small number also worked on farms in the Maritimes. Most of these persons have now returned to agriculture or other industries in Newfoundland. A small number of carefully

selected veterans have also been settled on farms mainly in the Codroy and Humber Valleys. It is estimated by Newfoundland authorities that a number of persons with limited farm experience could be secured for employment in Canadian agriculture at the present time.

Manufacturing

Apart from the processing of fish and forest products, manufacturing activities on the Island are largely confined to St. John's. The plants, for the most part, are small and devoted mainly to tasks of assembling. Primary activities are limited mainly to boots and shoes, confectionery, paints, nails, clothing, furniture, margarine and other products manufactured largely for the local market.

It is important to the primary industries of the country that certain products be assembled locally in a manner suited to domestic requirements. The fishing industry, for example, is dependent on the local manufacture of nets and cordage. Difficulties encountered in securing ample supplies of raw materials for these firms are often a serious threat to their existence. The total employment provided by these firms is not known, but it is thought to be around 3,500.

Construction

Construction workers have found almost continuous post-war employment in housing, especially on projects in St. John's. Many workers have also been employed at Corner Brook where new plant facilities for the Bowaters' Company have been built and a new hospital has been erected. There has also been considerable construction work carried on at the United States Defence base at Stephenville and at the government air base at Gander.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER PAYING INCOME TAX IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1946

NOTE:—Computed on the basis of the Newfoundland exemptions

| Income Class | Newfoundland | | Canada | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| Under \$2,000..... | 4,751 | 47.6 | 440,600 | 41.3 |
| \$2,000 to \$3,000..... | 2,377 | 23.7 | 380,450 | 35.6 |
| \$3,000 to \$4,000..... | 1,140 | 11.4 | 124,450 | 11.7 |
| \$4,000 to \$5,000..... | 514 | 5.1 | 45,740 | 4.3 |
| \$5,000 to \$10,000..... | 793 | 7.9 | 57,770 | 5.4 |
| \$10,000 and over..... | 429 | 4.3 | 17,974 | 1.7 |
| Total..... | 10,004 | 100.0 | 1,066,984 | 100.0 |

Retail and Wholesale Trade

With the great amount of purchasing power throughout Newfoundland during recent years, the retail and wholesale trades have become highly prosperous. There has been some uncertainty in some branches of trade during recent months. Until the plans connected with Confederation were settled, there was a tendency to keep stocks of goods at a minimum. The trade is also facing difficulties in securing export allotments from various countries. On the other hand, the payment of family allowances should increase purchasing power and benefit trade.

Transportation

The shipping industry is highly seasonal for practically all of the Newfoundland ports. With the exception of St. John's and the smaller ports along the southern coast, shipping closes up entirely for several months in the winter. This means, there is a rush of shipping every fall to the outlying ports before freeze-up.

The narrow gauge railway, from Port aux Basques to St. John's is the only trans-

insular route. The importance of this five hundred and fifty mile railway to the economy of the Island was demonstrated by the month-long strike of its employees in the fall of 1948. Lack of transportation facilities resulted in grave problems of supply for many areas. At the same time, some of the vegetable crops being harvested at the time on the west coast were damaged before the strike was settled.

There have been several air bases established on the Island. Two of these were built for defence purposes by the United States government. These are located at Stephenville and Argentia. A third air base at Gander was originally built by the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. During the war this base was greatly expanded by Canada for military purposes but it has now been returned to Newfoundland for civilian purposes. It is the most important "midway" base on northern transatlantic routes. Of the remaining two air bases, Goose Bay which was built in Labrador during the war, is an alternative transatlantic base. Torbay, near St. John's, is used as the terminus for Trans-Canada Air Line flights from Canada.



A fisherman-farmer of Torbay returns home with his horse. Much of Newfoundland's farming is performed on a part-time basis by fishermen.

National Film Board Photo.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Although the structure and nature of the labour force in Newfoundland has not favoured the growth of trade unionism, approximately one-third of the workers are now organized.

A few unions have existed in Newfoundland for at least half a century. Two of these are the Seal Skinners' Union and the Coopers' Union, both of which are now relatively inactive. A third union in this group is the Longshoremen's Protective Association which was formed in 1903 and is still in operation. Further, there have been groups formed from time to time among the fishermen, comprised largely of "own account" workers and serving a purpose parallel to that of labour unions. These early unions operated entirely within single localities and had no affiliation with other labour bodies.

The development of the labour movement proper in Newfoundland began during the 1930's. Those who were primarily responsible for this development were the skilled workers who emigrated from the mainland to work on the railroads and in the pulp and paper plants of the Island. The first railway unions were organized about 1935 and union activity among the paper makers appears to date from a few years earlier. The unions were organized as branches of international unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labour. In 1936-37 the Newfoundland Trades and Labour Council, now known as the Newfoundland Federation of Labour (NFL), was formed, under the leadership of these unions. Through this Federation many other workers were unionized along craft lines. These included machinists, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and shop and office employees in St. John's.

The NFL now consists of 19 AFL unions and 29 purely national unions. Its relationship to the AFL is thus somewhat similar to that which obtains in Canada between the TLC and the AFL. The NFL has also maintained fraternal relations with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The future relationship between the Newfoundland Federation and the TLC was described recently by Mr. C. W. Strong, Secretary of the Federation, as follows:—

"The Newfoundland Federation of Labour will now become a provincial body, primarily to deal with provincial legislation. It will be an affiliate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada which will take the place of this Federation in issuing charters to unions not directly connected to the international unions. Per capita tax and other sources of income will be considerably altered."

During the 'thirties, organization was also progressing independently among woodsmen and miners. The former activity grew largely out of the Fishermen's Protective Union and the latter represented an independent effort.

During the last twelve months, organizers from Canadian Congress of Labour unions have been on the Island. As a result of their efforts the workers at the Wabana Iron Mine voted to make their independent union into a local of the United Steel Workers of America. Communication workers at one or two points on the Island also affiliated with a CIO-CCL union. Representatives of the American Federation of Labour are also carrying on a campaign to organize other groups of workers.

As a result of the expansion in union organization there were 76 trade unions in Newfoundland as at October, 1948. They were affiliated as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Newfoundland Federation of Labour.. | 48 |
| includes: | |
| AFL unions | 19 |
| National unions | 29 |
| Canadian Congress of Labour..... | 3 |
| Independent National Unions..... | 21 |
| Other International Unions: | |
| (Railroad Brotherhoods) | 4 |
| | <hr/> 76 |

The structure and nature of the labour force in Newfoundland have not favoured the growth of trade unionism. This can be attributed in large measure, to the heavy reliance of the economy on the fishing industry. Those engaged in fishing are largely "own-account" workers and only

* Montreal Gazette, March 31, 1949.

during their "off-season" do they accept employment with other enterprises. The situation in agriculture, some logging operations and certain other seasonal activity is much the same. Consequently, close to half of the manpower enters unionized occupations on a seasonal basis only and a large section of industry in Newfoundland is necessarily carried on with a minimum number of full-time workers.

From the point of view of the unions the persistence of the large number of seasonal workers is a serious disadvantage since it reduces the possibility of stable union organization. In some cases this is partially offset by organizing one industry through another. For example, the Fishermen's Protective Union is active among woods

workers as well as fishermen. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that the unions in Newfoundland, almost without exception, fall into one of the following groups:—

- (1) Unions formed on the basis of a skilled trade.
- (2) Unions formed by workers in the stabilized sections of the secondary industries.
- (3) Unions formed by workers who have common primary and secondary occupations.

In spite of these disadvantages to union organization many Newfoundland workers now belong to unions. According to the latest available figures, approximately one-third of the labour force is organized.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The following is a summary of some of the more important labour laws of Newfoundland. These include recent legislation dealing with workmen's compensation, minimum wages, and investigation and conciliation in industrial disputes. Older laws limit hours of labour in shops, require safety measures, medical care and monthly payment of wages in logging camps, and provide for registration of trade unions and control of employment of children.

Newfoundland's new Workmen's Compensation Act is, like its predecessor, of the individual liability type, but it has a number of provisions found in the laws of other provinces having a collective liability system. These include weekly payments instead of a lump sum in disability cases, medical and hospital care and compensation for industrial diseases. There is no workmen's compensation board. Provision is made for appointment of magistrates as Compensation Commissioners to take evidence near the scene of the accident.

The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Act, like the Canadian laws on this subject, provides for investigation and conciliation in industrial disputes by conciliation officers and tripartite boards. An unusual provision is that which permits publication of a fair and accurate account of proceedings and evidence during progress of an inquiry but bans publication of

comment until the award or result of the inquiry has been published by the Commissioner.

The Trade Union Act makes provision for registration of trade unions similar to that made by the Trade Unions Act of the Dominion, but adds a section making applicable to Newfoundland certain provisions of the law of England including those relating to picketing and protection of unions from prosecution as conspiracies.

The Minimum Wage Act enables minimum rates of wages to be fixed by the Governor in Commission after recommendations have been received from the Advisory Committee.

Laws dealing with hours of work, holidays and health measures in shops, control of employment of children and safety measures and medical care for loggers are generally similar to laws and regulations in the Canadian provinces.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1948, applies to persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, including a person plying for hire with a vehicle or vessel used under any contract of bailment (other than a hire purchase agreement) in consideration of the payment of a fixed sum or a share in the earnings or otherwise. Employees of the Crown are covered in cases where the Act would apply if the employer were a private person, but the Governor in Commission may exclude any class of such workmen if they are provided for by a scheme not less favourable than the Act. The Act also applies, with certain modifications, to masters, seamen and apprentices to the sea service, apprentices to the sea fishing service, and to members of the crew of an aircraft, provided such persons are workmen within the meaning of the Act and the ship or aircraft is registered in Newfoundland or operated by an employer residing or having his principal place of business in Newfoundland.

The Act does not apply to persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a remuneration exceeding \$2,400 a year, domestic servants, out-workers, members of the employer's family, living in his house, or casual workers employed otherwise than for the purpose of the employer's trade or business, unless employed for the purpose of a game or recreation and engaged and paid through a club.

The Act renders an employer liable to pay compensation for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment which disables a workman for three days or longer from earning full wages in his employment, unless the injury is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman. Compensation is also payable for disability or death caused by any of the industrial diseases in the Schedule to the Act.

Compensation in fatal cases is a lump sum, calculated according to rules set out in the Act, but not exceeding \$6,000.

Compensation in cases of total disability is a weekly payment not exceeding 50 per cent of average weekly earnings, but if this amount is less than \$10 a week the workman is entitled to an additional sum equal to one-half of the difference between the maximum weekly payment and the sum of \$10 or his average weekly earnings, whichever is less. Compensation for partial disability is paid on the same basis, in proportion to the diminution of average

earnings. A workman receiving weekly payments is entitled to a supplementary allowance amounting to one-sixth of his weekly payment for each child under 16, but the total of such allowances and the weekly payment may not exceed 75 per cent of average earnings in cases of total disability and 75 per cent of the diminution of such earnings in cases of partial disability.

An injured workman is also entitled to such medical, surgical and dental aid, and hospital and skilled nursing services, and to such artificial member or members and apparatus and dental appliances as may be necessary.

Except as otherwise provided in the Act, compensation is to be recovered through court action. If the court decides that compensation is payable, questions as to the amount and duration of the payments and apportionment among the various dependants may, if there is no agreement and if the court so decides, be referred to the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, and any Order by the Registrar is enforceable as a judgment of that Court. If, in any claim, the employer agrees that compensation is payable, the Registrar, on application of employer, workman, or any dependant, may determine the rights of the parties. All decisions and Orders of the Registrar are subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court or Registrar may refer any matter to a Compensation Commissioner, near the place of employment of the injured workman, who is to take evidence regarding the accident. All stipendiary magistrates resident outside the Central Judicial District of Newfoundland are Compensation Commissioners under the Act.

Where the amount of compensation or any other matter under the Act is decided by agreement, a memorandum of the agreement is to be sent by any interested party to the Registrar, who may record it in a special register, after which it becomes enforceable as a judgment of the Court.

Where the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer or of some person for whom he was responsible, nothing in the Act is to affect the civil liability of the employer, but the workman may, at his option, claim compensation or take action.

Contracts that the Act shall not apply are void, but employers' schemes for compensation may be approved by the Registrar, if not less favourable to the workmen than the Act and if approved by the workmen on vote by ballot.

Deductions from wages to meet costs of compensation are forbidden, under penalty.

Notice of an accident must be given as soon as practicable and proceedings to recover compensation must be commenced within six months after the accident or, if it results in death, within six months after death. Failure to meet these conditions, if due to some reasonable cause, is not a bar to recovery of compensation.

Trade Unions

The Trade Union Act defines a "trade union" as any combination, temporary or permanent, for regulating relations between workmen and masters or between masters and masters or between workmen and workmen, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not, if the Act had not been passed, have been deemed to be an unlawful combination by reason of one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade. The Act does not affect agreements between partners as to their own business, or between an employer and his employees as to such employment, or any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or instruction in a profession, trade or handicraft.

The Act enables any seven or more members of a trade union to register the union with the Registrar of Companies on complying with the rules laid down in the Act, but if the purposes of the trade union are unlawful the registration is void.

The rules of a registered trade union are binding upon its members and a copy must be delivered by the union to any person on demand, on payment of a reasonable sum. A registered union must have an office and a penalty may be imposed on a union and its officers if the union is in operation for seven days without having such an office.

Provision is made for dissolution and amalgamation of trade unions and for change of name.

The Act declares the purposes of a trade union, merely because they are in restraint of trade, not to be unlawful so as to render any member of the trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise or to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

Nothing in the Act is to enable any Court to entertain proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing, or recovering damages for, the breach of certain specified agreements, but this provision is not to constitute such agreements unlawful. The agreements enumerated in-

clude any agreement between the members of a trade union as to dues, fines and benefits, agreements between two trade unions, or any bond to secure the enforcement of any of these agreements.

Two Imperial Statutes, The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, as amended in 1906, and The Trade Disputes Act, 1906, both printed in the Schedule to the Act, are declared to be the law of Newfoundland so far as they can be applied, and the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, is to apply to all trade unions registered under the Newfoundland Trade Union Act and to all trade disputes in the Colony. The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act limits the application of the law of conspiracy to trade disputes. The Act, as amended, includes provision that an act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without such agreement or combination, would be actionable. The Act also provides penalties for wilful and malicious breach of contract by persons employed in supplying a town with gas or water or which may endanger life or damage property. The Trade Disputes Act, 1906, extends legal picketing to cover "peacefully persuading and communicating information" and "peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working".

Conciliation in Industrial Disputes

The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Act, 1944, applies to any dispute or difference between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or the working conditions of any person. It does not apply to workers employed by the Crown.

Any such dispute, whether existing or apprehended, may be reported to the Commissioner appointed to administer the Act, by or on behalf of either party to the dispute. Whether a dispute has been so reported or not, the Commissioner may refer it to the Labour Relations Officer or take steps to bring the parties together by themselves or their representatives under a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the Commissioner, or by some other person or body, or, on application of either party, by appointing a conciliator or board of conciliation. The Labour Relations Officer or other person appointed must inquire into the dispute and report to the

Commissioner. If a settlement is effected a memorandum of the terms is to be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives and a copy delivered to the Commissioner.

Alternatively, the Commissioner may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute to an arbitration tribunal consisting of: an arbitrator appointed by the Commissioner, to act alone or to be assisted by assessors nominated by and equally representative of the employers and workmen concerned and appointed by the Commissioner; or one or more arbitrators nominated by or on behalf of each party and an independent chairman, all appointed by the Commissioner. In the latter case, if the members of such tribunal are unable to agree as to the award the matter is to be decided by the Chairman. Where machinery for the settlement of disputes has been set up under a collective agreement the Commissioner may not refer a dispute for settlement under the Act unless there has been failure to settle it by such machinery and unless both parties consent.

An arbitration tribunal may not make an award inconsistent with the provisions of any Act regulating wages, hours of work or conditions of employment.

The award of the tribunal, with the opinions of the arbitrators concurring or dissenting, is to be submitted to the Commissioner who is to have them published as soon as possible. If there is any question as to the interpretation of the award, either party to it or the Commissioner may apply to the tribunal to decide the question and such decision is to be notified to the parties and become a part of the original award.

The Commissioner may inquire into the causes and circumstances of any existing or threatened trade dispute, whether reported to him under the Act or not, and may refer any matters connected with it to a board of inquiry appointed for the purpose. The board is to consist of one person, or of a Chairman and other persons, appointed by the Commissioner and reporting to him. The Commissioner may also refer to the board any matter connected with the economic or industrial conditions in Newfoundland if such matter arises out of or is relevant to the dispute.

The Commissioner may have published any information obtained or conclusions arrived at by the board, together with any minority report. It is forbidden, however, to include in any report or publication made or authorized by the board or any member of it or by the Commissioner, any

information as to any trade union or any individual business which is not available otherwise than through evidence given at the inquiry, unless such union, person or company consents. No member of the board or person concerned in the inquiry may disclose such information without such consent.

An arbitration tribunal or a board of inquiry has full power to require any person to furnish information, to give evidence under oath and to produce documents. A witness may not, however, be required to give evidence if it incriminates him or if he has lawful ground for refusing it.

Any party to a trade dispute may be represented before a board or tribunal by a legal practitioner and a board of inquiry may permit any interested person, other than a party to the dispute, to be so represented. If a legal practitioner is allowed to appear, the board may exclude him at any stage of the inquiry.

A board or tribunal may exclude or admit the public or the press during any sitting. When the press has been admitted a fair and accurate account of the proceedings, including evidence, may be published, but until the award or result of the inquiry has been published by Order of the Commissioner, publication of comment is forbidden, under penalty.

No person may be appointed as an arbitrator or assessor or as chairman of a tribunal or as member of a board of inquiry if he has any financial interest in the inquiry or dispute.

Provision is made for payment of expenses and for the making of rules of procedure to guide boards and tribunals.

Wages

The Labour (Minimum Wage) Act, 1947, enables the Governor in Commission to appoint an advisory committee to investigate terms and conditions of employment of workmen in any trade, business, industry or occupation, and to make recommendations as to minimum rates of wages to be paid to such workmen. The committee is to consist of one or more representatives of employers and workmen concerned, together with a chairman and such other persons as it is considered advisable to appoint.

The Governor in Commission after considering the report of the Committee, may make an Order fixing minimum wages. The Order may apply throughout Newfoundland or in any area, whether covered by the Order appointing the Advisory Committee

or not, and may prescribe time rates, piece rates, and overtime rates, or any of them.

If an employer is convicted of paying less than the minimum rate, the Court may, on the motion or with the consent of the workman, award the workman the balance of wages found to be due him, such amount to be in addition to any penalty imposed on the employer. The right of a workman to recover the balance of wages due him by a civil action is not barred except by satisfaction of the amount awarded.

The Act further requires the keeping of wage records by employers, authorizes the Governor in Commission to appoint officers to investigate complaints and inspect premises and wage records, voids any agreement for the payment of wages contrary to the Act or any Order made under it, and provides penalties for infraction of the Act.

The Workmen's Wages Act, 1944, applies to any person engaged in manual labour or clerical work under contract but does not apply to domestic servants or loggers, or to sharesmen who are engaged in a fishing voyage and are within the scope of the Masters and Servants Act.

The Workmen's Wages Act requires wages to be paid at least monthly, in cash or, with the consent of the workman, by cheque on a chartered bank doing business in Newfoundland. No deductions may be made except, by written agreement with the workman, for medical attendance, for certain specified things used by the workman in his trade and for food prepared and consumed on the employer's premises, for religious, charitable or educational purposes and for certain goods and services supplied by the employer.

The Masters and Servants Act enables a justice of the peace, on complaint of a fisherman, shareman or other employee, concerning non-payment of wages, to summon the employer and direct payment of wages found due.

Logging

The Logging Act, 1938, forbids any person to operate a logging camp unless he is registered in the Department of Natural Resources. The Commissioner of Natural Resources may, however, exempt any employer in respect of a particular operation, subject to prescribed conditions.



Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills, Corner Brook. This is the largest pulp mill in any country.
National Film Board Photo.

Employers must, annually, before commencement of the logging season, furnish the Department with information relating to their camps, including sanitary arrangements, numbers to be employed, and particulars regarding the contract physician and hospital accommodation.

If he finds that conditions are not satisfactory the Commissioner may, if the employer does not remedy them within a specified time, forbid the camp to be operated.

At every camp a notice must be kept posted showing the rates of time wages and maximum and minimum remuneration for piece work for the various kinds of work under various circumstances. Wages must be paid at least monthly, in cash or, with the employee's consent, by cheque, and no deductions are permitted except those set out in the Act, which include board, medical fees, tools, fares, and other items allowed by the Commissioner.

Provision is made for the inspection of camps and the employment of sworn scalers. Wholesome food must be supplied to the inspector's satisfaction and the Commissioner may fix maximum and minimum prices to be charged for it by employers.

If a breach of the Act reported in writing to the employer or foreman by an inspector is not remedied, within ten days proceedings may be taken against the employer and penalties are provided for offences.

In case of a dispute between an employer and a body of loggers numbering not less than 25, either party may apply to the Commissioner for a conciliation board and a tripartite board may be appointed to inquire into the dispute and report to the Commissioner.

The Sanitation and Medical Attendance, Logging Camps, Act, 1938, lays down rules for the construction and equipment of such camps, their inspection and the provision of medical services. The employer in a camp where the average number of men employed for one month or more equals or exceeds 20 must make a contract with one or more qualified medical practitioners and for necessary medicines and medical or surgical supplies. If he is unable to do this, the Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare may prescribe other means for the medical care of such employees. The employer may deduct from wages a sum not exceeding that fixed by the Regulations to pay for medical care. An employer failing to make provision for medical services is liable for medical and hospital care of any sick or injured logger and for maintenance

of such logger's dependants during the period of disability. The Commissioner may require an employer to make provision in any camp for sick or injured loggers.

Provision is made for the inspection of camps, control of communicable diseases, and for the making of regulations for carrying out the Act.

Shops

The Shops Act, 1940, defines "shop" to include any premises where wholesale or retail trade is carried on and any office associated with it, except establishments of the Board of Liquor Control. Certain trades and businesses are exempt from the provisions of the Act except those provisions relating to periods of duty for shop assistants, seats, sanitation, sale of goods in case of illness, partitioning of shops where both ordinary and exempted trades are carried on, and penalties for violation of the Act. Thus exempt are barber shops and shops where the principal trade or business is the sale of: refreshments for consumption on the premises; newspapers and periodicals; motor, cycle and aircraft supplies and accessories; tobacco and smokers' requisites; photographic films; medicines, medical and surgical supplies or funeral furniture; milk, cream, bread, fruit and other perishable foods, confectionery.

The Governor in Commission is authorized to proclaim any area a shop-closing area, whereupon the schedule of days and hours of closing shops attached to the Act is to apply to such area. The closing days are: New Year's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (July 1), Armistice Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Where any such day falls on Sunday the day following is to be a closing day. Every Wednesday is to be a half-holiday except during the twelve days immediately preceding Christmas Day and in a week when there is a whole holiday. On a Saturday which is not a whole or half holiday, on Friday when Saturday is a whole holiday and during the twelve days before Christmas, shops may be open until 9.30 p.m. but on other week-days the closing hour is 6 p.m.

No assistant may be employed in a shop to which the Act applies for more than 54 hours per week in the aggregate, exclusive of the periods of relief from duty provided for in the Act. Except during the twelve days immediately preceding Christmas no person under 18 years of age and no woman may be employed in a shop for more than 8 hours per day exclusive of periods of relief. On days when hours

of work after 6 p.m. are permitted such a person may be employed until closing time. During the Christmas period working hours for such persons may not exceed 60 and for other persons 66. The limits of working hours may be exceeded if compensation agreed upon between the employer and the assistants is paid in respect of the extra services, but the hours during which shops may be open may not be exceeded. The limit of hours may also be varied by Order of the Governor in Commission.

Any shop assistant who has been on duty for five consecutive hours must have relief from duty for a continuous period of one hour. An hour for meals must also be allowed between 12 noon and 3 p.m. and if the shop is open between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. another hour must be given between those hours. These relief periods may be varied by Order of the Governor in Commission.

The employer in a shop must provide one seat for every three female shop assistants and must also provide suitable sanitary conveniences as determined by the Commissioner of Health and Welfare.

Provision is made for opening shops to supply articles required in cases of illness or for the convenience of ships.

Inquiries into Accidents

An Act requiring notice of, and inquiry into, accidents applies to construction, working and repair of railways, tramways, gas and electric works, canals, bridges, tunnels, harbours, docks, lumber and pulp mills, factories, mines and other works; construction or repair, by means of a scaffolding, of any building more than 30 feet in height or the use or working of any such building in which more than 20 persons other than domestic servants are employed; and the use or working in the open air of any engine. The Act applies to accidents to employees of a Government department. The Minister of Justice may bring under the Act any dangerous employment in which 20 persons or more, excluding domestic servants, are engaged.

Employers covered by the Act must send, within six days, to the nearest stipendiary magistrate, written notice of any accident to an employee causing loss of life or an injury which prevents the employee from working for five hours on any of the three working days following the accident. The Magistrate must report to the Minister of Justice who may order a formal investigation if he considers it necessary and may appoint a person having special knowledge to conduct the investigation.

Employment of Children

The Children's Protection Act enables any constable or welfare officer to apprehend without warrant and take to a shelter or detention home any child who is a "neglected" child as defined in the Act. The definition includes a child under 17 years of age who is employed in a restaurant, brewery, shop, tavern or other place where intoxicating liquor is made, bottled or sold or who is employed anywhere between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m.; a child under 14 who habitually peddles or sells articles in the streets after 9 p.m.; a girl under 17 or a boy under 12, or a boy under 14 without written consent of his parent or guardian, who peddles or sells newspapers or other articles in the street.

Any person is liable to a penalty who causes a child under 17 to be in a public place for the purpose of playing, singing, performing, or offering anything for sale, but the Director of Child Welfare may issue a permit for a child over 10 years of age to take part in an entertainment for charitable or educational purposes, on such conditions as he may think fit.

The Act makes it unlawful to employ any child under 16 years of age in any occupation declared by the Governor in Commission to be a prohibited occupation, or between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. in any employment other than one in which only members of the employer's family are employed. It is also forbidden to employ during school hours a child who is required to attend school. Employers must keep records of employed children which must be open to the inspector at all reasonable hours.

The School Attendance Act requires children between 7 and 14 years of age, unless excused, to attend school for the full school term, and forbids employment of a child for remuneration during school hours. A certificate of exemption may be granted, for a period named in the certificate, to a child whose services are needed for the maintenance of himself or some person dependant upon him.

Miscellaneous

Other statutes forbid employment of girls and women and of boys under 13 years of age below ground in a mine, provide for the inspection of steam boilers, and for the examination and licensing of firemen and stokers.

SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR EXTENDED TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Many of the services of the Department of Labour were automatically made available to the people of Newfoundland at the time of Confederation. Others will come into effect as soon as the necessary working arrangements have been completed with the provincial authorities.

Officials of the Department of Labour have been preparing for the increase in their responsibilities which result from Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. Each branch has made an effort to forecast the nature and extent of the demands and to make the necessary arrangements.

Considerable planning was also necessary to extend to Newfoundland the facilities of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the National Employment Service.

There follows an outline of the services associated with the Department of Labour which will be made available to the people of Newfoundland.

Industrial Relations

The Industrial Relations Branch of the Department of Labour will perform the same functions and duties in the Province of Newfoundland for the Dominion Government as it now does in the other provinces of Canada.

A new office was opened in St. John's on April 1, from which the Branch will administer the conciliation, labour-management co-operation, fair wage, and prevailing rate functions under the Minister of Labour and the labour relations functions of the Canada Labour Relations Board.

The Industrial Relations Branch is concerned primarily with industries falling within the scope of Dominion jurisdiction—navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, steamship lines and ferries both interprovincial and international, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations, works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more provinces.

Unemployment Insurance and National Employment Service

When Newfoundland joined Canada, unemployment insurance and the National Employment Service became available to the people of that tenth province on the same terms as in the other nine. For months, the Unemployment Insurance Com-

mission prepared for the time when confederation would be an accomplished fact and the federal unemployment insurance law would become applicable in the new province. As the time grew nearer practical steps were taken to bring plans into actual operation.

The Commission is responsible under the Act for administration of unemployment insurance and the National Employment Service. Newfoundland has had an employment service for some years which was created primarily to take care of returned soldiers. This service, according to the terms of the confederation agreement between Canada and Newfoundland, was taken over and incorporated in the National Employment Service. It had functioned only in the city of St. John's.

For administrative purposes Canada is divided into five regions by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The Maritime Region has consisted of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Newfoundland is now added to the Maritime Region, headquarters of which are in the city of Moncton, N.B. It is planned to open three offices of the Commission in Newfoundland. These will be located in St. John's, Newfoundland's largest community; in Grand Falls, and in Corner Brook. For some little time the Assistant Regional Superintendent of the Maritime Region has been in Newfoundland organizing this work.

A special feature of the agreement between Canada and Newfoundland provides that unemployment assistance will be given to unemployed insurable persons who have been unable to build up contributions. Such persons, who under the Canadian plan are not eligible for unemployment insurance, will be paid on the same conditions and terms as if they had been insured. They will be entitled to draw a maximum of six months' benefit over the next two years during unemployment. This arrangement lapses after two years, following which benefit will be paid only to those who have built up the requisite contributions.

The Commission has taken steps to acquaint the people of Newfoundland with the nature of the unemployment insurance plan. Through the medium of radio broadcasts the plan has been explained and its outstanding provisions touched on. The first broadcast was made by the Chief Commissioner, Colonel J. G. Bisson, O.B.E., and his two fellow-commissioners, R. J. Tallon, who was nominated by employee organizations, and C. A. L. Murchison, K.C., the nominee of the employers. It covered the main features of the Act and referred to the work of the employment service. Subsequently broadcasts went into greater detail and indicated to employers and employees and the general public the value of the plan and what was expected of them in order that the plan might be carried forward.

In addition, newspaper publicity explained the plan and dealt with additional points in respect to contributions, benefit and other matters requiring explanation.

Under the Unemployment Insurance Act contributions are collected from employers and employees. In the aggregate these are approximately equal. The Dominion Gov-

ernment then adds one-fifth to the total collected, and also pays all administration costs. The first step which has to be taken consists of registering all employers with insurable employees. Subsequently books must be issued to employees in order that contributions may be recorded. It is anticipated that the staff required for the operation of the three offices will number approximately fifty.

Vocational Training

Under the Canadian Vocational Training Program the Dominion provides each province with financial assistance to aid in the development of their training projects.

Assistance is available for four main types of projects, although all provinces have not entered into agreements covering every phase of the program.

- (1) Youth training (with which is included financial assistance to nurses in training and university students);
- (2) Assistance to vocational schools (under which the Dominion is helping the provinces to increase their resources for technical education);



Iron ore cars emerge from main haulage of Dominion Steel & Coal Company's No. 6 mine at Bell Island. The mine is under Conception Bay.

National Film Board Photo.

(3) Apprenticeship training (a field in which steady expansion is being shown, and an approach made towards uniformity in standards);

(4) Training of persons released from gainful employment (carried on in co-ordination with the National Employment Service).

With the entry of Newfoundland into confederation, the granting of aid for any or all of these projects becomes the subject of negotiation between the Dominion and the new province.

Immigration and Farm Placements

The officials of this Branch have had the opportunity of discussing the problems of farm labour with interested officers from the Newfoundland government. Representatives of the latter government took an active part in the recent Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Conference.

The extent to which the work of the Immigration and Farm Placements Branch will be affected by confederation will depend on the enactment of enabling legislation by the new provincial government. It is expected however, that it may be possible to develop a considerable movement of farm and other labour between the Island and the mainland. It is evident that there are many workers in Newfoundland with farming experience who, if they were available, could assist with harvesting on the mainland.

International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations. Its purposes are to improve world labour conditions through the fixing of international minimum standards, and by promoting social justice in all countries to help to secure universal and lasting peace.

A unique feature of the ILO is its tripartite structure, whereby representatives of employers and workers as well as governments participate fully in the work of the Organization.

Canada's relationship with the ILO is modified by the fact that much of the subject matter dealt with at ILO Conferences falls within provincial rather than federal jurisdiction. The Department is thus in frequent communication with the provinces in regard to ILO matters; and the participation of Newfoundland in such discussions will be sought.

Government Annuities

The Government Annuities Act came into effect in Newfoundland automatically on April 1. Canadian Government annuities offer protection to persons wishing to provide for their old age. The Act provides for their sale, both on an individual and group basis to a maximum of \$1,200 for any one annuitant.

The larger Newfoundland post offices have been given literature, posters and application forms with respect to Canadian Government annuities, and have been instructed with regard to procedures.

An annuities' representative is to be appointed to cover the territory of Newfoundland.

Research and Statistics

The work of the Research and Statistics Branch is devoted to assembling information and research into employment, labour-management relations and various other matters affecting labour, much of which is made available to the public through the LABOUR GAZETTE and other publications. Through these activities the Branch is able to contribute both to the day-to-day and longer-run work of the operating branches of the Department.

Fulfillment of these functions requires an extensive background knowledge concerning the economy of the country; consequently full use of the time immediately preceding confederation was made in gathering together as much material as possible so that the Branch might be ready to increase the scope of its regular work to include the new province.

Labour Legislation

One responsibility of the Labour Legislation Branch is the dissemination of information concerning labour laws and regulations in Canada and abroad. This information is made available to the public through special publications and through the LABOUR GAZETTE. This service is being extended to provide detailed information on Newfoundland labour law.

The summary of present labour legislation in Newfoundland appearing in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE will accordingly be followed at intervals by other information on this subject.

Labour Gazette

Following up the material presented in this special issue, the LABOUR GAZETTE will continue to record events and statistics concerning labour and industry in Newfoundland.

Information and Publicity

The functions of the Information Branch, in replying to questions and keeping the public informed of the work of the Department, will be extended to apply to Newfoundland. Press releases, advertising campaigns, films, and a semi-monthly bulletin to employers, are among the means used by the Branch in providing its publicity service.

Library

The facilities of the Library of the Department of Labour will be extended to Canada's new province.

Books and pamphlets are available for loan; a select list of recent additions appears monthly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

A short bibliography on Newfoundland, prepared by the Library of the Department of Labour, appears below.

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CANADA'S HEALTH AND WELFARE PROGRAM WILL APPLY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Such services as family allowances, old age pensions, physical fitness and recreation programs, and health services, are being extended to Newfoundland.

A major contribution to Newfoundland's way of living will be made by the various health and welfare services already enjoyed by the people of Canada. The services described below are administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Family Allowances

The payment of Family Allowances in Newfoundland will benefit an estimated 117,000 children in more than 45,000 families. It will place in Newfoundland homes between eight and nine million dollars annually in consumer purchasing power to be applied "exclusively towards the maintenance, care, training, education and advancement of the child."

If Canadian experience is taken as a criterion, Family Allowances will be spent largely on food, clothing, medical care and education, and will improve the level of school attendance. Reports of the Director of Child Welfare of Newfoundland place poor economic conditions of the home, particularly the lack of proper clothing, as an important contributory factor to poor school attendance in the outlying areas. By supplementing family income, Family Allowances will not only improve the well-being of the whole child population but,

in so doing, will enable parents to co-operate with the provincial authorities in enforcing the compulsory School Attendance Act passed by Newfoundland in 1942.

Under the Family Allowances Act, 1944, the Allowances are payable in respect of virtually every child below the age of sixteen years. The Allowances are paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, are tax free, and involve no means test. Payment is made monthly, and normally to the mother, though any person who substantially maintains the child may be paid the Allowance on its behalf.

Old Age Pensions

Unlike Family Allowances, the Canadian Old Age Pensions program is a joint federal-provincial undertaking. Its application in the tenth province depends, first, on the decision of the Newfoundland legislature to enact legislation authorizing payment of pensions in accordance with the federal Act and, second, on the completion of an agreement between the Government of Canada and Newfoundland. It should be noted that the federal Act permits each province to specify the maximum pension to be paid and to adjust the allowable income within the limits of the Act.

If the program should be on the same basis as in neighbouring provinces, it is estimated that between nine and ten thousand persons aged 70 and over may be eligible for benefit. With a maximum pension of \$30 a month, which is the maximum to which the Federal Government will contribute 75 per cent of the cost, the total expenditure might approximate \$3,300,000 annually. Of this amount, the Federal Government's share would be about \$2,500,000, and Newfoundland's \$830,000. Under the existing Newfoundland pension program, which limits eligibility to persons 75 years and over, or to a widow who is 65 at the time of her husband's death, approximately three thousand persons are receiving Old Age Pensions.

Pensions for blind persons aged 21 years and over, numbering some six hundred, according to latest estimates of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, may add another \$200,000 to the total expenditure on pensions.

Physical Fitness and Recreation

Development of year-round community recreation programs for all age groups in Newfoundland, as elsewhere, has been hampered by the lack of trained leadership, adequate facilities, and the scattered population. Discussion and craft groups and a few summer camps are sponsored by religious organizations and service clubs, and at least one industry retains a full-time recreation officer. Also, the Department of Education provides instruction in various crafts for young people and adults. Both the International Grenfell Association and some 79 Jubilee Guilds encourage handicrafts as a means of augmenting family income.

Financial assistance to promote community recreation is now available to Newfoundland under the terms of the National Physical Fitness Act, as to all provinces signing an agreement with the Federal Government. Should Newfoundland participate in the federal fitness program, approximately \$7,000 would be available annually to provide leadership training and to assist communities and voluntary associations to meet needs beyond the resources of local groups.

The services of the Physical Fitness Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare are available to all provinces whether or not they participate in the national program. They include consultant and reference services, pamphlets, bulletins, films, and information concerning developments both in Canada and abroad.

The National Council on Physical Fitness, largely composed of provincial representatives, meets twice each year to advise the Minister.

Health Services

Newfoundland health services will be substantially assisted by union with Canada, through direct financial aid under the National Health Grant Program, and through services extended by federal departments concerned with health matters.

Under the National Health Grant Program the new province will be eligible to receive over \$900,000 in 1949-50 and, as with the other provinces, progressively increased amounts during succeeding years. The Health Survey Grant will make possible a thorough analysis of existing health resources and needs, to help in planning the expansion of services; the Hospital Construction Grant will assist in the provision of badly needed new hospitals of all kinds; and general health services will be greatly strengthened and extended through the grants for General Public Health, Tuberculosis, Mental Health, Venereal Disease, Crippled Children, Cancer, and Public Health Research. The Professional Training Grant will supplement the health grants in assisting to provide for training of the personnel required for this expanded program.

Newfoundland will be relieved of the cost of certain services, such as the administration of legislation covering food and drugs, narcotic control, proprietary or patent medicines, and quarantine, which now become a federal responsibility. The Department of National Health and Welfare will extend to Newfoundland its medical and hospital care program for sick mariners. The comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation services administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs now become available to Newfoundland veterans and the new province will be eligible for federal assistance in the restoration of sight of blind pensioners. As a part of Canada, Newfoundland will have a direct interest in the research programs of the Divisions of Health and Medical Research of the National Research Council.

In addition to this assistance Newfoundland will now benefit from the important consultant services provided by the Department of National Health and Welfare in child and maternal health, dental health, epidemiology, hospital design, mental health, venereal disease control, industrial health, blindness control, nutrition, public health engineering, civil aviation medicine and laboratory investigation.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Strikes and lockouts reduced in 1948

The annual report, *Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries*, covering the year 1948, is being issued as a supplement to the April LABOUR GAZETTE,

and will be mailed to subscribers.

Some of the important features noted in this year's report are as follows:—

There was a marked improvement in industrial relations in 1948 as compared with the two previous years.

During 1948 the loss of time due to strikes and lockouts was little more than one-third of the loss in 1947 and one-fifth of that in 1946, the peak year. The number of strikes and lockouts in 1948 and the number of workers involved were the lowest recorded for any year since 1939.

During the year there were 154 work stoppages, involving 42,820 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 886,000 man-working days.

Based on the number of wage and salary workers in Canada, the total amount of time lost was about one-tenth of one per cent of the estimated working time, equivalent to an average loss for each wage and salary worker in Canada of about one-quarter of a day.

The demand for higher wages, to offset increases in the cost of living, was the central issue in two-thirds of the strikes during the year, causing about 85 per cent of the total time loss.

Such demands were often linked with various questions involving unionism, working conditions, etc. However, since 1945, when most of the strike idleness resulted from questions involving unionism, the question of union security has not been a major issue.

Of the 154 strikes and lockouts during the year, about one-fifth were settled in favour of the workers, and one-quarter in favour of the employers, while about 40 per cent resulted in a compromise or partial gain for the workers, about the same proportion as last year. Most of the important strikes were in this latter group, involving about 60 per cent of the total workers and over 70 per cent of the time loss.

Settlement of 60 of the 154 strikes in 1948 was brought about by direct negotiations. Negotiations played an important part in the settlement of differences in many other cases, following reference to conciliation boards, labour courts, etc. Provincial conciliation, assisted by civic con-

ciliation in three cases, effected settlement in 34 strikes; 11 strikes were referred to labour boards, commissioners, etc.; seven were settled by arbitration; and 29 by return of workers.

Entry of Displaced Persons to Canada in 1948

Information in regard to the immigration of Displaced Persons was given in the House of Commons on February 16 in reply to questions.

A reply by the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources to Mr. Alastair Stewart (Winnipeg North) indicated that during the year 1948, the Department of Labour co-operated with the Immigration Branch in arranging for the entry of 21,012 persons for whom employment was found in Canada.

In addition to this total, 24,962 Displaced Persons admitted to Canada during the calendar year 1948 were destined to relatives under existing immigration regulations, and 632 were admitted under guarantee of employment by their sponsors. In some cases the relatives in Canada also supplied employment.

Mr. Paul E. Coté, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour, answered another question of Mr. Stewart's by stating that 6,629 Displaced Persons had completed their work contracts in Canada.

Mr. Coté described the employment policy in regard to Displaced Persons as follows:—

"On completion of undertaking, Displaced Persons may accept employment of their own choosing in the same manner as other residents. They are encouraged to remain in the employment to which they were assigned but are informed that the facilities of the National Employment Service are available to them if they wish to take other work. Local offices of the National Employment Service have been instructed to interview such applicants carefully to ensure that the most suitable possible placements are made having regard to the applicants' wishes and skills or trades possessed."

Housing construction in Canada, 1948

Dwelling units completed in Canada in 1948 reached a total of 81,243 (76,097 new constructions and 5,146 conversions), according to estimates of the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics. This compares with 79,359 units completed in 1947, and brings

the total number of dwelling units completed in the last four years to 276,516.

Activity in the residential construction field was considerably greater than in 1947. Although completions in 1948 were only 1,884 units more than in 1947, the number of dwelling units under construction increased from 42,215 units at the end of 1947 to 56,456 at the end of 1948. Contractors took advantage of the good building weather in the late fall and concentrated on getting construction started rather than completing the dwellings which had reached the closed-in stage. The high carry-over indicated that the usual seasonal decline in the number of completions would be less pronounced in the winter months which followed.

Most of the new dwelling units completed in 1948 were of the one-family detached type. These numbered 61,787, the remainder comprising 4,560 two-family attached, 1,607 in rows or terraces 7,836 in apartments and flats, and 307 other types.

Completions of newly constructed units by provinces were as follows: Prince Edward Island 230; Nova Scotia 2,588; New Brunswick 1,991; Quebec 20,171; Ontario 26,391; Manitoba 4,561; Saskatchewan 3,211; Alberta 6,223; British Columbia 10,731.

The average length of time required to build the dwelling units completed in 1948 was 6.5 months. The Quebec average of 5.5 months—the lowest among the provinces—reflects the higher proportion of multiple units being built in this region upon which there is a saving of time per unit. A definite seasonal pattern is indicated by the monthly averages. In general, dwellings completed in the first half of the year required more than the average time to build, while those in the latter half required less than the average.

It is estimated from the types of dwellings constructed that 25 per cent of those completed in 1948 are for rental purposes, and that the remainder will be owner-occupied. Almost 40 per cent of the rental units were built under the management of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Student-at-law held insurable under U.I. Act

A recent decision of the Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act deals with the question whether law students, articulated to solicitors, are insurable. Although this decision relates to two students articulated under the form of articles approved by the Law Society of Upper Canada, it is never-

theless of interest to law firms throughout the country, since the form of articles used is very similar in most of the provinces.

The Umpire's decision was that a student-at-law is under a contract of apprenticeship and, when remunerated for services performed under this contract, is included in the class of employees employed in insurable employment.

A summary of the case appears elsewhere in this issue under the heading *Selected Decisions of Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act.*

Old age and blind pensioners in Canada

The number of persons receiving old age pensions in Canada increased from 241,032 at September 30, 1948, to 248,289 at the end of the quarter December 31, 1948.

The Dominion's contributions under the Dominion-Provincial scheme totalled \$16,352,748.46 for the quarter ended December 31, 1948 as compared with \$15,868,086.44 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act the Dominion has contributed \$528,742,751.93.

The average monthly pension in six provinces ranged between \$29 and \$30; in two provinces it was slightly less than \$29, and in the remaining province it was \$26.32.

In only one province was the number of pensioners as high as three per cent of the total population.

Pensions were being paid to 9,425 blind persons as at December 31, 1948, as compared with 9,140 at September 30, 1948.

The cost of pensions, in respect of blindness, to the Dominion was \$645,658.66 for the quarter ended December 31, 1948, and \$627,921.12 in the preceding quarter. Since the inception of the Act the total has been \$14,844,262.88. The average monthly pension was between \$29 and \$30 in all provinces but one where it was \$28.54. Pensioners numbered less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total population in most provinces.

Exemption of part-time subsidiary work under U.I. Act

The Unemployment Insurance Commission has made a Special Order under the provisions of paragraph (p) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, which excludes from the provisions of the Act the following part-time subsidiary employment:—

Employment of any person who is in receipt of fixed annual remuneration not

exceeding in value \$500 a year and who is not ordinarily dependent for his livelihood on any insurable employment.

This Order is effective from November 20 1948. It replaces a former Order made in 1943, which excluded employment of any person in receipt of fixed annual remuneration not exceeding in value \$250 a year. The Order has been amended to take account of the rise in wages and salaries in the past three or four years.

The Order chiefly affects persons carrying on part-time jobs at a small annual rate of remuneration such as secretaries of clubs, co-operatives, rural municipalities and school boards, when they normally depend for their livelihood on some other employment or are engaged in business on their own account.

The Order does not apply to persons who ordinarily work in insurable employment but happen to be temporarily employed part-time at wages of \$500 or less per year.

In view of the increase in wages between 1943 and 1948 it is expected that the new Order will exclude substantially the same group as the former Order.

Coca-Cola, Limited, introduces pension plan

Coca-Cola, Limited, initiated a contributory retirement income plan for its employees and for those of its subsidiary organizations on December 31, 1948.

A trust fund has been established into which are paid the contributions of both the Company and its employees. The fund will be administered by an "Employees' Retirement Plan Committee" appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company. Investment of the fund will be controlled by the Royal Trust Company.

The employees' contributions have been predetermined and set out in a "schedule of contributions" included in the plan. They approximate four and one-half per cent of each employee's income derived from the Company.

The Company pays the cost of operating the plan and, in addition, all "past service benefits" as well as "the greater portion of the contributions for future service benefits."

"Past service" covers the period of continuous service from an employee's thirtieth birthday, or the date he (or she) first entered the continuous employ of the Company, whichever is later, to the date of the introduction of the plan.

"Future service" is defined as the period of an employee's continuous service with the Company following his thirtieth birth-

day, during which he contributes to the plan. The total of past and future service cannot exceed 35 years.

Under normal circumstances a member's wife (or husband) is named as a "contingent member" (beneficiary) but in special cases, another relative may be chosen, subject to the approval of the Retirement Plan Committee.

To be eligible for membership, an employee must be at least 30 years, and under 60 years of age and have completed five years of full-time service with the Company. The normal age for retirement has been set at 65, but under special circumstances a member may retire at any time after his sixtieth birthday and receive a correspondingly smaller retirement income.

Three options are offered an employee when he reaches retirement age: (1) monthly cheques for the remainder of his lifetime; (2) monthly cheques for a smaller amount than under option (1), payable for the remainder of his lifetime, and continued after his death to the "contingent member" for life; (3) monthly cheques for a smaller amount for the remainder of the lifetime of the member, and after his death monthly cheques for one-half the amount continued to the beneficiary for life.

If the contingent member dies before the retirement income payments start, options (2) and (3) are automatically cancelled and payments are made in accordance with option (1). If the member dies before reaching the retirement age, the sums he has contributed to the fund are paid to the contingent member with interest.

Amendment of British Wages Councils Act

A Bill to amend the British Wages Councils Act 1945, was introduced in the House of Commons on October 28, 1948, by Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labour and

National Service, and received Royal Assent on December 16. The 1945 Act (L.G., 1945, p. 129 and p. 874) re-enacted the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918, but reconstituted the Trade Boards established for purposes of minimum wage regulation as Wages Councils. It empowered the Minister of Labour to establish Wages Councils where a reasonable standard of remuneration was not maintained. Wages Councils have authority to fix a statutory minimum wage, including a guaranteed wage, and annual holidays with pay, but without restriction to the previous maximum of one week. Under the Act there are now 59 Wages Councils in 51 trades. The remaining eight are made up of eight trades with separate Councils in Scotland.

The amending Act has two main purposes: (1) to provide a simpler and more satisfactory procedure for the regulation of wages and conditions of service of workers in the road haulage industry by bringing to an end the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, and placing these workers under the Wages Councils Act; and (2) to expedite and improve the statutory machinery for regulating the minimum wage of workers in relation to whom Wages Councils operate.

As regards road haulage workers the wage-regulating machinery set up under the Road Haulage Wages Act which consisted of a central board and 11 area boards resulted in considerable delay in getting decisions. The Road Haulage Central Wages Board is now to become a Wages Council, governing those workers whose wages were regulated by order under the Road Haulage Wages Act. The existing wages order for these workers is to continue in effect as if it had been made under the Wages Councils Act.

Other clauses amend the Wages Councils Act. If an order is made abolishing or varying the field of operation of a Wages Council, the Minister has power not only to transfer the workers affected to another existing Wages Council, as at present, but also, in suitable cases, to establish one or more new Wages Councils.

Application for the abolition of a Wages Council may now be made by a Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or other similar body constituted by organizations which represent substantial proportions of workers and employers.

The Act reduces from 21 to 14 days the period following the publication of wages regulation proposals by a Wages Council during which objections can be received from the interested parties.

Employment status of older workers An article in the January issue of *Industrial Bulletin*, published by the New York State Department of Labour, discusses the employment problems of older workers and points out that "the difficulties vary according to whether the older worker is already employed or is unemployed and looking for a job."

The growth in the membership of trade unions in recent years and the care taken by them to guard against any arbitrary discharge of their members, together with the emphasis placed on seniority provide elements of greater security for employed older workers, the article states.

It is pointed out that while seniority provisions in union contracts are not usually designed primarily to give job security to older workers they have an important role in preventing the use of lay-offs as a device for getting rid of older workers whose ability may be slightly impaired by age. It is held to be questionable whether the retention of older workers who have lost some of their skill or speed may not be offset by such factors as greater stability and loyalty, generally considered attributes of the older worker. It should be noted that "piece work systems in some cases automatically accommodate the declining capacities of older workers."

It is asserted that "almost general" pre-war practice in industry of arbitrarily setting the retirement age for men at 65 years has now become less general as a result of experience during the war, when shortages of manpower enabled older workers to demonstrate their worth. Such alternatives as the transfer of older workers to jobs more suited to their abilities, or less rigid attendance schedules, or adjustments on the same job may in many instances make it possible to retain the services of older workers.

A much more difficult problem that confronts older workers is that of finding jobs during a period of unemployment. It is pointed out that "most wage-earners, whether because of discharge, selective or mass layoff, or business failure, become unemployed one or more times during their working life." When any of these occur, it is almost always more difficult for older workers to obtain jobs than it is for younger persons. If the unemployment is prolonged, "emotional balance" becomes impaired, skills become dulled and initial difficulties in finding jobs may snowball into . . . forced retirement from the job market."

It is suggested that "one of the reasons for arbitrary age limits is ignorance of the capabilities of older workers." An employer may have had limited contacts with older workers, or his attitude may be coloured by unfortunate isolated experience. "These employers fail to understand that some older persons can perform the typical jobs of younger workers; that many older workers excel in jobs requiring long training, experience, knowledge and skill; and that older persons, as a group, tend to have positive qualities of dependability, judgment and loyalty." Again the practice of automatically rejecting older persons having minor physical or personality defects

deserves study and possible revision. Reference is made to a study made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics which shows that "physically handicapped workers compare very favourably in respect of accident rates, absenteeism and output with non-handicapped workers in the same occupations." (See also L.G., 1947, p. 126; and 1948, pp. 292, 491, 708, 1090.)

It is declared that "from a long range viewpoint, our society can ill afford a mounting proportion of older persons among its consuming population unless they at the same time assume a more prominent role among its producers. It can ill afford arbitrary barriers which leave older persons with less than equal status in the labour market."

Wage rates and prices reduced at U.S. General Motors

Following a reduction in the official United States cost-of-living index, a wage cut of 2 cents an hour was announced by the General Motors Corporation, effective for March, April and May.

The wage cut is in accordance with the agreement reached last year between the company and the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) linking wages with the cost-of-living index under a formula which provides for quarterly wage adjustments in accordance with fluctuations in the cost-of-living index (L.G., July 1948, p. 701).

This wage change is the second since the GM wage formula was established last May. In September, 1948, the company's hourly-rated workers received a 3-cent rise for the quarter. No adjustment was made last December because the index had not fluctuated sufficiently. The next possible change, in June, 1949, will be determined by the index for May 15.

The present 2-cents-an-hour decrease will be more than offset on May 29 by a 3-cent rise which will come into effect under another feature of last year's contract, providing for an annual 3-cent increase to improve the standard of living of workmen in accordance with estimated gains in productive efficiency.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the wage cut, GM reduced prices on its passenger cars by \$10 to \$40 and on trucks by \$100 to \$150.

A similar contract is in effect between General Motors of Canada and its employees at Oshawa and Windsor, represented by the UAW (L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 965). No wage changes have so far resulted from this agreement.

Growth in number of apprentices in U.S.A.

A recent report of the Bureau of Apprenticeship in the United States Department of Labour indicates a substantial growth in apprenticeship.

At the end of November 1948, registered apprentices totalled over 229,000, as against about 84,000 in March, 1940. It is estimated, however, that the present number of actual working apprentices may be 20 per cent more than the figure given since many apprentices fail to register.

The largest numbers of apprentices are being trained, in the order of their numerical importance, for employment as (1) workers in the building trades; (2) carpenters; (3) machinists; (4) plumbers; (5) electricians, and (6) printers. California and New York lead the states in the numbers of apprentices registered in industrial training programs; both have over 30,000 such persons registered.

Economic conditions in New Zealand

An article by P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, appearing in the February 12 issue of *Foreign Trade*, indicates that full employment still prevails in New Zealand.

The article states that there were 21,485 vacant positions on November 30, 1948, of which 11,348 jobs were for men and 10,137 for women. "These figures comprised those known to the National Employment Service. Judging from the falling off in the labour force in the woollen industry and other basic industries, there would be positions available for a much larger labour force than exists now. Establishment of new industries and the forty-hour week have accentuated the difficulty."

Comparing the 1936 Census with that of 1945, the article notes that, "despite the employment of a considerable number of older persons and younger women continuing on or entering active employment, the proportion of persons not actively engaged increased from 56.79 per cent in 1936 to 60.38 in 1945, due to the gradually rising number of people in the older-age groups and the greater number of births in the later war years."

Additional features occurring during the intercensal period are "the reduced male employment in primary production, compensated for in some measure by additional female labour; increased female participation generally in industrial activities; diversion of labour from domestic and personal services to industrial pursuits; and finally,

the marked increase in the public administration and professional groups, which includes service personnel and administrative staffs in New Zealand."

Discussing industrial relations in New Zealand, the article states:—

"In 1947, there were 133 industrial disputes involving 22,170 workers with a loss of 78,835 working days and some £123,326 in wages. There was more unrest during 1947 than in any of the previous ten years. For the nine months of 1948, there were 78 disputes involving 21,260 workers with a loss of 91,884 working days and some £162,369 in wages.

"Miners, dock workers, and members of the building and construction trades proved the most contentious. In the coal mining industry there were 30 disputes involving 7,926 workers and losing 31,916 working days and £60,900 in wages. Dock workers had only seven disputes, but they involved 2,428 workers, and lost 28,679 working days and £38,678 in wages. In the building and construction trade there were 11 disputes which involved 5,513 workers, who lost 22,965 working days and £45,548 in wages.

"In the last few years the leading cause of strikes has been due to unsatisfactory working conditions. Other causes have been distribution of work in coal mines and on wharves, conveyance to and from work, atmospheric conditions in coal mines, accommodation on ships, supply of food, methods of handling cargoes and so forth. There have been disputes with the object of raising wages and a number of strikes were called because the trade unions claimed dismissals of workers were on insufficient grounds.

"With respect to wages and salaries of factory workers during the same period, males were paid an average of £254 annually in 1938-39, rising to £377 in 1945-46 and £384 in 1946-47. Females on the other hand, were paid £108 in 1938-39, £184 in 1945-46 and £194 in 1946-47. These rates are somewhat higher at the present time.

"The output in individual industries has, however, been affected by the shortage of staff. Some of the newer industries have been able to attract workers not only from the farms but from some of the basic industries, such as the woollen industry. Recently the New Zealand Retailers' Association approached the government with a request for a substantial importation of wool blankets. The retailers estimated that the increased demand for blankets was 250,000 pairs a year. Before the war the local mills could supply about 200,000 pairs annually. Output is now down to 120,000 pairs."

Action against Communists in India

In the Parliament of India on February 28, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, told a questioner that the total number of persons arrested in the previous ten days over a proposed railway strike was 870 and explained the Government's policy on the matter. To a supplementary question on whether the Government proposed to declare the Communist Party an unlawful body, he replied that the Government were reluctant to declare any organization, as such, unlawful. For the present they proposed to deal not with the organization as such but with individuals.

"The policy of the Government," he explained, "has been not to interfere in any way with the functioning of trade unions and other labour organizations. The Government are of the opinion that the formation and legitimate functioning of trade unions should be encouraged so that labour may play its proper part in industry and in the promotion of its own interests. The Government have attempted to give the widest latitude to all peaceful propaganda of any policy or doctrine, even though they were opposed to that doctrine. The Government have therefore refrained from taking any action against the Communist Party of India as such in spite of the virulent propaganda and incitement to violence which the Communist Party members have indulged in. Where violence has been actually attempted or encouraged the Government have taken action. Such action has been limited to individuals who were connected with this violence or incitement to violence."

Pandit Nehru added: "The Communist Party of India has in the past year adopted an attitude not only of open hostility to the Government, but one which can be described as bordering on open revolt. This policy has been given effect to intensively in certain limited areas in India and has resulted in violence including murders, arson and looting as well as acts of sabotage. . . .

"For the past few months the Government have been greatly preoccupied with meeting a serious economic situation causing distress to millions. It was implicit in our program that there should be a rapid movement of commodities throughout the country.

"Towards the end of November the Working Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met in Nagpur and decided on taking a ballot among members affiliated to it. At this time we had addi-

tional confirmation of information which had been coming to us from time to time that Communist elements working in railway unions were not above exploiting the proposed strike for political purposes and in particular above using violence and sabotage to gain their ends.

"Negotiations took place between the Transport Minister and Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, with a view to devising means for averting the strike. It was clear to the Government that a strike on the railways, particularly at the present juncture, would be an unmitigated disaster to the country. Apart from the fact that the dislocation of transportation would nullify the steps that the Government had been taking to meet the serious economic situation, a famine was developing in Gujerat and Cutch and a strike would be disastrous to millions of human beings and cattle in these areas. These discussions were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and certain arrangements were agreed to. As a result the Railwaymen's Federation decided not to proceed with the strike."

Despite this decision certain Communist elements in the Federation proceeded with their strike program, Pandit Nahru continued. Reliable reports continued to reach the Government that a widespread program of sabotage had been planned and that it was decided to enforce the strike by violence. Many such instances had already occurred. Recently, there were unfortunate clashes between students and others and police in Calcutta, during which hand grenades and bombs were used against the police and public property such as busses and tramcars. There was proof that the agencies which provided these weapons were using them for similar purposes for the railway strike.

"The Communist Party of India has recently concentrated on the issue of a general strike on the railways, as well as other essential services of paramount importance to the community. It has looked upon these strikes not from a trade union or economic point of view, but as a weapon to create a chaotic state in the country, and which it is thought would help the party to gain its other objectives. It is deliberately seeking to create famine conditions by paralyzing the railway system so that foodstuffs should not be transported, the object being to create a general background of chaos, breakdown of administration and mass uprising. A large number of prominent Communist Party members have gone underground and the Government

have evidence to indicate that organized attempts are being made to conduct campaigns of sabotage. The permanent way was to be damaged, locomotives interfered with and general sabotage of vital installations was aimed at." He recalled the destruction of a Calcutta telephone exchange some time ago.

Fortunately the great majority of railwaymen and other workers declared themselves opposed to a general strike and to such methods. The Communist Party however appeared bent on flouting the opinion of this majority of workers and pursued a technique of terrorizing those disagreeing with it. While interfering with the freedom of action of others, it wanted full freedom for itself to carry on its own anti-social and disruptive activities. If any action was taken by the Government to check them, protests were raised on the ground of civil liberties being interfered with. As part of this technique, organizations ostensibly for protecting civil liberties were started, their real object being to encourage anti-social activities. The Government were anxious that civil liberties should be fully maintained. But it was not the Government's conception of civil liberty to permit coercion and terrorism against the general community. It was the paramount duty of the Government to give security to the people and prevent their normal life from being interfered with by violence.

"No Government and no social life would be possible if these methods were tolerated. Hence the Government have been compelled to take measures to meet this situation. If any strike takes place on the railways, or elsewhere, they are determined to deal with it firmly. Such a strike has nothing to do with economic questions or normal activities of trade unions. The Government have already shown their earnest desire to meet all legitimate demands from their employees. They will always be prepared to consider any difficulties that their employees have to face, and to remove them as far as possible. They are determined to maintain the well-established rights of labour. But they cannot submit to threats of violence and incitement to active revolt from any quarter.

"In furtherance of this policy, the Government have arrested members of the Communist Party of India and taken such other precautionary measures as they deem necessary. They have asked provincial governments to do likewise to ensure that vital installations are protected."

VACATIONS WITH PAY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1947

Almost every worker employed in manufacturing in Canada now receives an annual paid vacation. Six of the nine provinces require such vacations by law. The commonest form of vacation is one week after a year of service. Two-thirds of the workers are also eligible for a second week's holiday, usually after five years' service. Vacations of three weeks are available to about 20 per cent of the workers in manufacturing, usually after 20 or 25 years' service.

This study was prepared in the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, and is the first of three, dealing with working conditions in the manufacturing industries. The others will deal with statutory holidays and hours of work.

The information on vacations with pay in manufacturing industries contained in this article was compiled from replies to a general questionnaire on working conditions, sent to establishments across Canada as part of the Department's annual wage survey covering the last pay period preceding October 1, 1947.

A total of 4,339 establishments in the various manufacturing industries were included in the survey of vacations and these establishments reported a total employment of 576,477, exclusive of office staffs. The coverage was nearly two-thirds of the total number of persons employed in manufacturing, and is believed to be representative of manufacturing as a whole.

The following shows the manufacturing industries in Canada which have been used with a breakdown by establishments and wage-earners:—

| Industry | Number of Estab- lishments | Wage- earners |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Primary Textile Products..... | 322 | 63,389 |
| Cotton Yarn and Cloth..... | 35 | 20,025 |
| Woolen Yarn and Cloth..... | 94 | 14,079 |
| Knitting—Hosiery, etc..... | 167 | 20,614 |
| Rayon Yarn and Cloth..... | 26 | 8,671 |
| Clothing..... | 375 | 25,328 |
| Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats..... | 64 | 8,360 |
| Work Clothing..... | 61 | 4,684 |
| Men's Shirts..... | 56 | 4,388 |
| Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats..... | 71 | 2,481 |
| Dresses..... | 123 | 5,415 |
| Rubber Products ¹ | 43 | 19,515 |
| Pulp and Its Products..... | 94 | 43,310 |
| Paper Boxes..... | 77 | 6,272 |
| Printing and Publishing..... | 394 | 21,868 |
| Newspaper Printing (Daily)..... | 76 | 6,664 |
| Book and Job Printing ² | 246 | 9,039 |
| Lithographing, etc. ³ | 72 | 6,165 |
| Lumber and Its Products..... | 643 | 52,243 |
| Sawmill Products..... | 214 | 22,827 |
| Planing Mills, Sash, Doors, etc..... | 206 | 9,978 |
| Wooden Furniture..... | 158 | 11,389 |
| Veneers and Plywoods..... | 17 | 4,172 |
| Baskets and Wooden Boxes..... | 48 | 3,877 |

¹ Includes two establishments manufacturing synthetic rubber.

² Includes weekly newspapers.

³ Also includes engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping.

| Industry | Number of Estab- lishments | Wage- earners |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Edible Plant Products..... | 462 | 45,951 |
| Flour | 35 | 3,628 |
| Bread and Cake..... | 169 | 12,105 |
| Biscuits | 29 | 4,143 |
| Confectionery | 46 | 6,354 |
| Canned Fruits and Vegetables..... | 183 | 19,721 |
| Fur Products | 88 | 2,620 |
| Leather and Its Products..... | 173 | 18,253 |
| Leather Tanning | 39 | 4,439 |
| Boots and Shoes..... | 134 | 13,814 |
| Edible Animal Products..... | 443 | 39,386 |
| Meat Products | 76 | 19,339 |
| Dairy Products | 292 | 14,098 |
| Fish Canning | 75 | 5,949 |
| Iron and Its Products..... | 784 | 159,304 |
| Crude, Rolled and Forged Products..... | 29 | 24,775 |
| Foundry and Machine Shop Products..... | 180 | 12,049 |
| Engines, Boilers, Tanks, etc. | 46 | 5,712 |
| Machinery | 178 | 20,928 |
| Aircraft and Parts..... | 11 | 5,234 |
| Steel Shipbuilding | 40 | 18,887 |
| Motor Vehicles | 12 | 21,607 |
| Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories..... | 66 | 14,009 |
| Heating and Cooking Apparatus..... | 50 | 7,914 |
| Agricultural Machinery | 27 | 12,988 |
| Railway Rolling Stock..... | 7 | 4,531 |
| Machine Tools | 56 | 3,536 |
| Sheet Metal Products..... | 82 | 7,134 |
| Tobacco Products | 27 | 4,971 |
| Beverages | 54 | 7,652 |
| Electric Current Production and Distribution..... | 179 | 22,826 |
| Electrical Products | 160 | 40,199 |
| Electrical Apparatus and Supplies..... | 124 | 33,110 |
| Radio Sets and Parts..... | 22 | 5,329 |
| Batteries | 14 | 1,760 |
| Chemical Products: | | |
| (Acids, Alkalis and Salts)..... | 21 | 3,390 |

Provincial Legislation on Vacations with Pay

Paid vacations for factory workers have been provided by statute or by statutory authority in recent years in all the provinces except the Maritimes.*

In British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, there are separate statutes providing for these holidays; in Alberta, holidays are provided by Orders

under the Labour Act, 1947, and in Quebec, by an Order under the Minimum Wage Act which, with the Collective Agreement Act, was amended in 1946 to permit such Orders.

In all these provinces, a worker is entitled to the holiday and pay shown in the table below after a year of employment. In Quebec, a worker is entitled to a half-day for each calendar month of employment if he has worked less than a year and in Saskatchewan, to one day for each month. In all these provinces provision is made for payment for holidays earned but not taken by workers who terminate their employment.

* See *Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day and Workmen's Compensation*, issued by the Legislation Branch of the Department of Labour.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION ON VACATIONS WITH PAY

| Province | Length of Holiday | Pay |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Quebec..... | One week | Regular weekly pay, if on time basis; otherwise 2 per cent of annual earnings |
| Ontario..... | One week | 2 per cent of annual earnings |
| Manitoba..... | One week | Regular Pay |
| Saskatchewan..... | Two weeks | 1/26 of annual earnings |
| Alberta..... | One week * | Regular Pay |
| British Columbia..... | One week | Regular Pay |

* Two weeks after 2 years' employment.

TABLE I.—VACATIONS WITH PAY IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1947

(Expressed in percentages of total establishments and workers covered in survey)

NOTE.—5.7 per cent of the establishments, employing 2.0 per cent of the workers, either gave no information on this subject or reported giving no paid vacations.

| Length of Service Required | One Week | | Two Weeks | | Three Weeks | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Estab-lishments | Workers | Estab-lishments | Workers | Estab-lishments | Workers |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| <i>Initial Vacation</i> | | | | | | |
| One Year or Less..... | 82.4 | 90.2 | 11.4 | 7.4 | .2 | .1 |
| More than One Year..... | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 82.6 | 90.4 | 11.5 | 7.5 | .2 | .1 |
| <i>Maximum Vacation</i> | | | | | | |
| One Year or Less..... | 45.7 | 28.7 | 13.8 | 7.5 | .4 | .3 |
| 18 Months to Four Years..... | .1 | .2 | 8.0 | 5.0 | .1 | .1 |
| Five Years..... | ..... | ..... | 17.4 | 33.6 | .2 | .6 |
| Six to Fifteen Years..... | ..... | ..... | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Twenty Years..... | ..... | ..... | .2 | .4 | 1.9(1) | 5.4(1) |
| Twenty-five Years..... | ..... | ..... | .3 | .3 | 2.6(2) | 11.7(2) |
| Total..... | 45.8 | 28.9 | 42.3 | 49.9 | 6.2 | 19.2 |

(1) 14 per cent of these establishments and 33 per cent of the workers came under a 21-year service requirement.

(2) 5 per cent of these establishments and 3 per cent of the workers came under a 30-year service requirement.

Results of Survey

The survey shows that at least 98 per cent of the workers in manufacturing receive annual paid vacations. There is, however, considerable variation in the kind of vacation given, and in the length of service required for the worker to qualify for paid vacations of different lengths (Table 1).

No Vacation.—Six per cent of the establishments, accounting for two per cent of the workers, either gave no information or reported giving no vacations, in which cases the industries were usually of a seasonal nature, such as Fruit and Vegetable Canning or in Planing and Sawmills where casual labour is often employed.

Initial Vacation.—An initial vacation of one week was reported by 3,067 establishments, after a service of one year and in the case of 509 additional establishments, after a shorter period of service, these two groups including 90 per cent of the workers. Twelve per cent of the establishments, employing eight per cent of the workers, provided an initial vacation of two weeks, usually after one year of service. In the Maritime Provinces, where there are no legislative requirements with respect to annual paid vacations, two-thirds of the workers were in the 113 establishments reporting a paid vacation of one week after a year of service; one-quarter of the workers in this same area were in the 23 establishments reporting an extra week after five years of service.

Maximum Vacation.—Nearly 30 per cent of the total number of workers were in establishments in which the vacation did not exceed one week, regardless of the length of service.

About 50 per cent of the workers were in establishments which provided a maximum vacation of two weeks after a service ranging up to 25 years, but mainly after five years. It should be pointed out that of the 270 establishments providing a maximum vacation of three weeks, 202 employing 94,000 workers reported an initial vacation of one week along with an intermediate provision for two weeks, after a length of service ranging from nine months to ten years; the distribution of these establishments, by province, is as follows:—

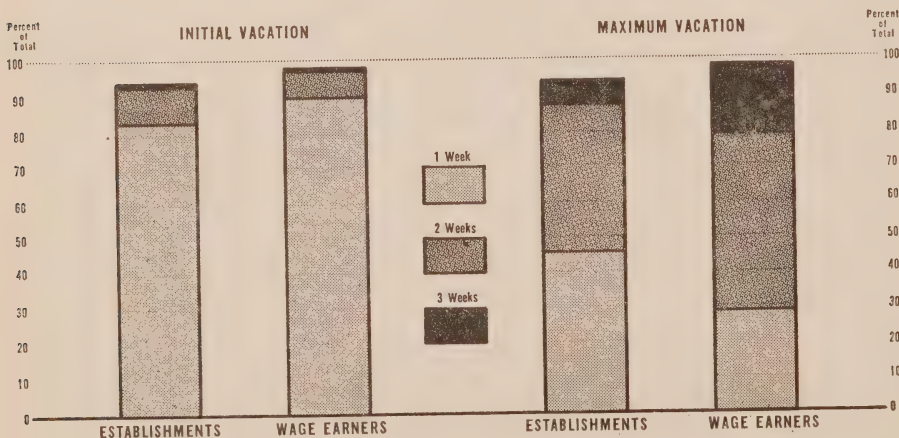
| Province | Number of Establishments | Workers |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Maritime Provinces | 5 | 5,298 |
| Quebec | 39 | 21,543 |
| Ontario | 114 | 56,397 |
| Manitoba | 9 | 4,668 |
| Saskatchewan | 7 | 1,117 |
| Alberta | 16 | 3,687 |
| British Columbia | 12 | 1,315 |
| Canada | 202 | 94,025 |

Of these 202 establishments, 131 employing 72,965 workers reported allowing two weeks after five years of service and 58 others employing 19,005 employees had a service requirement ranging from one to three years.

VACATIONS WITH PAY IN MANUFACTURING

Almost all wage earners in manufacturing are eligible for an initial annual vacation of at least one week....

and many are eligible for vacations of two or three weeks after periods of service of varying length....



Of the establishments reporting a maximum vacation of three weeks, 60 per cent of the workers were in the 110 establishments granting it only after 25 years of service.

Provinces (Table 2).—In all provinces except Saskatchewan, the great majority of both workers and establishments under initial vacations were in the category of one week after one year; in Saskatchewan, most of the establishments provided for two weeks after one year.

The largest group of establishments in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia reported a maximum vacation of one week after one year, although in each of these areas the largest group of employees were in establishments reporting a maximum vacation of two weeks after five years. In Quebec, the main maximum provision both from the standpoint of establishments and workers was one week after one year; similarly, in Saskatchewan the maximum was two weeks after one year and in Alberta, two weeks after two years.

Industrial Groups (Tables 3 to 6).—Considerable variation was found in the vacation arrangements in effect in the various manufacturing industries. The most common initial vacation reported by establishments, covering the greatest number of

workers in all industries, other than in Electric Current Production and Distribution, was one week after one year. In the latter industry, 60 per cent of the workers were in the 65 establishments providing two weeks' initial vacation after one year of service.

In each of six of the main industrial groups more than 50 per cent of the establishments did not provide for more than one week, regardless of the length of service, although this category included only 40 per cent of the workers in these six industries.

More than 50 per cent of the total workers received a maximum vacation of two weeks after a service period ranging up to 25 years, and mainly after five years. In the case of seven of the industries shown, a maximum vacation of two weeks was paid to more than one-half the workers in each industry and to 64 per cent of the total number of workers in these industries as a whole. In Tobacco Products, Electric Current Production and Distribution, and in Electrical Products the majority of the workers were in establishments giving a maximum of three weeks, in most cases after 25 years; 48 of these establishments employing 30,283 workers also had intermediate provisions for a two-week vacation.

TABLE 2.—LENGTH OF PAID VACATIONS GIVEN IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY AREA, 1947

NOTE.—Of the 4,339 establishments used in this survey, 245 employing 11,477 workers either gave no information on this subject or reported giving no paid vacations.

| Province or Area | Initial Vacation | | | | Maximum Vacation | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | One Week | | Two Weeks | | One Week | | Two Weeks | | Three Weeks | |
| | Estab-lish-ments | Work-ers | Estab-lish-ments | Work-ers | Estab-lish-ments | Work-ers | Estab-lish-ments | Work-ers | Estab-lish-ments | Work-ers |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 131 | 23,415 | 47 | 3,376 | 84 | 8,185 | 85 | 12,416 | 9 | 6,190 |
| Quebec..... | 962 | 168,814 | 47 | 5,353 | 670 | 79,374 | 296 | 72,110 | 43 | 22,683 |
| Ontario..... | 1,745 | 260,769 | 157 | 23,015 | 911 | 58,184 | 851 | 156,680 | 140 | 68,920 |
| Manitoba..... | 153 | 14,117 | 26 | 2,269 | 80 | 4,380 | 84 | 7,198 | 14 | 4,774 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 23 | 1,504 | 113 | 4,001 | 7 | 151 | 108 | 3,161 | 21 | 2,193 |
| Alberta..... | 152 | 9,004 | 45 | 1,357 | 13 | 388 | 160 | 6,102 | 25 | 3,905 |
| British Columbia..... | 419 | 43,468 | 74 | 4,538 | 224 | 16,037 | 251 | 30,242 | 18 | 1,727 |
| CANADA..... | 3,585 | 521,091 | (1)509 | (1)43,909 | 1,989 | 166,699 | 1,835 | 287,909 | 270 | 110,392 |

(1) Includes 10 establishments, employing 629 workers, reporting an initial vacation of three weeks.

TABLE 3.—PROVISIONS FOR INITIAL VACATIONS WITH PAY IN

| Vacation and Service Requirement | Primary Textile Products | Clothing | Rubber Products | Pulp and its Products | Paper Boxes | Printing and publishing | Lumber and its Products | Edible Plant Products |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| One Week— | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service..... | 9 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 13 | 13 |
| One to five months..... | 20 | 10 | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Six months..... | 18 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 33 | 17 | 21 |
| Seven to ten months..... | | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 |
| One year..... | 254 | 227 | 37 | 83 | 64 | 255 | 482 | 331 |
| Over one year..... | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | |
| Total..... | 302 | 312 | 42 | 86 | 73 | 312 | 519 | 373 |
| Two weeks— | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service (1)..... | 12 | 5 | | | | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| One to ten months..... | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| One year..... | | 21 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 65 | 18 | 55 |
| Over one year..... | | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| Total..... | 12 | 28 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 74 | 22 | 59 |
| Grand Total..... | 314 | 340 | 43 | 91 | 76 | 386 | 541 | 432 |

(1) Includes ten establishments reporting an initial vacation of three weeks.

TABLE 4.—PROVISIONS FOR MAXIMUM VACATIONS WITH PAY IN

| Vacation and Service Requirement | Primary Textile Products | Clothing | Rubber Products | Pulp and its Products | Paper Boxes | Printing and publishing | Lumber and its Products | Edible Plant Products |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| One Week— | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service..... | 3 | 40 | | 1 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 6 |
| One to five months..... | 8 | 8 | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Six months..... | 9 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Seven to ten months..... | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| One year..... | 142 | 196 | 15 | 6 | 31 | 180 | 352 | 181 |
| Over one year..... | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Total..... | 162 | 270 | 17 | 8 | 35 | 212 | 374 | 202 |
| Two weeks | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service..... | | 5 | | | | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| One to five months..... | 4 | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Six months..... | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Seven to ten months..... | | | | | | | | |
| One year..... | 14 | 28 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 83 | 27 | 73 |
| Two years..... | 11 | 14 | | | 2 | 20 | 27 | 36 |
| Three years (1)..... | 8 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 |
| Five years..... | 90 | 8 | 17 | 77 | 22 | 27 | 93 | 67 |
| Six to nine years..... | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Ten years (2)..... | 8 | 3 | 2 | | 8 | 9 | 2 | 15 |
| Fifteen years (3)..... | 1 | | | | 1 | 10 | | |
| Twenty years..... | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Twenty-five years..... | 2 | 4 | | | | 3 | 1 | |
| Total..... | 142 | 67 | 25 | 82 | 39 | 163 | 163 | 208 |
| Three weeks | | | | | | | | |
| Six months..... | | | | | | | 2 | |
| One year (4)..... | | | | | | | | |
| Three years to six years..... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Ten years..... | | | | | | | | |
| Fifteen years..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Twenty years..... | | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Twenty-one years..... | | | | | | | | |
| Twenty-five years..... | 7 | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| Thirty years (5)..... | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total..... | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 22 |
| Grand total..... | 314 | 340 | 43 | 91 | 76 | 386 | 541 | 432 |

(1) Includes twelve establishments requiring four years service.

(2) Includes one establishment requiring 11 years service.

(3) Includes one establishment requiring 14 years service.

(4) Includes two establishments requiring 18 months service.

(5) Includes one establishment requiring 35 years service.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1947

| Fur Products | Leather and its Products | Edible Animal Products | Iron and its Products | Tobacco Products | Breweries | Electric Current Production and Distribution | Electrical Products | Chemical Products | Total Manufacturing |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 139 |
| 2 | 9 | | 14 | | | 4 | 3 | | 73 |
| 20 | 35 | 37 | 26 | | 13 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 282 |
| | 2 | | 2 | | | | 3 | | 15 |
| 44 | 102 | 242 | 671 | 22 | 28 | 75 | 139 | 11 | 3,067 |
| | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 9 |
| 67 | 156 | 285 | 730 | 22 | 42 | 98 | 153 | 13 | 3,585 |
| | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 10 | 2 | | 43 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 15 |
| 20 | 12 | 129 | 26 | 2 | 11 | 65 | 5 | 8 | 443 |
| | | | | | | 3 | | | 6 |
| 21 | 15 | 133 | 28 | 2 | 12 | 79 | 7 | 8 | 509 |
| 88 | 171 | 418 | 758 | 24 | 54 | 177 | 160 | 21 | 4,094 |

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1947

| Fur Products | Leather and its Products | Edible Animal Products | Iron and its Products | Tobacco Products | Breweries | Electric Current Production and Distribution | Electrical Products | Chemical Products | Total Manufacturing |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | 5 | 1 | 8 | | 1 | | 2 | | 99 |
| | 6 | | 8 | | | | 2 | | 33 |
| 4 | 32 | 2 | 10 | | | | 1 | | 114 |
| | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 10 |
| 26 | 82 | 74 | 373 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 38 | 2 | 1,725 |
| | | | 2 | | | | | | 3 |
| 30 | 126 | 77 | 401 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 45 | 2 | 1,989 |
| | | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | | 20 |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | 9 |
| | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 11 |
| | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| 31 | 13 | 148 | 37 | 2 | 24 | 54 | 3 | 10 | 556 |
| 3 | 1 | 53 | 29 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 235 |
| 17 | 1 | 36 | 7 | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 112 |
| 5 | 15 | 24 | 219 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 49 | 4 | 756 |
| | 1 | 2 | 7 | | | | 3 | | 16 |
| | 6 | 2 | 20 | | | 2 | 7 | | 84 |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | 13 |
| | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 57 | 43 | 270 | 322 | 8 | 39 | 111 | 77 | 19 | 1,835 |
| | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| | 1 | | | | | 13 | | | 16 |
| | | 1 | 3 | | | 5 | 1 | | 11 |
| | | 4 | 2 | | | 3 | | | 10 |
| | 1 | 8 | 3 | | | 13 | 6 | | 33 |
| | | 52 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 70 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 9 | | 11 |
| 1 | | 4 | 26 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 19 | | 110 |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 71 | 35 | 7 | 8 | 54 | 38 | | 270 |
| 88 | 171 | 418 | 758 | 24 | 54 | 177 | 160 | 21 | 4,094 |

TABLE 5.—PROVISIONS FOR INITIAL VACATIONS WITH PAY IN

| Vacation and Service Requirement | Primary Textile Products | Clothing | Rubber Products | Pulp and its Products | Paper Boxes | Printing and publishing | Lumber and its Products | Edible Plant Products |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| One week | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service..... | 1,176 | 2,871 | 213 | 18 | 241 | 545 | 912 | 1,028 |
| One to five months..... | 3,705 | 436 | 306 | | | 57 | 351 | 663 |
| Six months..... | 1,940 | 2,973 | 56 | 119 | 225 | 3,110 | 1,136 | 1,477 |
| Seven to ten months..... | | 54 | 822 | | | | 268 | 660 |
| One year..... | 52,969 | 15,599 | 18,110 | 41,379 | 5,506 | 13,413 | 43,818 | 37,367 |
| Over one year..... | 143 | | | 40 | | 66 | 10 | |
| Total..... | 59,933 | 21,933 | 19,507 | 41,556 | 5,972 | 17,191 | 46,495 | 41,195 |
| Two weeks | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service (1)..... | 3,164 | 462 | | | | 814 | 115 | 14 |
| One to ten months..... | | 20 | | 27 | | 22 | 34 | 723 |
| One year..... | | 1,299 | 8 | 1,639 | 162 | 3,448 | 731 | 2,401 |
| Over one year..... | | 44 | | | | 52 | | |
| Total..... | 3,164 | 1,825 | 8 | 1,666 | 162 | 4,336 | 880 | 3,138 |
| Grand total..... | 63,097 | 23,758 | 19,515 | 43,222 | 6,134 | 21,527 | 47,375 | 44,333 |

(1) Includes 629 workers receiving an initial vacation of three weeks.

TABLE 6.—PROVISIONS FOR MAXIMUM VACATIONS WITH PAY IN

| Vacation and Service Requirement | Primary Textile Products | Clothing | Rubber Products | Pulp and its Products | Paper Boxes | Printing and publishing | Lumber and its Products | Edible Plant Products |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| One week | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service..... | 134 | 2,827 | | 18 | 120 | 512 | 802 | 585 |
| One to five months..... | 1,137 | 241 | | | | 57 | 319 | 53 |
| Six months..... | 931 | 1,256 | 56 | 119 | 104 | 311 | 445 | 562 |
| Seven to ten months..... | | 54 | | | | | 268 | 660 |
| One year..... | 26,770 | 11,440 | 755 | 1,523 | 1,786 | 8,289 | 24,437 | 15,997 |
| Over one year..... | | | | | | 34 | | |
| Total..... | 28,972 | 15,818 | 811 | 1,660 | 2,010 | 9,203 | 26,271 | 17,857 |
| Two weeks | | | | | | | | |
| No specified service..... | | 462 | | | | 814 | 115 | 14 |
| One to five months..... | 2,487 | | | 27 | | | | 715 |
| Six months..... | 63 | 136 | | | | 22 | 34 | 8 |
| Seven to ten months..... | | | | | | | | |
| One year..... | 1,030 | 2,883 | 8 | 878 | 233 | 5,235 | 1,256 | 3,681 |
| Two years..... | 1,736 | 1,570 | | | 64 | 677 | 1,239 | 2,260 |
| Three years (1)..... | 623 | 51 | 1,271 | | 123 | 318 | 201 | 2,467 |
| Five years..... | 22,021 | 973 | 15,634 | 39,856 | 2,367 | 1,755 | 17,205 | 10,163 |
| Six to nine years..... | | 60 | 213 | 40 | | | | |
| Ten years (2)..... | 1,911 | 722 | 1,128 | | 1,240 | 420 | 68 | 1,979 |
| Fifteen years (3)..... | 155 | | | | 52 | 548 | | |
| Twenty years..... | 337 | | 76 | | | 136 | 277 | |
| Twenty-five years..... | 858 | 545 | | | | 186 | 198 | |
| Total..... | 31,221 | 7,402 | 18,330 | 40,801 | 4,079 | 10,111 | 20,593 | 21,287 |
| Three weeks | | | | | | | | |
| Six months..... | | | | | | | | |
| One year (4)..... | | | | | | | 211 | |
| Three years to six years..... | 29 | | | | | | | |
| Ten years..... | | | | | | 107 | | |
| Fifteen years..... | 59 | | | | | | | 93 |
| Twenty years..... | | | 374 | | | 311 | | 2,131 |
| Twenty-one years..... | | | | | | | | |
| Twenty-five years..... | 1,737 | 42 | | 761 | 45 | 1,795 | 231 | 2,922 |
| Thirty years (5)..... | 1,079 | 496 | | | | | 69 | 43 |
| Total..... | 2,904 | 538 | 374 | 761 | 45 | 2,213 | 511 | 5,189 |
| Grand total..... | 63,097 | 23,758 | 19,515 | 43,222 | 6,134 | 21,527 | 47,375 | 44,333 |

(1) Includes 1,093 workers under a four-year service requirement.

(2) Includes 58 workers under an 11-year service requirement.

(3) Includes 159 workers under a 14-year service requirement.

(4) Includes 211 workers under an 18-month service requirement.

(5) Includes 121 workers under a 35-year service requirement.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY EMPLOYEES, 1947

| Fur Products | Leather and its Products | Edible Animal Products | Iron and its Products | Tobacco Products | Brew-eries | Electric Cur-rent Produc-tion and Distribution | Electrical Products | Chemical Products | Total Manufac-turing |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 14 | 699 | 249 | 2,490 | | 28 | 80 | 310 | | 10,874 |
| 60 | 1,013 | | 3,408 | | | 177 | 224 | | 10,400 |
| 912 | 3,855 | 4,339 | 5,332 | | 2,504 | 1,306 | 241 | 58 | 29,583 |
| | 64 | | 722 | | | | 233 | | 2,823 |
| 1,233 | 10,200 | 26,260 | 143,878 | 4,863 | 4,038 | 6,608 | 38,718 | 2,296 | 466,255 |
| | | | 883 | | | | 14 | | 1,156 |
| 2,219 | 15,831 | 30,848 | 156,713 | 4,863 | 6,570 | 8,17. | 39,740 | 2,354 | 521,091 |
| | 280 | 5 | 477 | | | 373 | 55 | | 5,759 |
| 31 | 558 | 553 | | | 89 | 620 | | | 2,677 |
| 370 | 1,511 | 6,402 | 1,335 | 55 | 993 | 13,555 | 404 | 1,036 | 35,349 |
| | | | | | | 28 | | | 124 |
| 401 | 2,349 | 6,960 | 1,812 | 55 | 1,082 | 14,576 | 459 | 1,036 | 43,909 |
| 2,620 | 18,180 | 37,808 | 158,525 | 4,918 | 7,652 | 22,747 | 40,199 | 3,390 | 565,000 |

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY EMPLOYEES, 1947

| Fur Products | Leather and its Products | Edible Animal Products | Iron and its Products | Tobacco Products | Brew-eries | Electric Cur-rent Produc-tion and Distribution | Electrical Products | Chemical Products | Total Manufac-turing |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | 260 | 24 | 223 | | 28 | | 27 | | 5,560 |
| | 717 | | 2,717 | | | | 75 | | 5,316 |
| 419 | 3,175 | 59 | 743 | | | | 153 | | 8,333 |
| | 7 | | | | | | 124 | | 1,113 |
| 818 | 7,019 | 4,197 | 39,209 | 345 | 253 | 646 | 1,947 | 84 | 145,515 |
| | | | 828 | | | | | | 862 |
| 1,237 | 11,178 | 4,280 | 43,720 | 345 | 281 | 646 | 2,326 | 84 | 166,699 |
| | | 5 | 477 | | | | 55 | | 1,942 |
| | 558 | | | | | | | | 3,787 |
| | 356 | 175 | | | 89 | | | | 883 |
| 31 | 175 | 378 | | | | | | | 584 |
| 613 | 1,741 | 6,775 | 1,929 | 55 | 3,497 | 4,600 | 231 | 1,094 | 35,739 |
| 52 | 21 | 1,815 | 2,722 | 509 | 347 | 1,214 | 341 | 96 | 14,663 |
| 482 | 22 | 3,720 | 2,710 | | 214 | 196 | 445 | 1,325 | 14,168 |
| 174 | 2,314 | 1,716 | 68,687 | 64 | 526 | 2,789 | 7,449 | 791 | 194,484 |
| | 57 | 153 | 2,406 | | | | 398 | | 3,327 |
| | 983 | 235 | 4,019 | | | 89 | 699 | | 13,493 |
| | 159 | | | | | | | | 914 |
| | | | 308 | 999 | | | | | 2,133 |
| | | 5 | | | | | | | 1,792 |
| 1,352 | 6,386 | 14,977 | 83,258 | 1,627 | 4,673 | 8,888 | 9,618 | 3,306 | 287,909 |
| | | 172 | | | | 129 | | | 301 |
| | 280 | | | | | 1,017 | | | 1,508 |
| | | 77 | 3,240 | | | 212 | 134 | | 3,692 |
| | | 54 | 226 | | | 717 | | | 1,104 |
| | 336 | 771 | 1,843 | | | 482 | 1,709 | | 5,293 |
| | | 17,192 | 35 | 477 | 49 | | 317 | | 20,886 |
| | | | | | | 126 | 10,035 | | 10,161 |
| | | 285 | 26,203 | 2,469 | 2,649 | 10,530 | 16,060 | | 65,729 |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | 1,718 |
| 31 | 616 | 18,551 | 31,547 | 2,946 | 2,698 | 13,213 | 28,255 | | 110,392 |
| 2,620 | 18,180 | 37,808 | 158,525 | 4,918 | 7,652 | 22,747 | 40,199 | 3,390 | 565,000 |

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Second Session of Textiles Committee, Geneva, October 27-November 5, 1948

Improved conditions were proposed by the ILO Textiles Committee in regard to the remuneration, safety, health and welfare of textile workers. Training, recruitment, immigration, and industrial relations were among the other matters discussed.

The second session of the ILO Textiles Committee was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from October 27 to November 5, 1948.

The plan of representation on the Committee conforms to the tripartite character of the ILO. Each country participating in the work of the Committee is entitled to nominate two delegates each to represent Government, employers and workers.

The following twenty countries were represented at the second session: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. All countries except Brazil appointed tripartite delegations; Brazil was represented by Government delegates only. The workers' delegates from Poland were unable to attend this meeting, but otherwise, attendance was fairly complete. Altogether, the 20 countries were represented by 101 delegates, 23 advisers and 3 substitutes, a total of 127. The International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations was represented by two observers.

Canada's delegation was as follows:—

Government Delegates

Mr. G. E. Nixon, M.P. (Algoma West), Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Mr. V. C. Phelan, Director of Information, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Employers' Delegates

Mr. Harold G. Smith, President of Mohawk Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario; Mr. J. T. Irwin, Industrial Relations Adviser, Primary Textiles Institute, Toronto, Ontario.

Workers' Delegates

Mr. John Robinson, Director, Greater Hamilton Joint Board of the Textile Workers' Union of America (CCL), Hamil-

ton, Ontario; Mr. Gaston Ledoux, President, National and Catholic Textile Federation (CCCL), Granby, Quebec.

The Governing Body had appointed Miss G. J. Stemberg, from the Government of the Netherlands, as general chairman of the sessions of the Committee. The Committee elected two Vice-Chairmen: Mr. H. F. Farrar (United Kingdom) for the Employers' Group, and Mr. Alphonse Segier (Belgium) for the Workers' Group. The Secretary-General of the Textiles Committee was Mr. Jef Rens, Assistant Director of the ILO.

Agenda

The agenda for the second session of the Committee as determined by the Governing Body of the ILO, was as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with
 - (a) the action taken in the various countries in the light of the decisions of the first meeting;
 - (b) the steps taken by the Office to follow up the studies and inquiries proposed by the Committee; and
 - (c) recent events and developments in the industry.
 2. Employment problems, with special reference to recruitment and training.
 3. Industrial relations.
- For each of these items a report had been prepared in advance by the International Labour Office.

Procedure

At the opening of the session, plenary meetings were held for the purpose of determining procedure and to give opportunity for general discussion of the business before the meeting. After the conclusion of the general discussion, subcommittees were convened to deal with items 2 and 3 of the agenda, and worked through to a conclusion of their deliberations. Then,

further plenary meetings were held for the consideration of the subcommittees' reports. Arising out of the work of the subcommittees, the Textiles Committee adopted a series of resolutions.

The Chairman and Reporter of the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations was Mr. V. C. Phelan, one of the Canadian Government representatives on the Committee. Another Canadian was also an officer of this Subcommittee, Mr. J. T. Irwin being elected as Employers' Vice-Chairman.

Employment

The Committee had before it an extended draft (of over 30 paragraphs) on the subject of vocational training, submitted by the International Labour Office. The subcommittee on Employment considered the draft text in detail, and while many amendments were adopted, in general the text was found acceptable; subsequently it was adopted by the full Committee in plenary session, on recommendation of the Subcommittee.

The text covers the following phases of vocational training in the textile industry: technical education, apprenticeship, training of semi-skilled workers, training of adult workers, teaching problems, and international co-operation. The Office text adapted to the special requirements of the textile industry the principles set forth in earlier instruments adopted by the ILO General Conference in 1939, dealing with vocational training in industry generally.

The intention of the text, which took the final form of a resolution from the Textiles Committee, is to suggest ways and means of improving employee efficiency and increasing production; of improving the relations of the individual employee with his employment; and, generally, of producing conditions under which the employee might have more reason to feel settled in his employment and more content with the conditions under which he is engaged.

The resolution urges that vocational training should be organized in the textile industry in a systematic and adequate manner. Technical schools in each country should have facilities adapted to the training of operatives, supervisors, and technicians, and management personnel.

Apprenticeship training, the resolution states, should include practical, theoretical and general instruction. The resolution further advocates the establishment of analogous rules for all branches of the industry and for all occupations concerning: establishment of the apprenticeship con-

tract; duration of apprenticeship; supervision of apprenticeship; organization of examinations at the end of apprenticeship and the issue of certificates of skill; and remuneration of apprentices.

For semi-skilled workers, training should be given before entering productive employment in the case of school leavers, and during employment in the case of other workers. Training should also be given to adult workers entering the industry for the first time, at schools or within the undertakings.

Instructors in vocational training centres and workers responsible for the guidance of apprentices should receive previous training for teaching. With this in view special centres or courses should be organized for the teaching staff. Training methods should receive systematic study with a view to adapting them to modern teaching methods and a new technique in industry. This study should be based on a previous job analysis of textile occupations. Modern instruction materials such as films should be developed as much as possible.

The resolution concludes with suggested measures for international co-operation, which it is proposed should be co-ordinated through the agency of the International Labour Office. These measures include the regular exchange of information on training programs and methods, exchanges or loans of technicians and instructors, organization in certain countries of training courses for technicians and instructors from countries where vocational training is less developed, and the international exchange of apprentices and other trainees.

The Committee adopted, also on the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Employment, a resolution concerning the recruitment of manpower in the textile industry, based on an ILO text. To encourage satisfactory numbers of workers to enter the industry, the resolution suggests the setting up of certain principles in relation to working conditions, covering wages and other matters; the development of social services in the interests of the workers; full utilization of available resources, specifically through vocational guidance of juveniles, the recruitment of women workers and recruitment of foreign workers from abroad where necessary; and the use of public employment services.

The section of the resolution dealing with improvement of conditions in the textile industry is as follows:—

A. *Methods of Remuneration*

Textile workers should be assured of conditions of remuneration not less favour-

able than those of workers in other industries in general for work requiring similar skill and effort.

With this in view appropriate measures should be taken, such as:—

(a) raising wage levels in the textile industry when these are lower than the general wage level;

(b) aligning of women's wages based on the principles adopted on this subject by the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference;

(c) applying a wage-for-age scale for juveniles on condition that it is not contrary to the principle of equal pay for work of equal value.

B. Working Conditions

The risks of industrial diseases and the causes of danger to health and safety, such as dust, noise and fatigue should be eliminated.

General conditions of hygiene and welfare of workers should be improved by measures such as provision of sanitary installations, cloak rooms and rest rooms, re-spacing of machinery, internal renovation of work rooms and improved conditions of lighting and ventilation.

With this in view special committees should be set up within undertakings or within the industry concerned, upon which the workers should be represented, to promote welfare of workers and to administer the welfare funds.

C. Development of Social Services

Social services should be set up and developed whenever possible and desirable for use of the personnel, such as creches and day nurseries, canteens, dining rooms or other facilities for workers' meals, transport services, housing.

The immigration of foreign workers, in the Committee's view, should be organized by means of bilateral agreements, in the elaboration and application of which Governments should have the benefit of the views of the workers' and employers' organizations of their countries. The resolution calls for the guarantee to foreign workers of equality of treatment with national workers. In particular this should apply to wages and employment conditions, the application of social security legislation, and the right to join trade unions.

On the recommendation of the subcommittee, the main Committee also adopted a resolution looking to the improvement of welfare facilities for textile workers, in relation to such matters as factory canteens; mess rooms, standards of construction; accommodation and furniture; day nurseries; and seating accommodation.

Industrial Relations

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations, voted to endorse the following:—

The Committee notes the adoption by the Conference at its 31st Session of an

International Convention on Freedom of Association and the Protection of the Right to Organize and expresses the hope that all States Members will proceed to a speedy ratification of the said Convention.

This Subcommittee had held several meetings, but with fairly inconclusive results. The Employers' Group took the position that as the general subject of industrial relations had been dealt with at the San Francisco Conference, and as some further phases of the question would be before the General Conference in 1949, a large part of the field was disposed of at San Francisco, and therefore, closed, while the remainder would be dealt with at the 1949 Conference and should not be anticipated by the meeting of the Textiles Committee.

The Workers' Group sharply disagreed with the employers on their contentions, arguing that a resolution submitted by themselves, outlining methods of meeting industrial relations problems of the textile industry, should be proceeded with without going into other ILO decisions on the general aspects of the case.

Repeated efforts on the part of the Chairman and other Government members on the subcommittee having failed to conciliate the difference between employers and workers, the resolution quoted above proved to be the only area in which agreement could be reached.

The Subcommittee Chairman (Mr. V. C. Phelan) having been pressed for a ruling on the limitations, if any, placed on the work of the Subcommittee by the Governing Body in regard to industrial relations, ruled that in his opinion the Governing Body had left it within the competence of the Committee to suggest and recommend on general matters of industrial relations, in their application or pertinence to the textile industry, and also on any problem of industrial relations peculiar to, or inherent in, the textile industry.

At the Plenary Session various speakers agreed that the Governing Body should be asked to rule on whether an industrial committee may proceed to deal with a matter already treated with (in a more general way) at an ILO Conference, or about to be dealt with at such a Conference. It was felt that a ruling from the Governing Body would obviate any future difficulty such as the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations had found confronting it.*

* At a subsequent meeting in December, the Governing Body adopted a statement clarifying the functions of industrial committees (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 158).

There did not appear to be placed before the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations any evidence of any peculiarity of industrial relations in the textile industry contrasted with industry in general, nor any evidence of any abnormal industrial relations problem existing at the moment. Therefore, while the work of the Subcommittee may appear to cover industrial relations in a very brief fashion, the general principles in this regard adopted by the ILO at San Francisco, or to be adopted at Geneva in 1949, apply to textiles as to other industries.

Disparities in Textiles Wages Between Various Countries

The Committee adopted a resolution, repeating the request put forward to the Governing Body by its 1946 Brussels Session, asking for a thorough study on wage disparities and on real wages in textile producing countries.

Japanese Textile Industry

The question of the revival of the textile industry in Japan was introduced at the meeting, the Employers' Group having brought forward a resolution on the subject. A revised text, submitted by the Government Group on the Steering Committee, was adopted in Plenary Session by 70 votes to 4. The final text reads as follows:—

1. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office is invited to consider the advisability of—

- (a) Communicating through the appropriate channel to the Japanese Government and asking it to communicate to the employers' and workers' organizations in Japan the decisions and documents of the present Committee;
- (b) Arranging through the appropriate channel to secure additional information upon present labour legislation and labour practices in the Japanese textile industry.

2. The forthcoming visit of an official of the International Labour Office to Japan with the permission and encouragement of the Occupying Authorities in order to establish regular channels of communication is noted with satisfaction.

3. The Governing Body is invited to follow with the closest attention on the basis of the information thus received the social evolution in relation to economic development of the Japanese textile industry and, pending the next session of the Textiles Committee, to take such decisions as the circumstances may require.

4. The Governing Body is invited to consider the advisability of arranging through the appropriate channel for the presence of a tripartite observer delegation from Japan at the next session of the Textiles Committee.

Health and Safety of Textile Workers

The Committee decided to ask the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare on the basis of the ILO General Safety Code for Industrial Establishments a report demonstrating the extent to which particular textile questions are not covered thereby and to make recommendations thereon for submission to the Third Session of the Textiles Committee for its consideration.

It was also proposed that the Office should undertake a study of

- (a) occupational diseases in the textile industry, in particular of the various forms of dermatitis as well as dust diseases and intoxication due to contact with chemical agents used in the various processes of textile manufacturing, and
- (b) methods of reducing noise in textile factories, with a view to suggesting preventive measures which may be adopted in the industry.

A resolution on maternity protection asked the Governing Body to initiate consideration of the revision of the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919, so as to facilitate the more general ratification of the Convention in a revised form.

Classification of Artificial and Organic Fibres

The Governing Body having asked the Committee for an opinion as to whether employment on artificial and organic fibres should be treated as a matter of textiles or one of chemicals, the Committee, after reciting its reasons, reported as follows:—

The Textiles Committee considers that from every point of view—technical, social and economic—it would be out of the question to remove the manufacture of rayon and other synthetic fibres from their customary classification as part of the textile industry.

The proceedings and resolutions of the Textiles Committee were to be examined by the Governing Body during the course of its 108th Session, February 21 to March 8, 1949.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

Steady growth in the industrial capacity of Ontario is indicated in the twenty-ninth report of the Provincial Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948. During the year covered by the report, the value of industrial, shop and office building projects approved rose to \$59,407,600, an all-time high. It is pointed out that the tendency of many large industries to establish plants in smaller communities since World War II, has resulted in increasing the prosperity of these centres.

Factory Inspection Branch

Inspection.—Factory inspection staffs were increased and inspection districts were revised during the year, thus making possible a larger number of inspections. A total of 27,659 separate establishments were inspected, or 5,242 more than in the preceding year. In addition, 55,597 investigations were undertaken for other branches of the Department.

By arrangement with officials of the Niagara Parks Commission, inspectors of the Factory Inspection Branch undertook technical inspections of plants and equipment of concessionaires on the Commission's property. The customary inspection of gaols and reform institutions was also carried out.

Inspection Statistics.—The distribution of the services rendered by the inspectors of the Composite Inspection Branch follows:—

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Factory Inspection Branch | 1947 | 1948 |
| First inspection | 18,219 | 23,616 |
| Second inspection | 4,175 | 3,983 |
| Visits <i>re</i> fruit camps | 23 | 60 |
| | <hr/> 22,417 | <hr/> 27,659 |
| Apprenticeship Branch | 1,178 | 1,228 |
| Industrial Standards Act..... | 327 | 780 |
| Main Office | 2,938 | 2,283 |
| Minimum Wage Branch..... | 512 | 494 |
| Operating Engineers Branch.. | 355 | 297 |
| Steam Boiler Branch..... | 963 | 515 |
| | <hr/> 6,273 | <hr/> 5,597 |
| Totals | 28,690 | 33,256 |

The number of orders issued relating to various requirements of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act totalled 14,423 in 1948 as compared with 11,050 in 1947.

In addition, there were investigations of accidents and the usual visits, office calls and conferences incidental to inspections.

Industrial Accidents.—A total of 12,241 industrial accidents was reported. Of these totals, 773 accidents and one fatality involved females.

The number of fatal accidents rose from 42 in the fiscal year 1946-47 to 63 in 1947-48. The report states in this connection that "everywhere employers and employees have been encouraged to redouble their efforts to cut down the number of these tragedies."

It continues: Progress is being made in controlling and eliminating silicosis hazards from industry. In addition, employers in the grain-elevator industry are giving co-operation to remove dust hazards from their industry. A full-time, grain-elevator inspector has been stationed at the head of the Lakes.

Accidents occurred in the following industries:—

Pulp, paper and printing trades, 1,623; metal trades, 4,829; rubber and rubber goods, 496; textiles, 520; food, 916; lumber and wood-working, 568; clothing, 45; chemicals, 248; conveyances, 1,067; transportation, 329; clay, glass and stone, 1,024; leather, 151; retail trades, 122; construction, 17; unclassified, 286.

In addition, there were 291 accidents (32 of them fatal), "not within the jurisdiction of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act." Of these, 93 were classified under construction; 42 under lumber and wood-working; 38 under food; 33 under pulp, paper and printing trades; 25 under metal trades and the other 60 under various industries.

Of the 310 cases of industrial diseases recorded, 108 were dermatitis, 28 were lead poisoning and five were silicosis.

Hours of Labour.—Of the 608,706 persons, referred to in the reports as employed in industrial and commercial establishments in the province, 583,149 worked on weekly schedules up to 49 hours. While detailed statistics on the 5-day week are not available, inspectors of the Branch report that a steadily increasing number of industrial and clerical employees in Ontario do not work on Saturdays.

During the calendar year 1947, 361 firms made use of overtime permits, as compared with 373 firms in 1946 and 530 in 1945. A gradual increase from year to year was indicated in the number of firms making

use of double-shift permits for the employment of females and youths in two eight-hour shifts.

Child Labour.—The child labour problem is reported to be decreasing in Ontario. Only 61 persons under 14 years of age were found employed during the year. Most of the cases occurred during the school recess and because incorrect ages given by children were not checked by employers. As all cases were rectified, no prosecutions were instituted.

Homework.—During the year 540 employer permits were issued authorizing the giving out of work to be done at home at rates approved by the Industry and Labour Board. Home-worker permits were issued to 2,962 persons to undertake work in manufacturing or assembling household articles, or wearing apparel, at home.

Approval of Building Plans.—There were 287 plan approvals for the metals industry with a total value of \$12,781,700. The food industries were the next largest with 179 approvals, valued at \$12,775,700, or only \$6,000 less than the metals. The third largest plant expansion program was undertaken by the clay, glass and stone industries, which includes the manufacture of artificial abrasives. The value of new construction in this category was \$6,260,900. Large storage buildings for imported raw materials were erected by most of the artificial abrasive companies.

"Further improvement in foundries has been effected by the installation of mechanical ventilation and alterations to the buildings, the plans of which were approved by this Branch. This particular section of the metals group exposes more workers to the silicosis hazard than any industry except mining and much improvement remains to be made particularly among the jobbing foundries."

As a result of medical studies of the respiratory hazards in artificial abrasive manufacture, mechanical exhaust systems for electric furnaces were ordered by factory inspectors. The installation of dust-control equipment was being completed as rapidly as the necessary materials were being obtained.

Violations and Complaints.—Violations of the Acts in the enforcement of which the inspectors have a responsibility were reported as follows:—

| | 1947 | 1948 |
|--|-------|-------|
| The Adolescent School Attendance Act | 1 | 3 |
| The Minimum Wage Act..... | 3,095 | 2,260 |
| The Operating Engineers Act. | 152 | 1 |
| Totals | 3,248 | 2,264 |

Complaints received during the year numbered 66. Upon investigation, sufficient grounds for complaint were found in 45 cases, and insufficient grounds in 21 cases. Subjects of complaint were as follows:—

| | 1947 | 1948 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Adolescents | 17 | 8 |
| Child labour | 14 | — |
| Dust | 8 | 1 |
| Elevators | 6 | 3 |
| Fire hazards | 3 | 3 |
| Fumes | 8 | 3 |
| Guarding machinery | 3 | 2 |
| Lack of heat..... | 12 | 4 |
| Long hours | 13 | 6 |
| Lunch and dressing rooms..... | 1 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 17 | 11 |
| Multiple | 1 | 4 |
| Exits | 1 | 1 |
| Sanitation | 5 | 10 |
| Toilet accommodation | 14 | 7 |
| Ventilation | 4 | 2 |
| Totals | 127 | 66 |

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

The Board issued 20,091 certificates, of which 19,740 were to operating engineers for the fiscal year 1947-1948. This includes those issued by renewal, examination and duplicate and provisional certificates and 351 were plant registration certificates. This was an increase of 1,276 over the preceding year.

There were 1,195 applications for examination and 602 applications for re-examination received by the Board. Of the 1,195 applications, 96 did not meet the requirements of the regulations and were not accepted.

Boiler Inspection

Mainly as a result of an inter-provincial agreement to comply fully with the provisions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code for uniform inspection, the number of inspections increased over 200 per cent the last two months of the fiscal year 1947-48. There was, however, a seven per cent decrease in the number of inspections of used boilers and unfired pressure vessels, due to the scarcity of such units.

Certificates were issued as follows:—

| | 1947 | 1948 |
|--|-------|-------|
| New boilers and unfired pressure vessels | 2,041 | 2,845 |
| Used boilers and unfired pressure vessels | 963 | 805 |
| Low pressure boilers accepted by affidavit | 541 | 545 |
| Pressure vessels accepted by affidavit | 2,370 | 2,673 |
| Boilers under 3 horse power accepted by affidavit..... | 80 | 87 |
| Duplicate certificates | 19 | 49 |
| Totals | 6,014 | 7,004 |

Conciliation and Arbitration

The Conciliation staff was increased by the addition of two conciliation officers during the year to cope with the increased activity of the Branch.

As in former years, the Branch co-operated with the Federal Department of Labour in accordance with a standing arrangement between the two Departments whereby assignments which are at distant points from Toronto may be handled by federal industrial relations officers. The provincial Conciliation Branch in turn assisted, on request, representatives of the Dominion Department of Labour.

During the fiscal year 1947-48, 228 conciliation cases, not including strike cases, were handled. In 190 of these cases which had been referred to the Branch by the Ontario Labour Relations Board, the union had been certified by the Board as the collective bargaining representative and in 89 of them the conciliation officer was able to effect a collective agreement. The other 101 cases were dealt with by 72 conciliation boards set up for the purpose. In general, the cases dealt with wages, union security and hours of work.

The services of the Branch were requested in 35 strike situations that involved 9,224 employees and resulted in a total loss of 243,419 man-working days. Conciliation and mediation brought about settlements "in almost all of these strikes."

In all, 13 votes involving 4,634 employees were held by the Branch in different parts of the province at the request, or with the consent of the parties concerned. Most of the votes were requested to determine the desires of employees with respect to union security and, in one case, "senior seniority for shop stewards."

Cases of alleged discrimination or unfair practices handled by the Conciliation Branch during the year numbered 88. Of these, 56 were settled by the Branch and 32 were referred to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner.

Under the Industrial Standards Act, 30 conferences were conducted during 1947-48 and 25 industrial standards schedules were agreed to, approved by the Minister of Labour and made effective by the Government. These conferences were held in several of the larger centres in the province and were related to several trades connected

with the construction industry, barbering, retail gasoline service and the hard furniture industry.

Ontario Labour Relations Board

During the fiscal year 1947-48, the peace-time jurisdiction of labour relations was returned to the Province. Early in April, 1947, the Legislature enacted the Labour Relations Board Act, 1947, which provided for (a) the continuance in force within the Province, with any necessary alterations, the provisions of P.C. 1003 and P.C. 4020; (b) the disposition of appeals pending before the Wartime Labour Relations Board (National); and (c) the appointment of conciliation officers and conciliation boards by the Federal Minister of Labour in matters referred for such purposes by the Ontario Labour Relations Board on or before the date of the coming into force of the Act.

It is stated that "at the end of the fiscal year (1947-48) the labour relations regulations in force in the Province were in all material respects identical to those contained in P.C. 1003. . . . There remained, however, no link between the two jurisdictions."

The Ontario Board held 88 sessions during the year and considered a total of 900 applications, including 641 petitions for certification; 229 requests for the appointment of a conciliation officer; 15 applications for leave to institute proceedings; two petitions for establishment of grievance procedure; two requests for the appointment of an arbitrator; and 11 applications requesting cancellation of existing collective agreements.

Apprenticeship

As the number of discharged war veterans desiring trade training reached its climax in the fiscal year 1947-48, the Apprenticeship Branch was unusually active. At the end of the year, 2,337 discharged members of the Armed Forces were learning the building trades alone, in addition to 1,312 civilian apprentices, 451 of whom were new registrations.

At the end of March, 1948, there were 1,312 apprentices in nine building trades as follows: bricklaying, 110; masonry, 7; carpentry, 235; painting and decorating, 31; plastering, 30; plumbing, 344; steamfitting, 71; sheet metal work, 119; electric wiring and installation, 365. There were 1,172 registered in motor vehicle repairing; 169 in hairdressing and 14 in the barbering trade.

Examinations were held in Toronto and some 40 other centres throughout the Province in accordance with arrangements made through local apprenticeship committees. There were 108 such examinations for motor vehicle repairing, which were taken by 1,944 candidates; 43 examinations in hairdressing for 725 candidates; 108 examinations for 108 candidates in barbering; and 15 examinations for 15 hairdressing teachers. As a result of these examinations 1,067 certificates were issued

for motor repairing; 134 for barbering and 656 for hairdressing. In addition, there were issued for these trades a total of 185 first certificates; 22,220 by renewals; 1,365 by rehabilitation; 89 by duplicate, and 44 by miscellaneous, making a grand total of 25,670 certificates.

The Apprenticeship Branch increased its activities during the year to include the supervision of training and job placement in designated trades for inmates of reform institutions and penitentiaries.

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

Unanimous reports were received during February from the Conciliation Boards which investigated disputes affecting unlicensed seamen employed on deepsea dry cargo ships of Canadian registry and on East Coast passenger vessels operated by Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

Disputes affecting employees of certain coal mining companies in Eastern and Western Canada were settled by direct negotiations.

Introduction

Deepsea Shipping

During February the Minister of Labour released the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with interrelated disputes affecting the country's ocean-going shipping industry, and overshadowing in importance any industrial dispute that has occurred in Canada since the threatened strike on her major railway systems which was successfully averted in July, 1948.

One of the disputes involved twenty-six deepsea shipping companies, operating some 150 dry cargo vessels of Canadian registry from East and West Coast ports, and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC) representing the unlicensed employees of the companies. The operators are members of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, and the Shipowners' Association (Deep Sea) of British Columbia, Vancouver (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 52).

The second dispute affected the Canadian flag passenger vessels owned by Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., and operated from East Coast Canadian ports, and the unlicensed personnel of such vessels represented by the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC) (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 173). The main passenger vessels involved were the "Lady" boats of the Canadian National line and the ss. *Beaverbrae* of Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

The two Conciliation Boards were composed of the same members, having the Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver, as Chairman, and Messrs. Theodore Meighen, K.C., and John Kerry, K.C., both of Montreal, as members appointed on the nomination of the employers and the union respectively.

The dispute affecting the Canadian flag dry cargo vessels arose during negotiations

for the renewal of the 1947-1948 collective agreement between the parties. The collective agreement was scheduled to terminate on October 15, 1948, but, by law, continued in effect until termination of the conciliation proceedings.

The Conciliation Board reported that the shipowners and the Union differed very widely as to the terms of the new agreement to be entered into, at least half of the very numerous provisions relating to wages and working conditions being in dispute. The Board's hearings did not resolve these difficulties. The Board reported that the atmosphere was not conciliatory, and that its efforts did not have the hoped for effect of reconciling the parties.

Having failed at conciliation, the members of the Board then endeavoured in private sessions to reconcile their own divergent views as to the terms which should be incorporated in a new collective agreement between the parties. Their report stated that the members of the Board, having in mind the importance to the nation of the Canadian Merchant Marine and the calamitous implications to the seamen, to the shipowners and to the country, of a breach of relations between the parties, each yielded his personal point of view on many matters and as a result were able to arrive at unanimous recommendations as to the provisions of the proposed collective agreement. They also stated that they were of the firm opinion that the agreement recommended was a fair compromise and ought to be accepted by the parties to the dispute.

The principal issue in dispute had been a demand of the shipowners that the practice of securing unlicensed seamen through a hiring hall operated by the Canadian Seamen's Union be abandoned. The operators had been willing to give preference to Union members in hiring men but proposed that they should be permitted to secure replacements so far as practicable through the Seamen's Section of the National Employment Service. The Union for its part demanded that the hiring of original crews or replacements either in Canada or as far south as the ports of Norfolk and San Pedro on the East and West coasts of the United States should be done whenever possible through the Union's hiring halls.

On this fundamental question the Board recommended that the companies agree that all unlicensed personnel engaged by them in Canada be hired either through the office of the Union or through the Seamen's Section of the National Employment Ser-

vice, without discrimination against Union members. It further recommended that any unlicensed personnel hired in Canada, who are not members of the Union, should be required as a condition of employment either to join the Union and to continue as members thereof during their employment or, in the alternative, to tender to the Union one month's dues as well as initiation fees as presently established and to pay subsequent monthly dues as required of Union members, with failure to pay arrears of monthly dues at pay-off constituting a bar to further employment until such arrears are paid.

In connection with the clause of the collective agreement dealing with Union recognition, the Board recommended that the companies recognize the Union as the sole collective bargaining agent for all unlicensed personnel employed on all deep-sea dry cargo ships of Canadian register (not including those with passenger certificates), owned and operated or bareboat operated by the companies, whether or not the crews are under Canadian Articles. Previously recognition of the Union was limited to the unlicensed crew members of such ships when under Canadian Articles.

The Board recommended that the parties agree that they will co-operate to exclude all subversive elements from the personnel employed by the companies and by the Union.

It was also recommended that, as in the previous agreement, the authority of the Master to direct and discipline the crew, be clearly recognized. The Board further recommended that the companies agree that the recognized powers and rights of Masters will not be exercised in conflict with any of the provisions of the collective agreement and that the Union agree that when any seaman considers an order or direction of the Master to be in conflict with the terms of the agreement, he shall nevertheless obey such order or direction and thereafter seek redress through the grievance machinery provided in the agreement.

The Board recommended retention of the clause providing that there shall be no strike, lockout, slow-down or stoppage of work and that no ship be tied up or delayed during the life of the agreement.

It was also recommended that no change be made in current wage rates, overtime rates or basic hours of work at sea or in port. During the negotiations and in proceedings before the Board, the Union had requested increased rates of pay and the shipowners had proposed substantial reductions. The Board did recommend, however,

that subsistence allowances to seamen when travelling be increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per meal or from \$3 to \$3.75 per day.

With regard to a strongly contested contention of the shipowners that seamen should be required to carry "continuous discharge books" with entries as to the wages and quality of their work during previous employment, the Board recommended that neither the Union nor the companies interfere, directly or indirectly, with the rights granted seamen by Sections 182 and 183 of the Canada Shipping Act. These sections of the Act provide that seamen shall be entitled to a Certificate of Discharge in a continuous discharge book specifying the period of his service but not containing any statement as to his wages or the quality of his work unless requested by the seamen; and that where a seaman is discharged before a Shipping Master, the Master of the vessel shall make and sign a report of the conduct, character and qualifications of the seaman discharged, or may state in the said report of character that he declines to give any opinion upon such particulars.

It was also recommended that the parties agree that no additional clauses be adopted in Ship's Articles by the Master and seamen which are repugnant to the terms of the collective agreement.

Other recommendations of the Board included the following:—

(1) that, in making promotions at sea or in port, full consideration be given to seniority and that, all things being equal, seamen who are senior in length of service shall receive all available promotions;

(2) that, in addition to one seaman's delegate from each department, there be a ship's delegate of each vessel, who may put to the Master any dispute which cannot be settled by the departmental delegates with the departmental heads;

(3) that the companies continue the existing system of issuing passes to authorized employees of the Union permitting them to board the companies' vessels, but that such passes shall be valid only for a period of three months, instead of indefinitely as heretofore, unless revoked for specified reasons;

(4) that where the service of a seaman signed on at an Eastern Canadian port ceases by reason of the termination of a voyage at a Western Canadian port, and *vice versa*, he shall have the same rights in respect to repatriation to the port of engagement as are provided under the Canada Shipping Act where service is terminated at a port outside of Canada;

(5) that a suitable supply of drugs for the emergency treatment of normal ship-board contingencies be carried on ship and suitable accommodation for the housing of sick and injured personnel be provided when made necessary by the special nature of the illness or injury;

(6) that all stores and provisions issued to the crew shall be only for use and consumption aboard the ship and that any unused stores or provisions remain the property of the shipowner and must not be taken ashore, sold, destroyed or given away; and

(7) that unlicensed personnel shall be entitled to advances against their earned basic pay when in port, as formerly, provided that the Master may, in his discretion, retain at all times a sum equivalent to a full month's pay and that allotments of pay to dependents must be provided for before such advances are made.

In the dispute involving certain passenger vessels of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., the Conciliation Board reported that the questions involved were largely the same as those considered in the dry cargo dispute and that the solution arrived at had been the same. As in the previous case the draft of a collective agreement was recommended to the parties for adoption.

The principal difference in the collective agreement recommended for the passenger vessels, as compared with that for dry cargo vessels, lay in the wage schedule. The manning scale for passenger vessels is more comprehensive than for dry cargo vessels and the wage rates are higher in most instances, but the Board recommended no change from the schedule contained in the previous agreement.

At the end of the period under review, the Shipowners' Association (Deep Sea) of British Columbia reported to the Minister of Labour that its members were prepared to accept the unanimous recommendations of the Conciliation Board provided that the expiry date of the new collective agreement should be October 15, 1949. In accepting the Board's report, the West Coast operators protested the "ever increasing vitiation" of the Master's authority and the "continued increasing expenses" in the operation of Canadian Ships. East Coast Canadian-flag operators also indicated that they were prepared to accept the report of the Board, on the understanding that the new collective agreement would be for one year effective as from October 15, 1948. At

the time of going to press no word had been received from the Canadian Seamen's Union as to its acceptance or rejection of the recommendations of the Boards.

Coal Mining

Settlements were indicated during February in disputes affecting coal mining areas in Eastern and Western Canada, which are recorded here because of their importance to the national economy, although the industry comes under the jurisdiction of the provinces concerned.

In Western Canada, a lengthy series of demands which had been formulated at a "wage scale convention" held during November, 1948, by District 18, United Mine Workers of America (CCL), was presented early in January to the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association and to the Domestic Coal Operators' Association of Western Canada. Among other things, the union requested abolition of the contract system, under which certain underground workers are paid incentive wages on a tonnage basis and, in the bituminous mines, are able to earn wages varying from \$13.89 to \$17.80 per day on the average. In place of the contract system, the union urged the establishment of a basic day wage of \$14.05 for eight hours of underground work five days a week.

Other demands of the union called for an increase in the companies' contributions to the miners' Welfare Fund from the present 5 cents per ton to a minimum of 20 cents per ton on all coal produced for use or sale; concessions in regard to holidays with pay and statutory holidays; extra pay of 50 cents and \$1 per shift for men working on the afternoon and night shifts, respectively, and a review of rates for water and light in places where the companies own or control such utilities.

The mine operators opposed the abolition of the contract system of wage payments on the ground that it would remove the incentive of underground workers to maintain maximum production and would ultimately result in an increase in the costs of production. They also urged the abolition of the Welfare Fund in view of the prospect that governmental steps might be taken to extend social security measures, but stated they they were prepared to offer an alternative to the Welfare Fund, the particulars of which were not disclosed.

Negotiations between the parties broke down about January 26, and a conciliator was named by the Alberta Minister of Industries and Labour to deal with the dispute in so far as it affected the coal

mines of that province. The conciliation proceedings lasted for about a week, but no settlement resulted.

Direct negotiations between the parties were resumed about mid-February following the submission of an amended list of demands on the part of the union. This list dropped the request for abolition of the contract system, but substituted in its place numerous requests which the union described as aimed at the equalization of wage rates, but which the operators resisted strongly on the ground that practically every demand would involve, directly or indirectly, an increase in the cost of production.

Agreement was finally reached on the basis of an increase in the contributions of the companies to the miners' Welfare Fund from 5 cents to 15 cents per ton of coal produced for sale or use, together with other relatively minor concessions relating to the check-off of the union's initiation fees, holidays with pay, and an undertaking that joint committees comprising representatives of the union and the two employers' associations would study the problem of the cost of services provided by public utilities on company-owned townsites. The name of the Welfare Fund was changed to the "Welfare and Retirement Fund", and it was mutually agreed that neither the union nor the operators would request any change in the amount of payments into the Fund for a two-year period. A new collective agreement amending the previous contract between the union and the Domestic Coal Operators' Association of Western Canada, was signed on February 16, 1949, and a similar agreement between the union and the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association was signed on February 21.

In Eastern Canada, negotiations commenced during November, 1948, between District 26, United Mine Workers of America, and the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and other coal mining companies associated with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd. The union sought a wage increase of \$2.56 per day across the board, together with additional increases for certain classifications of mine workers. The companies responded with the offer of an increase of 25 cents per day, which was rejected by the union, and a deadlock ensued in mid-January. Negotiations between the parties resumed early in February, when an international vice-president of the union assisted in the conversations between the parties. On February 5 it was reported that a mutually

satisfactory settlement had been reached, subject only to ratification by the workers concerned, through a referendum to be conducted by the union among its members. Full details of the reported settlement were

not revealed by the parties, but it was publicly reported that the new collective agreement would provide for an increase of 50 cents per shift above the current basic wage rate of \$7.64 per day.

The following statement concerns the scope and administration of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and under the Conciliation and Labour Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board under the former Act.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until succeeded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944.

Proceedings begun under the wartime Regulations are continued in so far as the services involved in such proceedings are authorized under the new Act. Likewise, decisions, orders and certifications given by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the new Act.

The Act applies to industries within Dominion jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations, and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions, for the consideration of complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and of applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board to admin-

ister provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements, and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Conciliation services are also provided by the Industrial Relations Branch under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. This statute empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour. From time to time, as required, a third article under this section will cover Conciliation Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Fredericton. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta; an officer stationed in Winnipeg covers the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; two officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; two officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec and the officer resident in Fredericton, represents the Department in the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during the month of February. During the month the Board received seven applications for certification, held two hearings, issued four

certificates designating bargaining agents, rejected one application for certification, allowed the withdrawal of one application, and issued Reasons for Judgment in two cases.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. Canadian Seamen's Union for a unit of employees of Maritime Towing and Salvage Company, Limited, comprising unlicensed personnel employed aboard the vessels *Banscot*, *Bansturdy*, *Bansun*, *Bansaga*, *Banswift*, *Banstar*, *Banspray II*, and *Foundation Wallace*.

2. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for a unit of employees of Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited, comprising clerical employees in the accounting office, Montreal, P.Q. The occupational classifications of general auditor, auditor, chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, travelling auditor, and private secretary to the general auditor were excluded from the bargaining unit.

3. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for a unit of employees of Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited, comprising clerical employees in the accounting office, Edmonton, Alberta. The occupational classifications of regional agent, accountant, travelling auditor, and chief clerk were excluded from the bargaining unit.

4. The Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Inc., for a unit of employees of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, comprising garage employees employed by the Company at its garages at St. Dominique, Chemin de la Canardiere and Montmagny Street, Quebec, P.Q., including tradesmen, apprentices, servicemen, beginners, and temporary, seasonal and casual workers. Office workers, foremen, specialists, storehouse men, caretakers, furnace firemen, bus drivers, and men in charge of maintenance of buildings and heating systems were excluded from the bargaining unit.

Application for Certification Rejected

1. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, P.Q. (L.G., March, 1949, p. 289). Following an investigation of the application, the Board rejected the application for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees affected.

Application for Certification Withdrawn

1. Marine Checkers and Weighers Association and Union Steamships Limited, Vancouver, B.C. (L.G., March, 1949, p. 289). On the request of the President of the Association, the application for certification was withdrawn.

Applications Received

1. Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Trans-Oceanic District, on behalf of employees of the Canadian Marconi Company, employed as radio-telegraph operators, technicians, telephone operators, and local delivery clerks employed at the central telegraph office, Montreal, P.Q., and shift engineers employed at Drummondville, P.Q. and Yamachiche, P.Q.

2. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., District 3, on behalf of marine engineers employed on vessels of the Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

3. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., District 3, on behalf of marine engineers employed on vessels of the Quebec and Ontario Transportation Company, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

4. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., District 3, on behalf of marine engineers employed on vessels of the Paterson Steamship Company, Ltd., Fort William, Ontario.

5. Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415, on behalf of terminal employees (Windsor Terminal) and bus drivers of Eastern Greyhound Lines Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

6. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., District 3, on behalf of marine engineers employed on vessels of Colonial Steamships Ltd., Port Colborne, Ontario.

7. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Division 59, on behalf of pursers, assistant pursers, and freight checkers in the pursers' department, on vessels of the Union Steamships Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Reasons for Judgment in cases dealt with by the Board in its February sittings follow:—

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

Canadian Telephone Employees' Association, Applicant, and Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Respondent.

This is an application by the Canadian Telephone Employees' Association for the Board's consent, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of section 7 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, to the making of two applications for certification of the association as bargaining agent for employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, notwithstanding that a period of ten months of the term, of existing collective agreements covering such employees has not expired.

One application is for certification in respect of a bargaining unit consisting of certain clerical employees of the Company; the other application is for certification in respect of a unit of employees in the Plant Department of the Company.

The purpose of the applications is to certify the applicant association as bargaining agent for employees in these two units in place of three other employee associations which are certified as bargaining agents for three established employee units which are to be merged into two new bargaining units.

The applicant association has been recently organized and has not previously represented employees of the Company as a bargaining agent.

The reason advanced by the applicant for making the premature applications is to enable the applicant to get negotiations under way without the delay which, it is stated, will be occasioned if certification proceedings are to be deferred until ten months of the term of the existing collective agreements have expired. The applicant claims that in view of the widespread nature of its organization and of the company operations, negotiations will, it is anticipated, be lengthy.

The three presently certified bargaining agents do not oppose the present applications for consent. The employer states that it does not desire to make any representations to the Board in the matter subject to the condition that if the Board's consent is given, the applicant should not, if certified, be entitled to terminate existing collective agreements prior to the present termination date thereof. Certain other certified bargaining agents, representing employees of the company in classifications other than

The Board consisted of Mr. A. H. Brown, Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, and Messrs. W. L. Best, A. Deschamps, J. A. D'Aoust, A. J. Hills, A. R. Mosher, G. Picard and H. Taylor, members.

those apparently included in the proposed bargaining units, wish to be advised of the filing of applications for certification, if permitted by the Board, in order that they may have the opportunity of intervening if the situation so warrants.

The principle laid down in the Act, that an application for certification may not be made to the Board before the expiration of ten months of the term of an existing agreement binding employees in the bargaining unit, is one which, in the opinion of the Board, should not be lightly departed from. Otherwise the whole scheme of orderly collective bargaining established by the Act will be jeopardized. In other cases where applications for certification have involved substantial numbers of employees engaged in widespread operations, as for example railway and telegraph operations, the trade unions and employers involved have not found it necessary to make application for consent to the filing of applications for certification prior to the expiry of the normal ten months' period of existing agreements. In the opinion of the Board the circumstances which are advanced as special reasons for a departure from the principle above set out are not sufficiently convincing to distinguish it from what might be termed a normal application to displace a certified bargaining agent which is a party to an existing collective agreement.

While the application for consent is not opposed by the presently certified bargaining agents, the employer has given a conditional consent only thereto and the Board cannot take for granted in the circumstances of the case that the applicant and the presently certified bargaining agents are the only parties which, in the period following the expiry of the ten months' period of the present agreements, may have an interest in the matter of representation of employees in the proposed bargaining units.

For the reasons stated, the Board declines to give its consent to the making of the applications for certification prior to the expiry of the ten months of the term of the collective agreements in force covering the employees affected.

(Sgd.) A. H. BROWN,
Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman
for the Board.

Dated at Ottawa, February 17, 1949.

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Applicant,
and
National Harbours Board, Respondent,
and
Association of Federal Employees of Quebec Harbour, Inc., Intervener.

This is an application made by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, for the certification of that Union as the bargaining agent of hourly rated employees of the National Harbours Board at the Port of Quebec. The intervener is the certified bargaining agent for employees in the proposed bargaining unit.

The intervener opposes the application and contends, among other things, that the application is premature in view of the existence of an agreement between the intervener and the respondent, dated April 23, 1948, and in view of subsection four of section seven of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act which provides:—

(4) Where a collective agreement is in force, the application may be made at any time after the expiry of ten months of the term of the collective agreement, but not before, except with the consent of the Board.

A collective agreement was entered into by the intervener with the respondent company, dated April 22, 1947, and effective May 1, 1947, covering the said employees. This agreement contains the following termination clause:—

This agreement shall become effective on the first day of May, 1947, and shall remain in effect for one (1) year from the effective date hereof and shall continue in effect until such time as either party hereto gives two (2) months' notice in writing of desire to revise or terminate same; it being expressly understood and agreed that the effective date of commencement of the payment of the prevailing wage rates enumerated in Article 2 shall be 1st November, 1946.

Under date of February 28, 1948, the intervener, as a party to this collective agreement, wrote to the National Harbours Board as follows:—

The Board consisted of Mr. A. H. Brown, Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, and Messrs. W. L. Best, E. R. Complin, J. A. D'Aoust, A. J. Hills, A. R. Mosher, G. Picard and H. Taylor, members. The reasons for judgment of the Board were delivered by the Vice-Chairman.

We would kindly request that our letter mailed to you earlier this morning containing expression of our desire to terminate, as of the 1st of May, 1948, the collective agreement covering wages and working conditions of employees paid at prevailing rates at this Port and which became effective on May 1, 1947, be considered as null and void. This Association has made a more careful study of the problem and has moved to annul its decision on the ground that it does not appear to be in the best interests of our Association nor conducive to better labour relations with the other party to the agreement. In view of this we would, therefore, request that our notification for denunciation be cancelled and replaced by the attached notification for revision of the existing contract.

Following this notice, the parties to the agreement agreed on a revision of the wage rates which had been fixed by that agreement for employees in the bargaining unit. The terms of the agreement were not otherwise revised. This revision was given effect to by a supplementary agreement entered into on the 23rd of April, 1948, between the parties to the agreement.

This supplementary agreement provides . . . that the agreement dated the 22nd day of April, 1947 . . . is hereby amended by the cancellation of Article 2 thereof with respect to the rates of pay and the substitution thereof, effective November 1, 1947, of a new Article 2 with respect to the rates of pay, in the form and terms hereto attached to form part hereof.

The applicant contends that the revision of the wage rates effected by the agreement of April 23, 1948, amended the then existing collective agreement without creating a new collective agreement or a new term of agreement and that the term of the collective agreement now in force runs therefore from May 1, 1947. This contention, however, does not take cognizance of the construction of the termination provision of the agreement under which the notice of revision was given.

In the opinion of the Board, the giving of the notice by the intervener for revision of the agreement effective May 1, 1947, fixed a termination date for that agreement just as effectively as though a notice for termination thereof had been given. It will be observed that the provisions of the termination clause in the agreement, which have been quoted above, make no distinction in this respect.

In the circumstances, the agreement signed on April 23, 1948, should, in the opinion of the Board, be regarded as a renewal agreement or a new agreement which came into operation immediately

following upon the termination of the previous agreement, namely on May 1, 1948.

At the time the present application for certification was made to the Board, namely, December 2, 1948, ten months of the term of the collective agreement then in force had not expired. Therefore, in the opinion of the Board, the application was premature.

The application is accordingly rejected on this ground but, in the circumstances, without affecting the making of a further application at a proper time.

(Sgd.) A. H. BROWN,
*Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman
for the Board.*

F. H. HALL, Esq.,
W. A. ROWE, Esq.,
C. A. GIROUX, Esq.,
for the Applicant.

J. F. FINLAY, Esq.,
for the Respondent.

G. THERIAULT, Esq.,
for the Intervener.

Dated at Ottawa, February 16, 1949.

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Appointment of Conciliation Officers

On February 4, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. R. H. Hooper, Winnipeg, Man., as Conciliation Officer under Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (CCL) and the Canadian Pacific Transport Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man.

On February 14, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. R. H. Hooper, Winnipeg, Man., as Conciliation Officer under Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1374 (AFL-TLC) and Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

On February 28, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Toronto, Ont., as Conciliation Officer under Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a

dispute between the United Chemical Workers, Local 14 (CIO) and the Polymer Corporation, Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

Agreement Facilitated by Conciliation Officer

On February 23, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a report from R. H. Hooper, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (CCL) and the Canadian Pacific Transport Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man.

Conciliation Board Reports Received

On February 17, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Conciliation Board established under the War-time Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, to deal with a dispute between Transit Tankers and Terminals, Ltd., and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC) (L.G., May, 1948, p. 467). The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

On February 17, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between various east

and west coast deep sea dry cargo shipping companies, represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and the Shipowners' Association (Deep Sea) of British Columbia, and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC), representing unlicensed personnel employed by the companies (L.G., Jan., 1949, pp. 52-53). The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

REPORT OF BOARD in dispute between

East and West Coast Canadian Deep Sea Dry Cargo Shipping Companies, and Canadian Seamen's Union.

To the Minister of Labour.

SIR:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter was appointed by you on November 16, 1948, and consisted of the following persons:—

John Kerry, K.C., nominated by the Union.

Theodore Meighen, K.C., nominated by the Shipowners.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, appointed by you as Chairman.

The Members of the Board have duly taken Oath and have conducted the proceedings according to law.

Sittings of the Board were held at Montreal in November, 1948, and in January and February, 1949.

The object for which the Board was appointed was to negotiate a settlement of the differences existing between the Shipowners, who operate the greater part of the deep-sea tonnage of Canada, and the Union, which represents, generally speaking, all their employees except Commissioned Officers and other persons employed in Supervisory capacities.

The Shipowners and the Union had maintained collective bargaining agreements since 1946. The latest agreement between them came into effect October 15, 1947, and would have expired October 15, 1948, save that it was, by law, kept operative until the conclusion of these proceedings.

The Shipowners and the Union differed very widely as to the terms of the new agreement to be entered into. Without particularizing, it can be said that at least half of the provisions of the very long agreement involved were in dispute. The hearings did not resolve these difficulties. The atmosphere was not conciliatory, and

On February 24, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC), representing unlicensed personnel employed by the companies (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 173).

On February 17, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with matters in dispute between various East and West Coast Deep Sea Dry Cargo Shipping Companies, represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and the Shipowners' Association (Deep Sea) of British Columbia, and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC), representing unlicensed personnel employed by the companies.

The Board was composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver, Chairman, and Theodore Meighen, K.C., and John Kerry, K.C., both of Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the companies and the union, respectively (L.G., Jan., 1949, pp. 52-53).

the efforts of this Board did not have the hoped for effect of reconciling the parties.

Having failed at conciliation, the Board held daily private sessions extending over a period of one week. In these sessions an earnest attempt was made to arrive at a form of agreement fair to both parties. The views of Members of the Board diverged widely on many matters in dispute. But the importance to Canada of the industry involved and the calamitous implications to the Seamen, to the Shipowners and to the country, of a breach of relations between the parties were kept in mind. As a result the Members of the Board were able to arrive at a unanimous opinion as to the terms which should be embodied in the new agreement to be made between the Union and the Shipowners. Each of those terms does not necessarily represent the view of each Member of the Board as to the ideal

provision to cover the matter provided for. But the agreement as a whole is a reconciliation of divergent views setting out the collective opinion of this Board as to the agreement into which the parties to this dispute should enter. The Members of the Board have, in the interests of industrial peace, yielded, each one of them, on many points. It is their unanimous view that the parties to this dispute should pursue the same course. They are of the firm opinion that the agreement recommended is a fair compromise and ought to be accepted by the parties to this dispute.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Dated at Montreal, February 16, 1949.

(Sgd.) J. O. WILSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) T. R. MEIGHEN,
Member.

(Sgd.) JOHN KERRY,
Member.

Memorandum of Agreement for Dry Cargo Freight Vessels

Made this.....

between:

Acadia Oversea Freighters Limited;
Argonaut Navigation Company Limited;
Atlantic Shipping Agencies Limited;
Bristol City Line (Canada) Limited;
Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited; Canadian Shipowners Limited; Canadian Transport Company Limited; Canadian Union Line Limited; Dominion Shipping Company Limited; Elder Dempster Lines (Canada) Limited; Federal Commerce & Navigation Company Limited; Furness (Canada) Limited; Johnson Walton Steamships Limited; Kerr Silver Lines (Canada) Limited; Lunham & Moore Shipping Limited; Montreal Australia New Zealand Line Limited; Montship Lines Limited; Pickford & Black Limited; Quebec Steamship Lines Limited; Saguenay Terminals Limited; Triton Steamship Company Limited; Western Canada Steamship Company Limited; Vancouver Oriental Line; hereafter called the Companies,
and

The Canadian Seamen's Union,
hereinafter called the Union.

Witnesseth that:

Whereas the Companies operate ocean-going and coastwise ships; and

Whereas the parties are desirous of promoting collective bargaining and stability of industrial relations in the manner and upon the terms herein set out;

Now therefore the parties hereto hereby agree each with the other as follows:—

ARTICLE I

Section 1—General Purpose of Agreement

The general purpose of this Agreement is to advance the mutual interests of the Companies and their employees, to provide for the proper operation of the Companies' vessels under conditions that will advance to the fullest extent possible the safety and welfare of the employees and economy of operations and to provide the fullest opportunities for the employment of Canadian seamen in Canadian ships. It is recognized and declared by the parties to be the duty of the Companies and their employees covered by this Agreement to co-operate fully, individually and collectively, for the attainment of these objectives.

Section 2—Union Recognition and Employment

(a) The Companies recognize the Union as the sole collective bargaining agent for all unlicensed personnel (except unlicensed Officer Personnel, such as Cadet Officers, Junior Engineers, Sanitary Engineers, Junior Officers, Electricians, Purser and Chief Stewards) from time to time employed by the Companies on all deep sea dry cargo ships (not including ships with passenger certificate) of Canadian register, owned and operated or bare-boat operated by the Companies. The said unlicensed personnel may hereinafter be referred to as Seamen.

(b) The Companies agree that all unlicensed personnel engaged by them in Canada will be hired either through the office of the Union or through the Seamen's Section of the National Employment Service. The Companies agree not to discriminate against Union members. Any unlicensed personnel hired in Canada, who are not Members of the Union, will be required, as a condition of employment, either to join the Union and to continue as Members thereof during their employment or, in the alternative, to tender to the Union one month's dues as well as the initiation fees as presently established and to pay subsequent monthly dues as required of Union Members (and failure to pay arrears of monthly dues at pay-off shall be a bar to further employment until such arrears are paid).

(c) The Companies agree to provide space at the pay-off for a Union Patrolman to enable him to contact Members of the unlicensed personnel for the purpose of collecting Union dues.

Section 3—

The Parties agree that they will co-operate to exclude from the personnel employed by the Companies and the Union, all subversive elements.

Section 4—Continuous Employment

The Companies agree that all unlicensed personnel shall have the right to continuous employment and may be re-employed at the end of each voyage, except in the case where a man is discharged for cause. It is agreed that this clause shall not apply to vessels when in drydock or when undergoing major repairs which are likely to exceed three weeks.

Section 5—

The Union agrees that the Master of the vessel has the exclusive right to direct the crew and to hire, promote, demote, transfer, lay off, suspend or discharge employees and that such hours, both ordinary and overtime, shall be worked at sea and in port, as shall be directed by the Master or his deputy.

It is agreed by the Owners that these powers and rights will not be exercised in conflict with any of the provisions of this Agreement and by the Union that when any seaman considers that an order or direction of the Master is, in his opinion, in conflict with the terms of this Agreement, he shall, nevertheless, obey such order or direction and thereafter, through the grievance machinery herein provided, seek redress.

It is agreed that there shall be no strike, lock-out, slow-down or stoppage of work, nor shall any ship be tied up or delayed during the life of this Agreement.

Section 6—Promotions

In making promotions, at sea and in port, full and due consideration shall be given to Seniority and, all things being equal, seamen who are senior in length of service shall receive available promotions.

ARTICLE II

Section 1—Delegates

On each vessel there shall be one seamen's delegate from each department and one ship's delegate who may or may not be one of the Departmental delegates. The ship's delegate may put to the Master any dispute which cannot be settled by the Departmental delegates with the Departmental head. Any complaints so presented which are not adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned shall be referred to the operators' or ship's agent and to the Union upon the vessel's arrival in a Canadian port, as provided in this Agreement. Such delegates shall in no way interfere with the operation of the ship or with the ship's discipline.

Section 2—Adjustment of Grievances

The Companies and the Union agree that forty-eight (48) hours prior to arrival in home port, a list of any grievances arising out of the Agreement shall be presented to the Master. Within forty-eight (48) hours after the ship's arrival both the Company representative and a Union representative shall jointly investigate said list of grievances and agree in writing on any outstanding grievances that may remain for the oncoming crew, and these are to be adjusted before the departure of the vessel. The fulfilment of such agreement shall be considered as binding on both incoming and outgoing crews. Grievances not agreed upon by the Company and Union representatives shall immediately be sent to the Port Committee for adjustment. The owners will further make the utmost endeavour to remedy any complaint made after and apart from the complaints so listed but shall not be required to remedy such additional complaints before the sailing of the vessel, unless it is possible to do so without delaying the sailing. This section is not, however, to be interpreted as applying to disputes on monetary matters.

Section 3—Port Committee

(a) There shall be a Port Committee at Montreal, P.Q., Saint John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Vancouver, B.C. Such Committee shall consist of one representative from the Union and one representative from the Companies. Either the Companies or the Union may refer any dispute or grievance arising out of the terms of this Agreement to a Port Committee in writing and it shall be the duty of the said Port Committee to meet within 24 hours after receiving such written notice, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted. In the event that the said Port Committee cannot agree on the settlement of a dispute or grievance, the matter shall be referred to the Regional Committee.

(b) In the event of any question of interpretation or violation of this Agreement or disputes of any nature, either by the members of the Union or by the Companies, the crew shall proceed with and complete the voyage and the question or dispute shall be referred to a Port Committee within 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel at a Canadian port, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted.

(c) In no event shall the members of the unlicensed personnel tie up or delay any vessel of the Companies for the settlement of any grievances.

Section 4—Regional Committee

The Regional Committee shall consist of two representatives from the Union and two representatives from the Companies, named by the Shipping Federation for the East Coast Companies and by the B.C. Shipowners Association for the West Coast Companies, who shall meet in the port of Montreal and/or Vancouver. Either the Union or the Companies, or both, may refer any dispute or grievance on which a Port Committee has not been able to come to any agreement to the Regional Committee in writing and it shall be the duty of the Regional Committee to meet within 48 hours after receiving such written notice, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted. In the event that the Regional Committee cannot agree on a settlement of the dispute, the matter shall, if it involves any difference between the Companies and the Union or any employee concerning the interpretation or violation of this Agreement, but not otherwise, be referred to an Arbitrator appointed by and acceptable to all members of the Regional Committee.

Section 5—Arbitration

(a) Failing agreement as to the selection of this Arbitrator (see Article 11, Section 4) he shall be named by the Minister of Labour of Canada.

(b) A decision of the Arbitrator in any such matter properly so referred to him shall be binding on all parties concerned.

(c) Before any matter shall be referred to arbitration, every effort shall be made to settle the question to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned through conference between the Union representatives and the Company officials.

Section 6—Discrimination

The Companies and the Union agree that in the employment of unlicensed personnel there shall be no discrimination because of race, colour or creed.

Section 7—Obligation of the Union Employees—Passes

The Companies agree that by the distribution of passes authorized employees of the Union may board the Companies' vessels reporting to the Officer in Charge, for the purpose of consulting the seamen employed thereon, provided, however, that the issuance of passes in any event shall be subject to the requirements of security, also that the Union employees shall not violate any provision of this Agreement.

It is also agreed that no Union employee shall call a meeting of men on duty on board any vessel without the consent of the officer in charge or interfere with or retard the work of the crew, provided, however, this shall not restrain the right of crew members off duty to hold meetings as they may decide.

Failure on the part of any Union employee to live up to all the terms and conditions of this Agreement, including the provisions for the adjustment of all questions and disputes in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, shall be sufficient grounds for revocation of any pass issued to such employee. The Union agrees to turn in any pass so revoked. Unless so revoked, such passes shall be valid for a period of three months.

Section 8—Emergency Duties

Any work necessary for the safety of the vessel, passengers, crew or cargo, or for the saving of other vessels, lives or cargoes, shall be performed at any time on immediate call by all members of the unlicensed personnel, and notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement which might be construed to the contrary, in no event shall overtime be paid for work performed in connection with such emergency duties, of which the Master will be the sole judge.

Section 9—Drills

Whenever practicable, lifeboat and other emergency drills shall be held on weekdays between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Preparation for drills, such as stretching fire hoses and hoisting or swinging out boats, shall not be done prior to signal for such drills, and after drill is over all hands shall secure boats and gear and replace fire hose in safe custody. In no event shall overtime be paid for work performed in connection with such drills.

Section 10—Lockers

One locker shall be provided for each employee so that each employee has one locker of full length with sufficient space to stow a reasonable amount of gear. Lockers now installed are to remain unchanged. Where new lockers are installed, they are to be, as nearly as practicable, of the following outside dimensions: height—6 feet; width—15 inches; depth—21 inches, and shall have a shelf fitted about ten inches from the top of the locker.

Section 11—Washrooms

Adequate washrooms and lavatories shall be made available for seamen, washrooms to be equipped with a sufficient number of shower baths which shall be adequately supplied with hot and cold fresh water whenever practicable.

Section 12—Cleanliness of Quarters

(a) All quarters assigned for the use of seamen are to be fumigated when necessary

and practicable and kept free from vermin as far as possible by the owners.

(b) Seamen are, in their own time, to make their bunks and keep their sleeping quarters and lockers clean and tidy. The said quarters shall also be thoroughly cleaned at least once a week in the Companies' time by seamen assigned for the purpose.

(c) Ordinary seamen on duty shall be required to keep the toilets and showers of the unlicensed personnel of the Deck Department clean at all times.

Firemen on day work, trimmers and/or wipers shall be required to keep the toilets and showers of the unlicensed personnel of the Engine Department clean at all times.

On vessels where stewards' accommodation is amidships, midship messmen shall be required to keep the toilets and showers of the Stewards' Department clean at all times. Where the stewards' accommodation is divided, crews' messboys shall be required to keep the toilets and showers aft clean.

The cleaning of the said toilets and showers is to be done between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays and between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on Saturday; in port, this work to be done between hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, provided, however, one hour's overtime shall be allowed for the performance of this work at any other time.

(d) For the purpose of this section, it shall be the duty of a responsible Officer to make arrangements for adequate time for cleaning of quarters required to be done on the Companies' time and personnel necessary to do the work. This work shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Master or Officer in Charge.

(e) The Companies agree to undertake at least once every year to repaint crew's quarters in a light colour (the date of such painting is to be stencilled on the bulkhead of each compartment). The unlicensed personnel shall keep said painting always clean by regular washing, etc., during the interval between annual paintings.

Section 13—Other Conveniences

(a) Crew Equipment. The following items shall be supplied the unlicensed personnel employed on board the vessels of the Companies:—

1. A suitable number of clean blankets on commencement of each voyage.

2. Bedding shall consist of two sheets and one pillow slip, which shall be changed weekly (conditional on the return of previously issued linen by each man). White sheets and pillow slips shall be provided as replacements are required.

3. One face towel and one bath towel, which shall be changed twice weekly (conditional on return of previously issued towels by each man).

4. Four boxes of matches each week.

5. Spring-filled mattresses and suitable pillows.

6. Bunk lights and bunk curtains.

7. All dishes to be made of crockery.

8. Two cakes of standard toilet soap, and either one cake of laundry soap or one box of washing powder weekly.

9. Prophylactics shall be available at times specified by the Master.

10. Two hot plates, two toasters, two ship's clocks, one refrigerator and one water cooler shall be provided on all ships. Such equipment shall be in proper working order at time of sailing of vessel from home port and shall be signed for by the ship's delegate, who shall not thereby be held personally responsible.

11. Electric fans in all foc'sles and mess-rooms if no other form of mechanical ventilation is provided.

(b) When it is established that there is wilful damage or pilferage of any equipment, the person or persons responsible for such wilful damage or pilferage shall be held responsible and the cost of such damage or pilferage shall be deducted from the wages of the person or persons responsible.

(c) Bedding, linen, bunk curtains and equipment issued direct to unlicensed personnel shall be signed for at issue and such bedding, linen, bunk curtains and equipment, or their replacements, shall be turned in to the Chief Steward by each man before signing off and a receipt issued to the man. When only partial issue of linen is made in accordance with this Agreement, the men shall receive thirty cents (30c.) for each item in short supply each week in lieu thereof. When no linen is issued in accordance with this Agreement, the men shall receive two dollars (\$2.00) per week in lieu thereof.

(d) It is understood that the provision of the conveniences specified above is subject to their being available.

(e) It is agreed by the Companies and the Union that, during the period that this Agreement is in effect, the Companies shall be required to provide only the conveniences specified in this section, and neither the crew nor Union officials shall be allowed to delay any vessel for conveniences not specified in this section.

Section 14—Meals

(a) Meals served to the crew shall be the same as those served to the officers.

(b) Fresh fruit in season shall be supplied each day. When fresh fruit is not available, juices shall be supplied.

(c) Fresh milk shall be supplied in all Canadian ports, and in foreign ports when obtainable. The allowance shall be one quart per man per day.

Section 15—Meal Hours—Relieving for Meals

(a) Meals for unlicensed personnel employed in the Deck and Engine Departments shall be served at the following times:—

At Sea:

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| Breakfast | 7.20 a.m. to | 8.30 a.m. |
| Dinner | 11.20 a.m. to | 12.30 p.m. |
| Supper | 5.00 p.m. to | 6.00 p.m. |

In Port:

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Breakfast | 7.20 a.m. to | 8.00 a.m. |
| Dinner | 12.00 noon to | 1.00 p.m. |
| Supper | 5.00 p.m. to | 6.00 p.m. |

Unless unforeseen circumstances interfere, all unlicensed personnel shall be given a reasonable time to take their meals within the hours above set out.

(b) The twelve to four watch on sailing day shall knock off at 11:00 a.m. in order to eat at 11:20 a.m. and to be ready to go on watch at 12:00 noon.

(c) Meal hours may be varied, but such variations shall not exceed one hour either

way provided that one unbroken hour shall be allowed at all times for dinner and supper when vessel is in port. When watches are broken, if one unbroken hour is not given, the men involved shall receive one (1) hour's overtime in lieu thereof at the regular overtime rate. On sailing day, watches may be set as required by the Master and meals shall be taken at least one (1) hour prior to commencing watch. This sub-section shall apply to day men in port and at sea.

Section 16—Coffee or Tea Time

Fifteen (15) minutes shall be allowed for coffee or tea at 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., personnel to be allowed this time off in rotation as directed by the officers.

Section 17—Night Lunches

(a) If it is anticipated that any crew member or members will work overtime all night, coffee or tea and a lunch at mid-night shall be provided for these men—one (1) hour to be allowed for such coffee or tea and lunch.

(b) Should any crew member or crew members be required to work overtime during part of a night, coffee or tea and lunch shall be made available at 9:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m. for the men then working—fifteen (15) minutes shall be allowed for the taking of such lunches and this time shall be included in overtime, if work continues.

(c) When crew members are called after midnight to work overtime, coffee or tea shall be made and ready at time of calling by the watch or watches and may be taken during the fifteen (15) minutes readiness period.

(d) In the evening, light lunches consisting of cold meat and coffee shall be available for all members of the unlicensed personnel.

Section 18—Travelling

Unlicensed personnel, when transported by the Companies during the course of their employment, shall be provided with tourist transportation by rail or bus, including berth when travelling by night and with subsistence at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per meal or a maximum of three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$3.75) per day, in addition to their regular monthly wage. When travelling by water, second class or tourist transportation may be provided, this to include berth and meals at the above mentioned rates.

When crew members of West Coast vessels have to travel on coastal passenger vessels overnight, first class accommodation shall be provided.

Section 19—Room and Meal Allowances

When the Company does not provide meals on the vessel, unlicensed personnel during the course of their employment shall receive eighty-five cents (85c.) per meal. When the Company does not provide suitable sleeping accommodation, three dollars (\$3.00) shall be allowed for room per night.

Section 20—Return to Port of Signing

In the event a ship of the Companies is sold or laid up, the crew shall be repatriated to the port of engagement, with subsistence, transportation and wages as provided in this Agreement.

Where the service of a seaman signed on at an Eastern Canadian port terminates by reason of the termination of the voyage at a

Western Canadian port, and vice versa, he shall have the same rights in respect to his return to a proper return port as are provided under the Canada Shipping Act where service is terminated at a port out of Canada.

Section 21—Substitutes Signed on Abroad

When substitute seamen have to be signed on abroad owing to members of the unlicensed personnel leaving the ship at a port abroad during the course of the voyage, the Companies shall have the right, on the return of the ship to a Canadian port, to resign any such substitutes for one voyage, but if such substitutes again return to a Canadian port, they shall be repatriated.

Section 22—Reporting on Board

All crew members off watch shall be required to report on board and be available for duty not less than two (2) hours before time of sailing, as posted on Notice Board.

Section 23—Medical Examination

(a) It is agreed that the Companies have the right to have all personnel medically examined for fitness, and that any personnel found medically unfit for service shall not be employed or, if employed, may be dismissed.

(b) Where the Companies refuse to employ any man for medical reasons as aforesaid, the question of that man's fitness for sea duties in the category in which he is to be employed may be reviewed by a doctor nominated by the Union, and if there is a difference of opinion between the Companies' doctor and the Union's doctor, the matter may be referred for determination to a competent medical authority acceptable to both the Companies and the Union; the cost of such appeal shall be shared jointly by the Companies and the Union.

(c) A suitable supply of drugs for the emergency treatment of normal shipboard contingencies, to be administered as and when prescribed by the Master, shall be carried on the ship and suitable accommodation for the housing of sick and injured personnel shall be provided when made necessary by the special nature of the illness or injury.

Section 24—

All stores and provisions issued to the crew are only for use and consumption aboard the ship and any unused or unconsumed stores or provisions remain the property of the shipowner and must not be taken ashore, sold, destroyed or given away.

ARTICLE III

Wages

Section 1—

(a) Scale of Wages:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Bosun | \$180.00 |
| Carpenter | 185.00 |
| A. B. | 170.00 |
| O. S. | 150.00 |
| First Cook | 200.00 |
| Second Cook | 170.00 |
| Second Steward | 170.00 |
| Galley Boy | 140.00 |
| Deck Boy (Utility Boy).... | 140.00 |
| Mess Man | 160.00 |
| Mess Boy | 140.00 |
| Oiler | 175.00 |
| Fireman | 170.00 |
| Trimmer | 165.00 |
| Wiper | 165.00 |
| Donkeyman | 180.00 |

Unlicensed personnel shall be entitled to advances against their earned basic pay when in port at times fixed by the Master to the extent that funds are available, provided that the Master may, in his discretion, retain at all times a sum equivalent to a full month's pay, and that allotments of pay must be provided for before advances are made.

(b) Standby Wages While in Port for Unlicensed Personnel not Under Articles.

When members of the unlicensed personnel not under articles are employed, they shall be paid the following hourly rates: straight time ninety cents (90c.) per hour. After 8 hours and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, they shall receive time and one-half. Except in case where regular standby shore gangs are employed, all requirements shall be hired in accordance with Section 1 of Article I.

Section 2—Division of Wages of Absent Members

(a) When a vessel sails from any port and the vessel does not have its full complement of unlicensed personnel, the wages of the missing crew member or members shall be divided amongst the seamen of the Department concerned.

(b) When men are promoted for the purpose of replacing men who are injured or sick, they shall receive the differential in pay only while so acting.

Section 3—Overtime Rates

For the purposes of this Agreement the overtime rates shall be as follows:—

| | Cents per hour |
|---|----------------------|
| Bosun, Carpenter, Donkeyman, First Cook | 90 |
| Able Seaman, Oiler, Fireman, Wiper, Trimmer, Second Cook, Second Steward, Messman | 80 |
| Ordinary Seamen, Deckboy, Galley Boy, Messboy | 70 |

Section 4—Commencement of Overtime

Overtime shall commence at the time any employee shall be called to report for work outside of his regular schedule, provided such member reports for duty within fifteen (15) minutes. Otherwise overtime shall commence at the actual time such employee reports for duty, and such overtime shall continue until the employee is released.

Section 5—Computation of Overtime

When overtime worked is less than one (1) hour, overtime for one hour shall be paid. When overtime worked exceeds one (1) hour, the overtime work performed shall be paid for in one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour periods. When men on their watch below are called out to work on overtime and then knocked off for less than two hours, excepting when a man is recalled for his regular duties, overtime shall be paid straight through, but this shall not apply to men who are used for docking or undocking or to knocking off for meals.

Section 6—Relieving for Time Off

Mutually satisfactory arrangements for relieving each other in order to secure time off in port may be made between the unlicensed personnel and the Master of the ship or the Officer in Charge. In no event where mutual arrangements have been made will overtime be paid for the person carrying out the duties.

Section 7—Changing Watches

Time customarily used in changing and relieving watches shall not be considered as overtime.

Section 8—Checking of Overtime

All overtime worked must be ordered by the Master or Head of a Department.

After overtime has been worked, each member of the crew who has worked overtime shall obtain from the Officer in Charge within twenty-four (24) hours a slip duly signed by such Officer and counter-signed by himself, certifying to the overtime worked and setting out the work done. The permanent overtime book shall also be signed jointly by Officer in Charge and crew members.

Under this section where a case arises wherein overtime or the amount is in dispute the slips shall be signed by the Officer and the man, and marked "Disputed" with the reasons for same, and such disputed overtime shall then be handled under the grievance procedure in the Agreement.

In case of any dispute as to overtime, no claim for overtime will be allowed, unless supported by such signed slips, except where it is established that the Master or Head of department refused to issue one.

Section 9—Payment of Overtime

All money due the crew for overtime work shall be paid at the time of signing off or, in any event, not more than twenty-four (24) hours after the vessel pays off, unless in dispute.

Section 10—Penalty Cargoes

(a) When members of the unlicensed personnel are required to clean holds in which penalty cargo has been carried, they shall be paid for such work, in addition to their regular wages, at the rate of straight overtime for the watch on deck, and overtime and one-half for the watch below.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), the following shall be considered penalty cargoes: in bulk, arsenic, bones, caustic, soda, cement, chloride of lime, lampblack or carbon black, sulphur, raw manure, soda ash, bone meal, kainite, superphosphate, potash; also green hides in bags or bundles.

(c) On vessels carrying explosives in fifty-ton lots or over, the Companies agree to pay members of the unlicensed personnel, in addition to their regular monthly wages, fifteen (15) dollars per month while such cargo is on board the vessel. Such cargo time shall start from the day the first sling load is aboard and continue until the day the last sling load goes over the ship's side.

(d) When members of the unlicensed personnel are required to work explosives, they shall be paid for such work, in addition to their regular monthly wages, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per hour.

(e) For the purpose of this Agreement, explosives shall consist of the following items; black powder, blasting caps, detonating caps, dynamite, TNT, and all other explosives and highly inflammable materials such as high octane gasoline, which have a flash-point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit, but excepting such stable items as unfused shells and ammunition.

Section 11—Discharging Ballast

In port, whenever members of the crew may be required to discharge ballast out of

holds, or handle or discharge ballast on deck, they shall receive straight overtime between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and overtime and one-half between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Section 12—Longshore Work by Crew

In the event that any member of the said crew is required to drive winches for the purpose of handling cargo or to work cargo, he shall be paid in addition to his regular wage, the overtime rate under this Agreement. If such work is required to be performed on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, the rate shall be time and one-half.

Section 13—Securing Cargo in Hold

(a) If cargo is not properly secured by longshoremen before going to sea, the watch on deck shall be paid at the regular overtime rate as provided in Article III, Section 12.

(b) On Deck. The Watch on deck may be required to secure cargo on deck without the payment of overtime between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays. If a watch below is called to secure cargo on deck, it shall be paid at the regular overtime rate, except as provided in Article II, Section 9.

(c) Any work necessary for the safety of the vessel, passengers, crew or cargo shall be performed at any time on immediate call by all members of the unlicensed personnel, notwithstanding any provision which might be construed to the contrary. In no event shall overtime be paid for such work performed in connection with such emergency duties.

Section 14—Handling Dunnage for Cargo

When the crew are required actually to lay dunnage for cargo or to erect or dismantle or demolish shifting boards, they shall be paid at the regular overtime rate for the watch on deck, and overtime and one-half for the watch below.

Section 15—Cargo Gear

Rigging up or securing cargo gear shall be done by the watch on deck without the payment of overtime except that overtime shall be paid to the watch on deck for such work performed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays at sea. In port, overtime shall be paid for this work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Section 16—Cleaning Bilges

When employees are required to enter and clean bilges, or clean rose boxes wherein the remains of grain (dry grain excepted) or organic fertilizer are present, the watch on duty shall be paid at the regular overtime rate and the watch below at the rate of overtime and one-half. This shall also apply to bilges that have been flooded with fuel oil. In other cases, the cleaning of bilges and rose boxes shall be considered a routine duty.

Section 17—Shore Leave

Crew should be granted shore leave during regular hours off duty in port, weather and other conditions permitting, but where, owing to regulations of the immigration or local authorities, shore leave is impossible, the Master is required to make the crew fully aware as to why shore leave cannot be granted.

Section 18—Sick Seamen

Any member of the unlicensed personnel who in any port outside of Canada has to be signed off from a vessel owing to an illness other than venereal disease or alcoholism shall, in addition to medical care and maintenance to which he is entitled under the Canada Shipping Act, also be entitled to two-thirds of his basic pay until he is declared medically fit for duty and offered an available job or has been repatriated to a proper return port, whichever first happens, provided that in any event such sick pay shall not continue after twelve (12) weeks from the date the seaman was signed off articles sick.

Where a seaman has an allotment payable to a dependent, as defined under the Canada Shipping Act, the Companies undertake to continue such allotment up to the amount of the sick pay due the seaman under the conditions stated above.

Section 19—Marine Disaster

Any member of the unlicensed personnel who suffers loss of clothing and personal effects through marine disaster or shipwreck shall be compensated by the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00).

ARTICLE IV

Section 1—Holidays

When a vessel is in port, the following holidays shall be observed and where they fall on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be considered a holiday, provided such procedure is being adhered to by shore establishments in Canada:—

1. New Year's Day
2. Good Friday
3. Dominion Day
4. Labour Day
5. Thanksgiving Day
6. Christmas Day.

When the vessel is at sea, the work performed on a holiday shall be confined to that usually performed on a Sunday.

Section 2—Holidays With Pay

All unlicensed personnel shall be granted fourteen (14) days' holiday with basic pay after twelve (12) months' continuous satisfactory service with one Company, and thereafter, at the option of the employee, seven (7) days' holiday with basic pay after each six (6) months' continuous satisfactory service with the Company.

ARTICLE V

Deck Department—Working Rules

Section 1—Work in Port

(a) Routine Work. In all ports, members of the Deck Department may be required to perform all normal maintenance work and to chip, sougee, scale, prime and paint the vessel, including over side; and they shall also handle all ship's stores and stow deck stores as may be required.

(b) Hours of Work. The hours of labour in port shall be eight (8) hours between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays. All work performed in port after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be paid for at the regular overtime rate, except as provided in Article II, Section 9.

When vessel is in port and men are called back after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays for the purpose of shifting ship, a minimum of two (2) hours overtime shall be paid for each call, except when men are knocked off for a period of two hours or less, in which case time shall be continuous.

(c) Gangway Watches. In port, sailors may be required to act as night watchmen between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. without the payment of overtime, except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Sailors standing gangway watch shall care for the lights about the deck, including cargo lights, if being used, and shall tend mooring, lighter and gangway lines as directed by the Officer in Charge. It is understood that any time on duty in excess of eight (8) hours under this section is to be considered as overtime and paid for at the regular overtime rate.

(d) Watches. When a vessel arrives in port, watches may be maintained until twelve noon on such day of arrival. If arrival occurs after twelve noon, watches shall be broken when the vessel is moored at the loading or discharging berth.

In all open roadsteads and ports where the vessel does not lie alongside a dock, watches shall be maintained or broken at the discretion of the Master.

In all ports where the vessel is alongside a dock, watches shall be broken if the scheduled stay of the vessel will exceed twenty-four (24) hours. When the scheduled stay of the vessel will be less than twenty-four (24) hours, watches may be maintained or broken at the discretion of the Master, with the exception of gangway watches.

(e) Washing Down. When members of the Deck Department are required to wash down on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, they shall be paid overtime, except where sanitation makes the work necessary.

It is agreed by the both parties to this Agreement that the words "except where sanitation makes the work necessary" shall apply only in those instances where cleanliness will safeguard the health and safety of the crew.

(f) Docking and Undocking. When men off watch are called upon to assist in docking or undocking, they shall be paid for such work at the regular overtime rate, but in no event is overtime to be paid to men on watch for this work.

Section 2—Work at Sea

(a) Watches at Sea. The sailors assigned to watch-keeping duties shall, while at sea, be divided into three watches, which shall be kept on duty successively for the performance of ordinary work incidental to the sailing, management and upkeep of the vessel.

The strength of watches may vary and vary from time to time, but the strength of a navigational watch shall be not less than three, though not all members of such watch need be engaged on navigational duties at the same time.

Sea watches shall, when practicable, be set not later than noon on the day of departure, except when the vessel sails before noon, in which event sea watches shall be set not later than the departure of the ship to sea. The setting of sea watches earlier than provided herein shall be optional with the Master.

(b) Work Performed at Sea. All work in excess of eight (8) hours between midnight and midnight of each day shall be paid for at the regular overtime rate, except as provided in this Agreement.

No work except for the safe navigation of the vessel is to be done after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 p.m. and on Saturday afternoon and Sundays. Sanitary work shall be done between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. without the payment of overtime.

Section 3—Work on Hatches

In ports where the custom of the port is that longshoremen shall take off and put on hatches or beams to prepare hatches for discharging or loading cargo and where members of the deck department are required to do this work, they shall be paid overtime for the watch on deck and overtime and one-half for the watch below.

Section 4—Carpenter's Work—In Port and at Sea

(a) Carpenters shall paint, chip, oil and clean the windlass and take soundings, shore up cargo and do customary carpenter's work aboard the vessel.

(b) Carpenters shall, if required, work the windlass when mooring or unmooring or letting go or heaving up anchors.

(c) The boatswain shall, if required, work the windlass and take soundings when no carpenter is carried.

(d) In port, when carpenters are required to take soundings after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, they shall be paid overtime for such work performed.

ARTICLE VI

Engine Department—Working Rules

Section 1—Work in Port

(a) Hours of Work. The hours of labour in port shall be eight (8) hours between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays. All work performed in port after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be paid for at the regular overtime rate, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement.

When a vessel is in port and men are called back after 5:00 p.m. and before 8:00 a.m. or on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays for the purpose of shifting ship, a minimum of two hours overtime shall be paid for each call, except when men are knocked off for a period of two (2) hours or less, in which case time shall be continuous.

(b) Watches. When a vessel arrives in port, watches may be maintained until twelve noon on such day of arrival. If arrival occurs after 12:00 noon watches shall be broken at the discretion of the Master, when the vessel is moored at the loading or discharging berth.

In all open roadsteads and ports where the vessel does not lie alongside a dock, watches shall be maintained or broken at the discretion of the Master.

In all ports where the vessel is alongside a dock, watches shall be broken if the scheduled stay of the vessel will exceed twenty-four (24) hours. When the scheduled stay of the vessel will be less than twenty-four (24) hours, watches may be maintained or broken at the discretion of the Master.

Section 2—Oilers—Duties in Port

Oilers in port shall perform routine duties and assist engineers in maintenance and repair work. They shall not be required to do any boiler cleaning but shall, however, assist in the general maintenance of the main engine, auxiliaries and other machinery under the supervision of the Engineer in Charge.

Only such maintenance work as is necessary shall be performed between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

When watches are broken, oilers' hours shall be those of day workers.

Oilers shall assist with the taking and placing on board of engine room stores.

Section 3—Fireman—Duties in Port

(a) When watches are not broken, firemen's duties shall be the same as at sea. When watches are broken, their hours of employment shall be the same as those of day workers. They shall assist in general repair and maintenance work, general cleaning, polishing and painting work, as directed by the Officers in Charge.

They shall wash down steam drums of water tube boilers or water side of Scotch boilers.

When required to do any cleaning of boilers and fire boxes, other than the above, they shall be paid overtime.

Firemen shall assist with the taking and placing on board of engine room stores.

(b) After 5:00 p.m. until midnight on day of arrival, the fireman detailed to look after plant shall continue on sea watches until midnight and shall take care of auxiliaries, ice machine and tend water, in addition to maintenance of steam, and shall receive overtime until midnight, except as otherwise provided.

(c) In port, firemen shall maintain a regular donkey watch between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. without the payment of overtime. On Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, they shall receive the regular overtime rate. Donkey watch shall be maintained for the purpose of keeping steam for the auxiliaries, winches and safety of the ship.

Section 4—Firemen on Day Work or Trimmers—Duties in Port

(a) Firemen on day work or trimmers shall do general cleaning, scaling, painting and polishing work in the Engine Department and assist in handling engine room stores. They shall also do general maintenance work and assist in repair work as directed and supervised by the Officer in Charge.

(b) Firemen on day work or trimmers shall be required to paint and clean the fidley behind and on top of boiler spaces but this work is not to be done in the tropics.

(c) Firemen on day work or trimmers shall wash down fire room and engine room tank tops and shall clean bilge strainers and cleaning away sticks, rags or other rubbish shall be regarded as part of the usual duties of the firemen on day work or trimmers.

(d) Firemen on day work or trimmers shall be paid overtime when required to clean inside the boilers. They shall, however, wash boilers with hose, haul up refuse and help clean fire room without payment of overtime.

Section 5—Duties of Donkeyman

(a) When cargo is being worked with ship's winches after 5:00 p.m. on arrival day, the donkeyman shall oil winches and look after the deck machinery until midnight; after midnight an oiler shall be detailed to oil winches and look after deck machinery until 8:00 a.m.

(b) On other than arrival days, a donkeyman shall oil winches and look after the deck machinery between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(c) In the event a donkeyman is not available or obtainable, an oiler may be assigned to his duties. If an oiler is not available or obtainable, any member of the Engine Department with oiler's qualifications may be assigned by the Engineer in Charge.

Section 6—Duties of Firemen and Oilers in Port When Working Cargo

(a) On days of arrival, if cargo is to be worked with ship's winches after 5:00 p.m., firemen and oilers shall remain on sea watches until midnight.

(b) When oilers are required to oil winches, the firemen shall take care of the entire plant during this period.

In the event an oiler is not available or obtainable, any member of the Engine Department may substitute for the oiler.

It shall be the duty of the oiler to turn the steam on deck and prepare the winches for working cargo if required.

(c) While cargo is being worked with the ship's winches, between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., week-days and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, coal firemen shall receive overtime at the regular overtime rate. Oil firemen shall receive overtime at the regular overtime rate on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

(d) Oilers shall receive overtime while cargo is being worked with the ship's winches between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on week-days and on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

(e) In port, firemen shall maintain a regular donkey watch between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. without the payment of overtime. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays they shall receive the regular overtime rate. Donkey watches shall be maintained for the purpose of keeping steam for the auxiliaries, winches and the safety of the ship.

Section 7—Work at Sea

(a) Watches at Sea. Engine room ratings assigned to watchkeeping duties shall, whilst at sea, be divided into three watches, which shall be kept on duty successively for the performance of ordinary work incidental to the sailing, management and upkeep of the vessel. The remainder of the engine room ratings shall be considered as day workers. Arrangements for maintenance of sea watches shall be at the discretion of the Officers in Charge. Sea watches shall, when practicable, be set not later than noon on the day of departure, except when the vessel sails before noon, in which event sea watches shall be set not later than twelve (12) hours before the departure of the ship to sea. The setting of

sea watches earlier than provided herein shall be optional with the Officer in Charge.

(b) Work Performed at Sea. All work in excess of eight (8) hours between midnight and midnight of each day shall be paid for at the regular overtime rate, except as provided in this Agreement.

(c) Oilers—Duties on Sea Watches. Oilers on sea watches shall perform routine duties, oil main engine (if reciprocating), watch temperatures and oil circulations (if turbine), oil auxiliaries, steering engine and ice machine. They shall also assist the engineer on watch in all matters pertaining to the safe working of the vessel and its machinery.

Oilers shall do only such cleaning or station work as shall be required to leave safe working conditions for their relief, keeping the spaces around the main engine and auxiliaries clean of oil before going off watch.

Oilers shall not be required to do any cleaning of boilers. They shall, however, assist in the general maintenance of the engine room and machinery under the supervision of the Engineer in Charge.

(d) Firemen—Duties at Sea. Firemen shall perform routine duties, keep burners, drip pans and fuel oil strainers clean on all watches, punch carbon, keep steam, watch oil pressures and temperatures and shall tend water when gauges are in fire room. They shall not be required to leave the confines of the fire room to oil auxiliaries or do any work not directly connected with steaming of boilers. On vessels using coal as fuel, firemen shall perform the regular duties of firemen on this type of vessel assisting in the dumping of ashes at sea.

Firemen on watch may be assigned stations to keep clean. Each man shall have a station equal in area below the lower grating and not below the floor plates or behind the boilers. On vessels having irregular gratings, ten feet from the floor plates shall be considered the firemen's limit.

Blowing tubes shall not be part of a fireman's recognized sea duties on ships that have only one fireman on watch without a water tender on watch, provided, however, that the fireman on watch may be required to assist in blowing tubes to the extent of helping to open and close breeching doors and turning steam on or off. Where automatic soot blowers are used, firemen shall handle valves connecting with same.

(e) Trimmers—Duties at Sea. Trimmers on sea watches shall perform the routine duties. They shall see that there is sufficient supply of coal conveyed from the bunkers to the stokehold for the firemen to maintain steam. They shall also pull ash pits and dump ashes. Watches shall be four (4) hours on and eight (8) off. They shall assist the firemen in maintaining the cleanliness of the stokehold.

(f) Firemen and Trimmers—At Sea and in Port. Firemen and trimmers shall keep the galley supplied with fuel at sea and in port under direction of the Chief Engineer or Engineer in Charge.

ARTICLE VII

Steward's Department—Working Rules

Section 1—Working Hours at Sea and in Port

The working day at sea or in port shall not exceed eight (8) hours in a spread of twelve (12) hours. In order to give effect to this provision, the Companies agree to set up standard work schedules for all ratings in the Steward's Department. Complaints having their origin in this Article shall be subject to the grievance procedure contained in this Agreement.

Section 2—Overtime While in Port

On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays while in port, the members, who work, of the Steward's Department under this Agreement shall be paid regular overtime rates for all hours worked.

Section 3—Routine Work

The regular routine laid out below shall be carried out within the regular hours specified under Section 1 and it shall be the duty of the Steward's Department to organize its work so that this can be accomplished.

Routine duties for members of the Steward's Department shall be the supervision, preparation and serving of meals, and the preparation of night lunches, the cleaning and maintaining of the quarters of the licensed personnel and passengers and all dining and mess rooms, smoking and lounging rooms, washrooms, toilet facilities, galley, pantries, store rooms, linen rooms and refrigerating spaces and all departmental equipment.

Where Petty Officers have separate mess room, engineers' messman shall serve meals and be responsible for cleaning of such mess-room and pantry.

Section 4—Chipping and Painting

Members of the Steward's Department shall not be required to chip or scrape paint, nor shall they be required to do any painting.

Section 5—Steward's Stores

Members of the Steward's Department shall not be required to carry any stores or linen to or from the dock, except when such work is necessary and no other assistance is immediately available, in which event overtime at the regular rate shall be paid, but when stores or linens are delivered aboard ship they shall assist in placing same in their respective places and overtime shall be paid for such work to all men required to put in more than eight (8) hours work that day.

(b) Daily supplies of provisions such as milk, bread and vegetables shall be handled without the payment of overtime.

ARTICLE VIII

Company Safety Regulations

It is agreed that any safety regulations which the Companies may now have in force

for the safety of the vessel and crew, and any further safety regulations which the Companies shall put into effect during the terms of this Agreement and bring to the attention of the crew, shall be strictly adhered to by all crew members. Violation of such regulations shall warrant dismissal from the ship.

The Companies agree that no crew member shall be required to work under unsafe conditions.

ARTICLE IX

Definitions

Wherever used in this Agreement, the words:—

(a) "In Port" shall mean from the time a vessel is at its dock and properly secured or from the time the anchor is dropped in any safe port for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo until the raising of anchor or casting off lines from deck.

(b) "Day of Arrival in Port" shall mean the day the vessel arrives from sea at a port for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo, and subsequent moves within that port shall be considered as shifting ship.

(c) "Day of Departure" shall mean the day the vessel leaves for sea from the port from which the vessel is finally cleared.

ARTICLE X

Government Laws and Regulations

Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed to render null and void the obligations of the signatories under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act or other Government legislation or regulation.

Neither the Union nor the Companies will interfere, directly or indirectly, with the rights granted Seamen by Sections 182 and 183 of the Canada Shipping Act.

ARTICLE XI

Articles

It is agreed by the Companies and the Union that no additional clauses shall be adopted by the Master and Seamen in the Agreement with the crew which are repugnant to the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XII

Duration of Agreement

This Agreement shall come into effect on the and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of one year thereafter.

This is the Agreement referred to in the attached report.

(Sgd.) J. O. WILSON,

(Sgd.) T. MEIGHEN.

(Sgd.) JOHN KERRY.

REPORT OF BOARD in dispute between

Transit Tankers and Terminals Limited, and Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC).

To the Hon. Minister of Labour.

The above mentioned Board of Conciliation was appointed by the Hon. Minister of Labour on the 31st of March, 1948, to act in respect of disputes between the above parties.

The members of the Board of Conciliation were sworn at the city of Montreal, on the 2nd of April, 1948, by Mr. Justice Oscar Gagnon, judge of the Court of Sessions of Montreal.

All the sittings of the Board were held at the Court House, in Montreal.

The Board of Conciliation, at its first two meetings took cognizance of different documents deposited with the Board by the Department of Labour, to wit:—

- (a) Report from Mr. R. Trepanier, Industrial Relations Officer (4 pages);
- (b) Proposed Draft Agreement (10 pages);
- (c) Analysis of the above proposed Agreement (3 pages);
- (d) A Memorandum of Agreement made on the 1st of August, 1947 (10 pages).

On the 3rd of April, 1948, the president of the Board gave notice to the attorneys, Me Andre Demers, representing the Company and Me Abraham Feiner representing the Union that a meeting of the parties interested and their representatives would be held at the Court House in Montreal, Room 2, on the 9th of April, at four o'clock p.m.

On the 5th of April, 1948, a letter was sent by the president to Mr. M. M. Maclean, Director of Industrial Relations, advising him that Me Andre Demers, K.C. had expressed his intention to raise the question of the Board's jurisdiction at the meeting of the 9th of April; by reason of the same, the president requested the assistance of Miss Jeanne Marsan, stenographer, to make a report to the Department of the arguments and reasons of Me Andre Demers contesting the Board's jurisdiction.

On the 8th of April, 1948, the Department appointed Miss Jeanne Marsan to act as stenographer for the Board.

On the 9th of April, Me Andre Demers appeared before the Board and declared that he had instructions from his clients to

On February 17, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Conciliation Board established to deal with matters in dispute between Transit Tankers and Terminals Limited and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC).

The Board was composed of His Honour Judge C. E. Guerin, of Montreal, Chairman, C. G. Quinlan, also of Montreal, and Elphege Beaudoin, of Verdun, P.Q. (L.G., May, 1948, p. 467).

contest Order in Council, No. 1003 by a Writ of Prohibition; at the same meeting, Me Demers deposited with the Board a letter to this effect and the meeting was adjourned to the 16th of April.

On the 10th of April, Miss Marsan, stenographer, made a report to Mr. M. M. Maclean of the meeting of the 9th.

On the 10th of April, 1948, a letter was received by the president from Me A. Feiner that he objected to the postponement of the sittings and that he would also object to any other adjournments unless a petition be served upon the Board before the 16th instant.

During the sitting of the 16th of April, 1948, a petition for Writ of Prohibition was served upon the Board by the Company, petition returnable on the 21st of April, 1948. On the same date, a letter was addressed to the Department advising that a petition was served upon the Board, copy of which was enclosed in the letter.

The meeting for the 16th of April was postponed to the 23rd of April.

On the 23rd of April Mr. Andre Montpetit, of the Office of Brais, Montpetit and DeGrandpre, advised the Board that their legal firm would represent the Board before the Superior Court and the meeting was postponed to the 3rd of May, 1948.

On the 24th of April, 1948, a report was made by Miss J. Marsan to Mr. M. M. Maclean, Director of Industrial Relations, Ottawa.

On the 30th of April, 1948, Me Philippe Brais sent to the president a copy of judgment, rendered by Mr. Justice Smith, issuing the Writ of Prohibition.

On the 3rd of May, the arbitrators adjourned the sittings *sine die*, to await final judgment on the Writ of Prohibition.

On the 18th of June, 1948, a meeting was held to take cognizance of the Writ itself and communication of same was addressed to Me Philippe Brais.

On the 25th of June, a meeting was held to answer a letter of Me Brais asking the Board to file a declaration to the effect that the Board would not contest the Writ "s'en rapportant a justice" seeing that an Intervention had been presented on behalf of the Attorney General of Canada.

The meetings of the Board were suspended to the 13th of January, 1949.

On the 7th of December, 1948, a letter with a copy of judgment was received by the president of the Board, judgment declaring that the Company has desisted from the Writ of Prohibition.

On the 10th of December, 1948, letter with copy of judgment was sent to Mr. M. M. Maclean (Ottawa).

On the 13th of December, 1948, the President received instructions from Mr. Maclean to contact the parties interested and to convene a meeting of the Board.

On the 15th of December, 1948, a letter was sent to Me A. Feiner asking the latter to see the president and discuss the proceedings to be followed.

On the 21st of December, 1948, a letter was received by the president, asking him

to proceed with the Conciliation Board and a meeting was fixed for the 13th of January, 1949.

On the 13th of January, 1949, Me A. Feiner appeared before the Board declaring that the parties had arrived to an amicable settlement and that in consequence, there was no future need for arbitration.

On the 15th of January, 1949, the Board advised the president to prepare a report according to letter received on the 21st of December, 1948, from Mr. M. M. Maclean.

Seeing the Declaration made by Me Abraham Feiner, on the 13th of January, 1949, that there was no need for arbitration, the parties having arrived at an amicable settlement, the Board by these presents declares that the dispute between the parties has been settled and reports accordingly to the Hon. Minister of Labour.

Made and signed in Montreal, this 10th day of February, 1949.

(Sgd.) C. G. QUINLAN,
Nominee of the Company.

(Sgd.) ELPHEGE BEAUDOIN,
Nominee of the Union.

(Sgd.) C. E. GUERIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF BOARD in dispute between

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and Canadian Seamen's Union.

To the Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter was appointed by you on December 1, 1948, and consisted of the following persons:—

John Kerry, K.C., nominated by the Union.

Theodore Meighen, K.C., nominated by the Shipowners.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, appointed by you as Chairman.

The Members of the Board have duly taken Oath and have conducted the proceedings according to law.

Sittings of the Board were held at Montreal in February, 1949.

On February 24, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with matters in dispute between Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, and Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC), representing unlicensed personnel employed by the companies.

The Board was composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver, Chairman, and Theodore Meighen, K.C., both of Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the companies and the union, respectively (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 173).

The Board unanimously recommends that the parties to this dispute enter into an Agreement in the form attached hereto.

The same Board has already rendered a report on the dispute between the Canadian Seamen's Union and the Dry Cargo Ship-owners. The questions involved in this present dispute were largely the same as those considered in the Dry Cargo dispute, and the solution arrived at has been the same. Therefore, the Board has nothing to add to the remarks made in the previous report, which should be read with this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Dated at Montreal, February 23, 1949.

(Sgd.) J. O. WILSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN KERRY,
Member.

(Sgd.) T. R. MEIGHEN,
Member.

The agreement referred to is in terms similar to that attached to the report of the Board in the dispute affecting the Dry Cargo vessels.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and from the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and schedules under Industrial Standards Acts, etc. are summarized in separate articles following this.

Manufacturing

Vegetable Foods

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—QUAKER OATS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED AND UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, FLOUR AND CEREAL MILL WORKERS DIVISION, LOCAL 293.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1948, to August 31, 1950, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, provided, however, that wage rates may be reopened during August, 1949, on request by either party to the other. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., Dec., 1947, p. 1799), with the following changes and additions.

A *maintenance of membership* clause has been added providing that an employee who, at the date of the agreement, was a member of the union in good standing, or who later becomes a member, shall maintain such membership during the term of the agreement, except that he may resign from membership in the union during the latter part of August in 1949, or 1950, without his employment being affected. *Vacation with pay* provisions now grant 2 weeks to employees after 4 years' continuous service with the company, instead of after 5 years as formerly.

Hourly wage rates effective August 29, 1948, certain female classifications (including increases of 12 cents per hour May 2, 1948, and 7 cents per hour August 29, 1948, for females): package department—starting rate 70 cents increased to 71½ cents after 4 weeks, blockers 71½ to 81 cents, packers 71½

A "Guaranteed Work Plan" is part of the agreement between the Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited and the United Packinghouse Workers of America, Flour and Cereal Mill Workers Division and is included in the summary of this agreement given below.

to 74½ cents; shipping department—starting rate 70 cents, increased to 77 cents after 2 weeks and to 83 cents 4 weeks later and to 85 cents after approval; bag factory—starting rate 70 cents increased to 71½ cents after 4 weeks and to 74½ cents after approval. Minimum hourly wage rates for certain male classifications (including increases of 8 cents May 2, 1948, and 7 cents August 29, 1948, for males): package department—mechanics \$1.08 to \$1.19½, others 96 cents to \$1.02½ (excluding floor leaders); shipping department—starting rate 85 cents increased to 89 cents after 2 weeks and to 96 cents 4 weeks later, others 98 cents to \$1.05; bag factory—engraver \$1.17½, pressmen \$1 to \$1.05, baling press and cutting machine 96 to 98 cents; feed department—96 cents to \$1.05 (excluding leader); boiler room and pipe shop—engineers (second and third class) \$1.01 to \$1.19½, pipefitters \$1.02½ to \$1.10, helpers 96 cents to \$1; electrical department—electricians \$1.08 to \$1.10½, power house operators \$1.19½; repair department—millwrights, machinists, tinsmiths, welders \$1.19½, carpenters, painters and blacksmiths \$1.08 to \$1.19½, helpers 96 cents to \$1.02½; elevator—blenders and sweepers 96 cents, weighmen, shovellers and distributors \$1 to \$1.05; cereal departments—98 cents to \$1.08; paste goods department—98 cents to \$1; flour mill—bolters \$1.07, purifiers, wheat cleaners, corn mill \$1.02, oilers 99 cents, sweepers and helpers 96 cents.

The "guaranteed work plan", and the "wage bonus plan" are continued.

The guaranteed work plan provides that employees on an hourly or piecework basis who have 6 months' service within a 12-month period shall be entitled to the benefits of the plan which guarantees them, while they are on the payroll, 150 hours of work

in each month for which they will be paid their full hourly or base rate. This is approximately 80 per cent of the present base time of 44 hours per week. In case qualified employees are laid off they will be paid for one-half the guaranteed time or 75 hours per month, at their full hourly or base rate for 2 months if accumulated service is 6 months to less than one year, 3 months if service is one to 2 years, 4 months if service is 2 to 3 years and 6 months if accumulated service is 3 years or over. This plan shall be continued during the life of the agreement, except that in the event of failure to operate the plant or any department thereof due to a work stoppage, it shall be suspended during the period of such stoppage.

Wood Products

VANCOUVER, B.C.—HUNTING MERRITT SHINGLE DIVISION OF CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, SHINGLE WEAVERS, LOCAL 2802.

Agreement to be in effect from July 15, 1948, to July 15, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Check-off*: the company will honour authorization of wage deductions by employees and remit same to the union at least once a month until such authorization is revoked.

Hours of work: 8 per day, 5 days a week, a 40-hour week; provided the company will have the right to operate 44 hours per week with time and one-half over 40 hours. If a statutory holiday occurs during the work week, the employees shall not be required to work on Saturday or Sunday for the time lost except at overtime rates or by mutual consent. If, however, 4 or more hours in any one day are lost during the working week because of fire, floods, rain or any other unforeseen circumstances, this time may be made up on the following Saturday at straight time, provided the work week does not exceed 40 hours. *Overtime* at time and one-half will also be paid for work on any of 7 specified holidays. *Vacations with pay* will be granted in accordance with the provisions of the Annual Holidays Act of the Province and any amendments thereto. In addition employees with 5 or more years' continuous service with the company will receive an extra week or pay in lieu thereof.

Hourly wage rates: the present scale of wages shall be increased by 13 cents per hour or 11 per cent, whichever shall be the greater; contract workers will receive increases of 5 cents per square to shingle sawyers and 4 cents per square to shingle packers. The rates for certain classes of hourly paid employees are—block pilers \$1.12½, second boommen, boom and slipmen \$1.17½, sawyers \$1.20½ to \$1.33, shift engineers \$1.44, electricians \$1.36, firemen \$1.10½ to \$1.15½, flers \$1.47½, tallymen and loaders \$1.15½, loaders \$1.12½, labelling press and helpers \$1.08, machine men \$1.25½, carpenters \$1.53, mill sawyers \$1.75½. A *night shift differential* of 6 cents per hour is paid workers on second and third shifts.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Metal Products

MONTREAL, P.Q.—METALCRAFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND CRAFT-O-ART LIMITED AND THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 528.

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1948, to June 30, 1949. The company recognizes the union as the sole and exclusive bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Check-off*: the company agrees upon written authorization from employees to deduct union dues monthly from their pay for the duration of the agreement and to remit same to the union. *Hours of work*: 9 per day Monday through Friday, a 45-hour week. *Overtime*: time and one-half for first 4 hours worked in excess of 9 on all regular work days and for the first 4 hours on Saturday, double time thereafter and for all work on Sundays and 5 specified holidays. *Rest and wash-up periods*: a 10-minute rest period during each half shift and a 5-minute wash-up period at the end of each half shift shall be in force for all employees covered by the agreement. *Vacation with pay*: one week to employees with one year's service, 2 weeks to employees with 5 or more years' service. Employees with 2, 3 and 4 years' service receive one week plus a day with pay of 2½ per cent of year's earnings, one week plus 2½ days with 3 per cent pay and one week plus 4 days with 3½ per cent pay respectively. Employees with less than one year of service receive one-half day for each month of service with the company with pay of 2 per cent of total earnings during time worked.

Hourly wage rates are increased 8 cents per hour and the minimum for the following classifications during the agreement shall be: assembly, shipping, plating, grinding, casting, wiring and paint shop 65 cents; buffing, polishing, press room and machine shop 70 cents; marble workers 75 cents; spinning 80 cents. The minimum rate for unskilled employees shall be 50 cents with automatic increases of 5 cents per hour after 2, 6 and 9 months respectively. Boys under 18 years of age and female employees may be hired at 40 cents with the same automatic increases that apply to adult males. The number of boys and female employees that may be employed at one time is limited.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

DELORA, ONT.—DELORA SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS, LOCAL 889.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the certified collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues and assessments monthly from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union during the term of the agreement or until such authority is cancelled.

Hours of work: 8 per day, a 44-hour week (for continuous shift operations, an arrangement of 40, 44 and 48 hour weeks may be made if mutually satisfactory to company and union). *Overtime* at time and one-half shall be paid for work required in excess of standard work day or work week. Four

specified holidays are *paid holidays* for employees who work their regular shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday. Employees required to work on any of these holidays shall receive their regular hourly rate in addition to the foregoing. *Vacation with pay*: one week for employees with one year's service, employees with 5 years' service receive an additional day and pay equal to 2½ per cent of previous year's earnings, after 6 years' service an additional 2 days and pay equal to 2½ per cent of previous year's earnings and so on till after 10 years' service when employees receive 2 weeks with pay equal to 4 per cent of previous year's earnings.

Wage rates: all hourly wage rates within the bargaining unit in effect as of August 31, 1948, shall be increased 15 cents per hour as of September 1, 1948.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

TORONTO, ONT.—ALUMINUM GOODS LIMITED (TORONTO WORKS) AND UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 2858.

Agreement to be in effect from December 9, 1948, to December 8, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., Nov., 1947, p. 1658) with the following changes and additions. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues monthly from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union. The employee may revoke this authorization at any time. *Hourly wage rates*, effective November 26, 1948: minimum rate for men 83 cents, for women 65½ cents. It is understood that the rate for new employees shall reach 88 cents for men and 71½ cents for women within 6 weeks or their employment will be terminated. Minimum and maximum rates for certain experienced classes in the various departments follow:—Alumilite—operator "A" \$1.00½ and \$1.08, operator "B" 88 cents and \$1.00½; Die Casting—machine operators 88 cents to \$1.08 and 93 cents to \$1.18, trimmers 88 and 93 cents; Holloware—press operators 93 and 98 cents, machine operators 83 to 98 cents, tool-setters \$1.03 to \$1.08 and \$1.08 to \$1.13; welders 93 cents to \$1.03 and \$1.03 to \$1.13; Job Shop—sheet metal workers \$1.10½ to \$1.20½ and \$1.15½ to \$1.30½; Machine Shop—machinists 98 cents to \$1.15½ and \$1.15½ to \$1.20½; toolmakers \$1.18 to \$1.28 and \$1.28 to \$1.43; Maintenance—plumbers, electricians 93 cents to \$1.08 and \$1.08 to \$1.28, carpenters 93 cents to \$1.08 and \$1.08 to \$1.18; apprentices 70½ cents and \$1.05½; Service—blacksmiths \$1.03 and \$1.13; Shipping—packers 88 to 93 cents and 93 to 98 cents. Inexperienced job rates for women and youths—(minimum and maximum) improves 77 to 93 cents and 83 cents to \$1.03; beginners 71½ to 74 cents and 77 to 85½ cents. Supervisors receive a premium of from 5 to 12½ cents, depending upon the number of employees supervised, on top of the rate supervised. A *shift premium* of 5 cents per hour will be paid for all hours worked between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. which is not subject to further increase because of overtime or other provisions.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.—EMPIRE STOVE AND FURNACE COMPANY AND UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 2863.

Agreement to be in effect from November 2, 1948, to July 7, 1949, and thereafter subject

to 30 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Union shop*: all employees covered by the agreement shall be required to become members of the union 22 working days after the date of their hiring, but the provisions of the agreement shall not apply to any employee until he has been a member of the union for a further 22 working days. In consideration of the foregoing the union agrees to the use of the *union label* on any or all products sold by the company during the term of the agreement. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues monthly from the pay of employees and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: 9 per day Monday through Friday, a 45-hour week. *Overtime*: time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of regular daily and weekly hours; double time for all work on Sundays and 8 specified holidays, 4 of which are *paid holidays*. *Rest periods*: two 10-minute rest periods shall be observed, also a 5-minute wash-up period before each noon and evening quitting time. *Vacations with pay*: employees with one year's continuous service with the company shall receive one week with pay equal to 2 per cent of their earnings during previous year; employees with 5 or more years' continuous service with the company shall receive 2 weeks with pay equal to 4 per cent of their previous year's earnings.

Wage rates: present scale to continue for duration of agreement. *Off shift premium*: all employees working other than the regular day shift shall receive a premium of 10 cents per hour.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Shipbuilding

HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, N.S.—HALIFAX SHIPYARDS LIMITED AND INDUSTRIAL UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, LOCALS 1 AND 13.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1948, to November 1, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues weekly from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union. This authorization is irrevocable during the term of the agreement. *Hours of work*: 8 per day Monday through Friday, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week; night shift work shall be 11 hours per night for which time and one-eighth will be paid for first 9 hours and overtime rate of time and one-half for last 2 hours. This does not include firemen, compressor operators and others on a 24-hour continuous employment basis. *Overtime*: time and one-half for any work in excess of 15 minutes other than during regular working hours; double time for all work on Sundays and 9 specified holidays (if proclaimed by the Dominion Government). *Vacation with pay*: employees with 12 months' service with the company within a period of 2 years shall be entitled to one-half day for each 25 days worked, to be taken during the succeeding vacation period. Vacation pay will be calculated at the employee's hourly rate at the time the vacation is granted for the standard working week of 44 hours, or part thereof.

Hourly wage rates for certain classifications follow: hammersmith and heavy forger \$1.27, blacksmith, anglesmith, plater, ship-fitter, boilermaker, flanging press operator, flanger, riveter, chipper and caulker, sheet metal worker, shipwright, carpenter, wood caulker, ship rigger, machinist, electrician, pipefitter, steamfitter, plumber \$1.17; lay-out man, layer-out (boiler shop) \$1.22 to \$1.32; tank or boiler cleaner, boiler scaler, bolter-up, reamer and countersinker, 97 cents; slinger, hooker-on, signalman, locomotive brakeman, assembler, erector, plate hanger 92 cents to \$1.02; rivet tester \$1.22; copper-smith, patternmaker, tool maker \$1.17 to \$1.37; crane operator 97 cents to \$1.27; garage mechanic, garage man, portable welders and compressors \$1.12; fireman, boilerman, oiler, greaser 92 cents; labourer 82 cents; passer boy, loft boy, marker (under 18 years of age) 69 cents; learner or trainee, starting rate 69 cents, after 3 months 75 cents, after 6 months the established rate for his occupational classification if engaged in unskilled or semi-skilled work, or the minimum helper's apprentice or improver rate if engaged in work subject to helper apprenticeship or improvership plan; indentured apprentices in certain skilled trades starting rate 63 cents, after 1,000 hours 69 cents, and an additional increase of 6 cents per hour for each additional 1,000 hours till rate of 87 cents after 4,000 hours is reached and then an additional $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for each additional 1,000 hours till \$1.17 per hour after 8,000 hours is reached (these are increases of 4 cents per hour over the rates previously in effect). A chargehand supervising 15 or more workers will be paid 10 cents per hour over the hourly rate, a lead-hand supervising 5 to 14 workers 5 cents per hour over the hourly rate. Men performing exceptionally dirty work recognized in the industry as "Dirty Work" shall be paid time and one-quarter while so engaged.

Provision is made for an *apprenticeship plan, seniority rights and grievance procedure.*

Non-Metallic Minerals and Chemicals

TORONTO, ONT.—WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD. AND UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 512.

Agreement to be in effect from June 8, 1948, to June 17, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. **Check-off:** the company agrees to deduct union dues monthly from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union. This authorization may only be cancelled by an employee within a period of 15 days prior to the anniversary date of the agreement.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. **Overtime:** time and one-half for work in excess of the regular hours, also for time worked on Saturday if employee has worked the full week (except in both cases for fixed shift jobs). Eight specified holidays are *paid holidays* for all hourly rated employees who work their scheduled shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday. Employees working any of these holidays shall receive their regular hourly rate for the time worked in

addition to the foregoing allowance. **Rest periods** of 10 minutes will continue for the departments in which they are in force providing that the time limit is observed. **Vacation with pay:** one week to employees with one year's service, 2 weeks to employees with 5 or more years' continuous service and 3 weeks to employees with 20 or more years' continuous service with the company. Employees with 90 days' service but less than one year shall receive a day for each 2 months' service.

Hourly wage rates for a new employee shall commence at the minimum starting rate of 87 cents. This rate shall be increased automatically to 92 cents per hour after 4 weeks and to 94 cents at the end of 12 weeks or the minimum rate of the classification to which he may have been assigned if capable of performing fully the duties of the job. Minimum and maximum rates for certain classifications follow: oxide mill—mill operators \$1.13 to \$1.23 (maximum rates), learners 99 cents to \$1.09; moulding grids—machine operators \$1.15 to \$1.21, pot tenders 89 cents to \$1.04, hand moulders \$1.01 to \$1.11, others, including learners 89 cents to \$1.13; plate finishing—saw operators 99 cents to \$1.09, others 94 cents to \$1.06; shipping—shippers 89 cents to \$1.11; receiving—receivers 89 cents to \$1.09; Maintenance—machinists \$1.03 to \$1.39, electricians \$1.23 to \$1.39, millwrights 99 cents to \$1.23; power plant—stationary engineers (third and fourth class) \$1.04 to \$1.19; general labourers 89 to 99 cents. Youths regularly employed on certain light work are exceptions to the above rates and their range shall be 76 to 94 cents. **A night shift bonus** of 5 cents per hour will be paid to all employees on second and third shifts (shifts starting after 2 p.m. or before 5 a.m.). A respirator must be worn by employees on certain operations at certain times for which the company pays a bonus of 3 cents per hour during the time a respirator is worn as instructed.

Provision is made for *seniority rights and grievance procedure.*

TORONTO, ONT.—THE IMPERIAL VARNISH AND COLOUR COMPANY LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 166.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1948, to August 31, 1949, and for a further 12 months' period unless at least 60 days' notice is given by either party. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. **Check-off:** the company agrees to deduct union dues monthly and initiation fees from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ per day Monday through Friday, a 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour week for males; 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week for females. **Overtime:** time and one-half for work in excess of the regular daily or weekly hours and for all work on Saturdays and Sundays (except as part of regular shift for firemen, watchmen, etc.) and on any of 8 specified holidays which are *paid holidays* for employees with 12 continuous months of service. **Vacation with pay:** employees with 12 months' service shall receive 2 weeks with two weeks' pay, the second week's pay being subject to deductions for poor attendance; employees with less than 12 months' service may take up to 2 weeks without pay;

employees with 25 or more years of service receive 2 weeks with pay regardless of their attendance records.

Hourly wage rate ranges for certain classes: Dry colour—operators 92 cents to \$1.12; Varnish—operators 93 cents to \$1.13 (excluding leader), helpers 88 to 90 cents; Lacquer—operators 92 cents to \$1.11, helpers 91 to 94 cents; Paint—operators 88 cents to \$1.17, helpers 87 cents to 89 cents; Shipping—operators 90 to 98 cents, helpers 88 to 90 cents; Maintenance—firemen, carpenters \$1 to \$1.09, pipefitters, electricians, millwrights \$1.04 to \$1.15, machinists \$1.04 to \$1.16, oilers and helpers 96 cents to \$1.03; youths (over 18 years) 73 to 86 cents; (under 18 years) 67 to 80 cents; females 64 to 76 cents. *A night shift premium* of 5 cents will be paid for every full hour worked on shift between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. each day with certain exceptions.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Electric Railways and Local Bus Lines

OTTAWA, ONT.—OTTAWA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 279.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company (predecessor of the above company) and the above union (L.G., Feb., 1947, p. 184) with the following changes—*Statutory holidays* are increased from 7 to 8 on which employees receive time and one-quarter for work performed. *Vacations with pay* regulations are changed to one week for employees after one year's service of at least 2,000 hours (formerly 1,800 hours, however 6-hour shift will count as 8 hours for qualifying purposes) and an additional day for each additional year of service up to 10 days after 5 years' service. *Hourly wage rates* have been increased (a cost-of-living bonus of 8 cents per hour from January 1, 1948, to March 31, 1948, and 10 cents per hour from April 1, 1948, to August 12, 1948, was paid, also an additional 4 cents per hour from August 13, 1948, and a further 6 cents per hour from January 1, 1949), so that the rates for certain classes now are as follows:

operators \$1 (first 18 months 90 to 98 cents), linemen (first to fourth class) 92 cents to \$1.02, groundmen 86 to 90 cents, trackmen 86 to 89½ cents, labourers 66 to 85 cents, truck drivers, switchmen 85 to 89½ cents, motor mechanics, body mechanics and automotive electricians 96 cents to \$1.08, blacksmiths 95 cents to \$1.04, carpenters 91 cents to \$1.04, machinists 96 cents to \$1.10, painters 91 to 99 cents, shop hands 88 to 96 cents, electricians and armature winders 91 cents to \$1.01, cleaners 85 cents, tradesmen's helpers 66 to 88 cents. There is also a provision in the agreement for a cost-of-living bonus of 2 cents for each 3 points that the index rises above 166.6.

Water Transportation

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 269 (GENERAL LONGSHOREMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1948, to November 30, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., April, 1948, p. 328) with the following changes—*Minimum wages per hour*: \$1.33 for day work, \$1.53 for evening work and \$2 for late night work, increases of 13 cents, 13 cents and 20 cents per hour respectively over the rates previously in effect.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 273 (GENERAL LONGSHOREMEN).

Agreement covering the discharging and loading of deep sea vessels, to be in effect from December 1, 1948, to November 30, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. This agreement is similar to the ones previously in effect (L.G., April, 1948, p. 329, and Aug., 1946, p. 1091) with the following changes—*hourly wage rates*: day—general cargo \$1.38, bulk cargo \$1.48; night—general cargo \$1.48, bulk cargo \$1.58; increases of 13 cents per hour throughout over the previous rates. The rate for handling ammonium nitrate fertilizer shall be \$1.68 per hour for day work and \$1.78 per hour for night work. *Overtime*: double time shall be paid for work on Saturdays between 1 p.m. and 11 p.m. between May and December inclusive and time and one-half for these hours during January to April inclusive.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec,* include the extension of one new agreement, the correction of 2 other agreements, and the amendment of 5 agreements. These include the correction of the agreement for the building materials industry for the province and the amendment of the agreement for barbers

and hairdressers at Sherbrooke in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of January 22, the extension of a new agreement for retail and wholesale commercial establishments at Roberval and the correction of the agreement for the men's and boys' hat and cap industry for the province in the issue of February 5, the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers at Mont-

* See footnote p. 450.

real and at Sherbrooke, for the furniture industry for the province and for clockmakers in the eastern townships in the issue of February 12. The amendment of the agreement for the men's and boys' clothing industry for the province is summarized below.

A request for the amendment of the agreement for the dress manufacturing industry for the province was gazetted January 22. A request for the amendment of the agreement for funeral undertakers at Montreal was gazetted January 29. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for garage and service station employees and for clockmakers, both at Montreal, for retail stores at Quebec and for the work glove industry for the province were all published February 5. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for the millinery industry, for the tanning industry and for the fine glove industry for the province and for ladies' hairdressers at Montreal were published February 19.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessment on the parties.

Manufacturing

Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated January 12, and gazetted January 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1946, p. 1093; Aug., 1947, p. 1174, Sept., p. 1306, Oct., p. 1474, and previous issues) Agreement to remain in effect until July 1, 1949, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Statutory holidays: all employees with 3 months' continuous employment shall be granted 5 specified statutory holidays with pay, with the following exceptions—if an employer has entered into a collective labour agreement with a union representing his employees whereby an alternative arrangement (subject to investigation and examination by the Joint Committee or its duly authorized representatives) is given for the payment of statutory holidays (regardless of what statutory holidays are observed), providing for payment in lieu of holidays of a minimum sum equivalent to not less than 5 days' pay at regular rates, then such employer shall not be bound to pay the statutory holidays specified herein; employers or firms, members of the Quebec Association of Garment Manufacturers Inc., having contractual relations with individual unions, members of "La Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie du Vêtement, Inc." shall not be bound to pay the fore-

mentioned statutory holidays occurring prior to July 1, 1949, under terms provided for in their agreements as to said holidays, subject to investigation and examination by the Joint Committee or its duly authorized representatives; employers manufacturing children's sportswear and children's clothing, and girls' clothing up to 14 years inclusive.

Cost-of-living bonus: effective November 27, 1948, all employers shall pay to their employees a cost-of-living bonus of 15 cents per hour, with the following exceptions—employers in the odd pants and sportswear industry producing, in an amount exceeding 25 per cent of their total production, garments not covered by this agreement, shall pay to their employees a cost-of-living bonus of 12½ cents per hour; employers manufacturing children's sportswear and children's clothing, and girls' clothing (up to 14 years inclusive) shall pay a bonus of 10 cents per hour; any employer who, by virtue of a collective labour agreement with the union representing his employees, has agreed to give a second week's vacation with pay to all his employees with 13 weeks' but less than 2 years' service, may continue to pay a cost-of-living bonus of 7½ cents per hour to beginners who have had no previous experience in this industry until they have completed 13 weeks of employment after which they shall be paid the full bonus of 15 cents per hour; employers who have obtained, before November 27, 1948, for the National Defence Department, contracts for the manufacturing of uniforms shall be required to pay a total bonus of only 11½ cents per hour until the said contracts are completed. These bonuses are not to apply in the case of overtime rates. All general bonuses given in lieu of the present cost-of-living bonus, prior to November 27, 1948, in an amount equal to the bonus provided for in the present amendment, shall be considered as payment of the extra bonus.

Vacation with pay: all employees shall be granted one week with pay equivalent to 12 per cent of total earnings during the 12 months preceding June 30; 2 weeks with pay to all employees with 2 years' continuous service, except those working in the manufacture of children's sportswear and children's clothing, and girls' clothing up to 14 years inclusive.

* In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employers or associations of employers, either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of objections, after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties. References to the summary of this Act and to amendments to it are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1949, page 65. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* monthly since June, 1934.

Industrial Standards Acts, Etc.

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Recent proceedings under the Industrial Standards Acts, Etc.* include: in Ontario, a new schedule for the barbering industry in the Sarnia-Point Edward zone, published in *The Ontario Gazette* of January 22; in Alberta, a correction of the schedule for the radio service industry at Calgary, published in *The Alberta Gazette* of January 31. Other Orders in Council making schedules binding or revoking schedules are summarized below.

ONTARIO

Manufacturing

Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

An Order in Council, dated January 5, and gazetted January 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., May, 1939, p. 530; Dec., 1946, p. 1775).

Minimum wage rates: effective February 1, 1949, in the counties of Halton, Ontario, Peel, Wentworth and York, minimum hourly wage rates for employees other than those working on odd pants only are increased by 15 cents per hour for all classes; employees working only on odd pants receive an increase of 10 cents per hour. The minimum wage rates for the remaining part of the province of Ontario are 12½ per cent lower than the rates paid in the counties mentioned above.

* In six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers and employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zones designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and to amendments to them are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1948, page 1422.

Overtime: minimum wage rates for overtime work are one and one-half times the minimum rates previously in effect for work performed during regular working hours (L.G., Dec., 1946, p. 1775).

Construction

CARPENTERS, OSHAWA AND WHITBY.

An Order in Council, dated December 23, and gazetted January 22, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for carpenters in the Oshawa-Whitby zone, to be in effect from February 1, 1949, during pleasure. It replaces the schedule previously in effect (L.G., June, 1947, p. 827).

Hours which were previously set at 40 per week are now 45 per week between April 15 and November 15 inclusive, and 40 per week during the rest of the year.

Overtime performed during a 3-hour period immediately following the regular working-day is payable at time and one-half; work performed at night, which cannot be performed during the day, is payable at the regular rate for the first 8 hours only; all other overtime work including work on Saturdays, Sundays and 7 specified holidays is payable at double time.

Minimum wage rate is increased from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per hour. The advisory committee may fix a special lower minimum rate for handicapped workers.

SASKATCHEWAN

Manufacturing

Vegetable Products

BAKERS, REGINA.

An Order in Council, dated January 11, and gazetted January 22, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., Oct., 1948, p. 1130), by the addition to the wage schedule of the following from January 15, 1949: utility man (first class) with a minimum wage rate ranging from \$34 to \$37 per week and utility man (second class) from \$29 to \$32 per week.

Manufacturing

Fur and Leather Products

SHOE REPAIRERS, SASKATOON.

An Order in Council, dated January 7, and gazetted January 15, rescinds the Order in Council making this schedule binding (L.G., Aug., 1941, p. 1014).

Manufacturing

Metal Products

JEWELLERY INDUSTRY, SASKATOON.

An Order in Council, dated January 7, and gazetted January 15, rescinds the Order in Council making this schedule binding (L.G., Jan., 1940, p. 71).

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During January

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

During the month of January the Department of Labour prepared 74 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 65 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour", and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum rates only*" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates".

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

| Department | No. of contracts | Aggregate amount |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation. | 4,877 | \$10,081,137.00 |
| Post Office. | 6 | 16,253.01 |
| R.C.M.P. | 3 | 38,502.40 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING JANUARY

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Construction of a range house and extension to target shed at Squaw Point Rifle Range. | Walker Matheson, Charlottetown, P.E.I. | \$ 6,200 00 | Oct. 7, 1948 |
| Dartmouth, N.S. | Repairs to french cable wharf. | Walker & Hall, Halifax, N.S. | 13,325 00 | Oct. 18, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Construction and installation required to complete damaged Control School, McNab's Island. | Walker & Hall, Halifax, N.S. | 27,640 00 | Aug. 5, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Exterior painting of eight buildings at H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" | Salsman & Sons Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 6,376 00 | Sept. 30, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Repairs to Naval Stores Building, Gladsstone Building. | Sundy Construction Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 8,985 00 | Sept. 9, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Alterations to Building No. 82 at H.M.C. Dockyard. | Standard Construction Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 17,275 00 | Sept. 24, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Repairs to Garrison Pier, McNab's Island. | Walker & Hall, Halifax, N.S. | 9,140 20 | Oct. 16, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Laying of marble tile floor and base of head and shower rooms in Building No. 19, H.M.C.S. "Stadacona". | Maritime Tile Co., Halifax, N.S. | 11,359 00 | Nov. 18, 1948 |
| Bouchard, P.Q. | Installation of heating, water, sewer and electrical services in 20 houses at No. 34 O.A.D., R.C.O.C. | Reid & Cambridge Ltd., Westmount, (Montreal), P.Q. | 44,359 00 | Sept. 1, 1948 |
| Coticocook, P.Q. | Installation of a low pressure steam heating system in the Drill Hall, erection of a chimney stack and certain electrical work at the Armoury. | A. R. Wilson Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. | 7,309 00 | Oct. 23, 1948 |
| Lachine, P.Q. | Installation of a concrete floor in Building No. 10, former R.C.A.F. Repat. Depot. | Lakeshore Construction Co., Ltd., Pointe Claire, P.Q. | 7,948 00 | July 9, 1948 |
| Lachine, P.Q. | Repairs of roof trusses by prestressed wire method at Building No. 16, No. 4 Coy., R.C.E.M.E. | A. F. Byers Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 7,150 00 | Feb. 1, 1949 |
| Launon, P.Q. | Construction of a transmitter building. | Joseph Dorval, Launon, P.Q. | 19,820 00 | July 23, 1948 |
| Mont Joli, P.Q. | Construction of 30 houses for permanent married quarters, R.C.A.F. Station. | Mount Enterprise Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 409,300 00 | Sept. 9, 1948 |
| Montreal, P.Q. | Repairs to road, parade square, parking lots, etc., Longue Pointe Ordance Depot. | Charles Duraneau Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 5,070 00 | Sept. 2, 1948 |
| St. Melo, P.Q. | Construction of a ten stall bus garage. | Frs. Jobin Inc., Quebec, P.Q. | 62,444 00 | Oct. 18, 1948 |
| Three Rivers, P.Q. | Rewiring of the Three Rivers Armoury. | Chs. Ed. Lamothe, Three Rivers, P.Q. | 6,939 47 | Sept. 16, 1948 |
| Barriefield, Ont. | Repairs to roofs of various buildings, Barriefield Military camp. | W. A. Moffatt Co. Toronto, Ont. | 7,260 00 | July 30, 1948 |
| Centralia, Ont. | Installation of a power distribution system for permanent married quarters (50 houses), R.C.A.F. Station. | Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. | 8,971 62 | Sept. 13, 1948* |
| Clinton, Ont. | Installation of a power distribution system for permanent married quarters (50 houses), R.C.A.F. Station. | Canadian Comstock Co. Ltd., Leaside, Ont. | 12,850 00 | Sept. 13, 1948* |
| Hagersville, Ont. | Repairs to roads at No. 1 Detachment, Stock Vehicle Park. | Almas & Reichelt, Hagersville, Ont. | 4,987 00 | Sept. 10, 1948 |
| Listowel, Ont. | Installation of a new heating system in the Armoury. | Robert T. McBride, Stratford, Ont. | 6,700 00 | Oct. 16, 1948 |
| Pictou, Ont. | Pressure spraying on roofs and sidewalls of 35 buildings, R.C.S.A. (A.A.) | Maynard Bros., Toronto 2, Ont. | 7,200 00 | Sept. 13, 1948 |
| Toronto, Ont. | Installation of permanent fuel oil lines, R.C.A.F. Station (Downsview) | Robina General Contracting Co., Toronto, Ont. | 8,200 00 | Sept. 16, 1948 |
| Trenton, Ont. | Removal from Pictou, Ontario and installation at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, of one 10,000 gallon kerosene storage tank. | J. D. Bogue & Sons, Ottawa, Ont. | 5,278 00 | Oct. 12, 1948 |
| Trenton, Ont. | Repairs to Central Heating Plant, R.C.A.F. Station. | Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., of Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 51,635 70 | Jan. 4, 1949* |
| Regina, Sask. | Installation of a 150,000 Imperial Gallon Steel Fuel Oil Storage Tank at D.N.D. Building. | The Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 12,818 00 | June 29, 1948 |
| Calgary, Alta. | Exterior painting of permanent buildings at Currie Barracks. | Sands & Son, Calgary, Alta. | 10,432 00 | Sept. 25, 1948 |
| Boundary, Bay B.C. | Outside electric power and lighting in the married quarters area housing project. | The J. H. McRae Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 6,992 00 | Nov. 15, 1948 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING JANUARY

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|---|--|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation | | | | |
| Saint John, N.B. | Construction of houses (180 units) | Aome Construction Co., Saint John, N.B. | 1,180,080 00 | Oct. 1, 1948 |
| Ajax, Ont. | Installation of water and sewer mains for 100 houses | Diamond Construction & Engineering Co., Belleville, Ont. | 30,775 01 | Aug. 24, 1948 |
| Ajax, Ont. | Construction of experimental houses (4 units) | John Maguire Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 40,000 00 | Dec. 28, 1948 |
| Department of Public Works | | | | |
| Barachois, N.B. | Wharf improvements and dredging | Price Construction Co., Shediac, N.B. | \$ | Nov. 10, 1948 |
| Burnt Church, N.B. | Wharf repairs | J. W. & J. Anderson, Ltd., Burnt Church, N.B. | 26,820 52 | Aug. 16, 1948 |
| Stonhaven, N.B. | Breakwater repairs | Chaleur Construction Co. Ltd., Culligan, N.B. | 41,850 00 | Nov. 10, 1948 |
| Entry Island, P.Q. | Construction of a wharf | Les Entreprises de L'Est, Engr., Quebec, P.Q. | 28,663 90 | Nov. 19, 1948 |
| Grande Vallée, P.Q. | Construction of a deep water wharf | Edgar Jourdain, J. G. Russell, & Louis Landry, Cap Chat, P.Q. | 36,144 00 | Dec. 1, 1948 |
| Lachine, P.Q. | Repairing and resurfacing section of road, R.C.A.F. Repatriation Depot | Duromastic Asphalt Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 402,052 50 | Oct. 25, 1948 |
| Lachine, P.Q. | Repairs to floors, underpinning and enlarging of centre, R.C.A.F. Depot | J. L. E. Price & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 37,000 00 | Nov. 18, 1948 |
| La Prairie, P.Q. | Pointing of brick and stonework, interior and exterior renovation, etc.—Public Building | Real Bérault, Laprairie, P.Q. | 25,000 00 | Nov. 18, 1948 |
| Longueuil, P.Q. | Addition and alterations to Post Office Building | Armand Boisioly, Montreal, P.Q. | 5,900 00 | Oct. 22, 1948 |
| Pointe Basse, P.Q. | Breakwater-wharf replacement | North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 59,800 00 | Jan. 5, 1949 |
| Port Daniel, P.Q. | Construction of a fishing harbour | C. H. Nadeau & Sons, Ltd., Port Daniel, P.Q. | 116,903 50 | Dec. 9, 1948 |
| Sorel, P.Q. | Construction of a steel sheet piling retaining wall | Hucien Lachapelle, Sorel, P.Q. | 49,821 50 | Nov. 15, 1948 |
| Chatham, Ont. | Construction of a headhouse of Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology | Luron Construction Co. Ltd., Chatham, Ont. | 29,924 00 | Nov. 23, 1948 |
| Collingwood, Ont. | Harbour reconstruction and improvements, West Wharf | McNamara Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 33,700 00 | Jan. 7, 1949 |
| Hamilton, Ont. | Harbour improvements (extension of James Street Slip and small craft wharf construction) | Bermingham Construction, Hamilton, Ont. | 223,781 14 | Sept. 2, 1948 |
| Midland, Ont. | Repairs to stonewall at Public Building | Lloyd Munday, Midland, Ont. | 97,652 00 | Oct. 25, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | Alterations to the Records Storage Building | Thomas Fuller Construction Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 5,945 00 | Dec. 2, 1948 |
| Regina, Sask. | Construction of new R.C.M.P. Headquarters | Bird Construction Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. | 327,855 00 | Jan. 19, 1949 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | Alterations to kitchen building, Charles Camels Hospital | Boile Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 52,350 00 | Jan. 10, 1949 |
| Cherniaux, B.C. | Harbour improvements (wharf repairs) | Pacific Pile Driving Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 16,232 00 | Jan. 10, 1949 |
| Comox, B.C. | Wharf replacement | Fraser River Pile Driving Co. Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. | 8,739 00 | Nov. 10, 1948 |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | Construction of new laboratory building—Pacific Biological Station at Departure Bay | Dominion Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 122,682 39 | Oct. 28, 1948 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Alterations and extension to Begg Building | Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 233,388 00 | Sept. 29, 1948 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Installation of new boiler and auxiliary equipment at Veteran's Home "Hycroft" | Fred Welsh & Sons, Vancouver, B.C. | 850,000 00 | Sept. 24, 1948 |
| Gascons Ouest, P.Q. | Dredging (Anse la Barbe) | Bert Dimock, New Richmond, P.Q. | 16,684 00 | Dec. 22, 1948 |
| Longueuil, P.Q. | Dredging | Alexandre Duranseau Ltd. | 17,500 00 | * |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 305 (King Edward) | B.C. Marine Engineers & Shipbuilders Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 19,300 00 | * |
| | | | 16,520 00 | * |
| Department of Transport | | | | |
| Dartmouth, N.S. | Repairing and improving pile wharf at Dartmouth Depot | Walker and Hall, Halifax, N.S. | 17,498 10 | Oct. 27, 1948 |
| Moncton, N.B. | Remote receiver building and instrument landing facilities | Hub Equipment Ltd., Moncton, N.B. | 30,483 00 | Nov. 3, 1948 |
| Saint John, N.B. | Erection of an airport | Municipal Spraying & Contracting Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 623,352 50 | Oct. 12, 1948 |
| Dorval, P.Q. | Erection of remote receiver building, Cote St. Remi | J. L. E. Price & Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 8,725 00 | Oct. 16, 1948 |
| Malton, Ont. | Construction of 6' discharge line to water mains | The Grant Contracting Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 8,750 00 | Jan. 27, 1949 |
| Dog Creek, B.C. | Conversion of Building No. 8 to residences | Wilson & Cook, Vancouver, B.C. | 7,450 00 | Jan. 27, 1949 |

*The labour conditions of these contracts contain the General Fair Wages clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.

LABOUR LAW

Recent Regulations Under Provincial Legislation

Women workers in all occupations covered by the British Columbia Minimum Wage Act must now be granted a 30-minute rest-period after five consecutive hours of work, but if a rest-pause of 10 minutes or more is allowed during such period, work may be carried on for six consecutive hours after which there must be one-half hour free from duty. ¶Regulations under the British Columbia Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act enable the Department of Mines to issue permits to operators of quarries authorizing them to employ their workmen for a maximum of 10 hours in any 24. ¶In Saskatchewan, the regulations governing the payment of mothers' allowances have been revised.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

Rest Periods for Women Workers

For the first time, rest periods must be given to all female employees in every industry, business, trade or occupation in the Province except farming, fruit picking and domestic service, by Order 11, made on February 16, gazetted February 24 and effective March 28.

After not more than five consecutive hours of work, women workers must be allowed at least one-half hour free from duty, but if a 10-minute rest-pause is given during the five-hour period the half-hour rest need not be granted until after a six-hour spell of work.

British Columbia Hospital Insurance Act

Minor amendments in the regulations under the Hospital Insurance Act (L.G., 1948, p. 1436), made on January 21, and gazetted January 27, remove from the list of dependants of the head of a family a child under 21 who is in his custody and under his control and wholly dependent on him for support. Henceforth, therefore, as regards children, only those under 16 will be counted as dependants, with two exceptions: a child of 16 or over who is mentally or physically incapacitated and one under 21 who is a student at an educational institution.

A change is made in wording with regard to registration. It is now provided that every person, instead of every person liable to pay a premium under the Act, must register himself and his dependants on the

form and within the time prescribed. These amendments are effective from January 1.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Shops

A new Regulation (29A) replaces Regulation 29 which has been in effect for some years (L.G., 1939, p. 1231) and which permitted employees in wholesale and retail stores in all centres in the Province outside of Vancouver, Burnaby, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich to work three additional hours on a Saturday and on the day preceding a statutory holiday occurring on Saturday, provided the maximum weekly hours were not exceeded.

The principal change in the new Order which was made on February 16, and gazetted on February 24 and will take effect from February 28 is that the city of New Westminster has been added to the list of places to which the Order does not apply.

British Columbia Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act

Hours of Work

Workers in quarry operations may work a maximum of 10 hours in any 24, if a permit authorized by the Minister of Mines has been obtained, by an Order in Council made on February 11, gazetted February 17, and effective from February 9.

The Act limits hours of employment above ground at or about mines, quarries or metallurgical works to eight in any 24, but enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines, by regulation to substitute other provisions.

Without a permit, therefore, no employee in a quarry may work longer than eight hours. The permit, which is to be in the form prescribed in the regulations, stipulates that the hourly rate of pay of persons employed up to 10 hours daily must be based on and not less than the recognized local hourly rate for a normal eight-hour day, and that, where board is provided in addition to the daily wage, the value of the board must be added to the daily wage in computing the hourly rate.

Ontario Labour Relations Act

The rules of procedure made by the Ontario Labour Relations Board under the Labour Relations Act, 1948 (L.G., 1949, p. 186), were amended by O. Reg. 15/49 of January 20, gazetted February 12, to revise Form 15, which prescribes the form of Application for Certification by the Intervener.

Saskatchewan Social Aid Act

Revised Mother's Allowance and Dependent Children Regulations under the above Act were approved by Order in Council 127/49 on January 21, and gazetted February 5. Earlier regulations approved by Orders in Council 577/45 and 722/46 are rescinded (L.G., 1945, p. 916). No major changes were made regarding eligibility, and the maximum allowances payable are the same as before. These range from \$300 for a mother with one child to \$900 for a mother with 10 children. If the father is living with the family and the mother is not, the same schedule applies.

As regards conditions of eligibility, provision is now made for the payment of an allowance to a father who is incapacitated and living at home with the children if his wife is serving a sentence in a penal institution or has deserted the home. In the case of deserted wives, an allowance may be paid to a mother when the father has deserted the family for a period of not less than one year, and a conviction for non-support or a court order for support has been issued against the father. An allowance paid while the father is an inmate of a mental institution or sanatorium may be

continued after discharge for such further period as may be recommended by the Director of Medical Services of the Health Services Planning Commission.

Beginning September 1, 1949, an allowance is to be paid to the end of the school year in respect of a child who reaches his sixteenth birthday during the school year and continues to attend school. Until September 1, an allowance is to be continued if the Board approves.

If a guardian is appointed to receive an allowance on behalf of a child or children, the allowance payable must not exceed \$180 per year for the first child, \$120 for the second and \$60 for each additional child. In such cases, outside income is to be authorized by the Director of Social Aid but must not exceed \$300 a year. Under the earlier regulations, the same amounts were payable on behalf of the children but no annual outside income was allowed.

The maximum annual outside income permitted is, as before, \$540. To determine the maximum amount, the Social Welfare Board must take into account all sources of income including salary, wages, alimony or court orders for maintenance, income except family allowances, and the reasonable value of free board or room.

Instead of laying down detailed conditions covering cases where the mother is working and is forced to employ someone to look after the children, and regarding the amount that may be charged as income where revenue-producing property is owned, the new regulations are in more general terms. They permit the Board to authorize exemptions from income in cases where, in order to earn income, an applicant or recipient must make expenditures in the care of the home or management of a business or other sources of income. The Board may establish the value of shelter, lodging, board, room or other resources available to the applicant or recipient.

The net value of real and personal property which a parent or dependent child may have and be entitled to an allowance remains at \$5,000, but it is now provided that not more than \$1,000, rather than \$2,500, as previously, may be in cash, securities or other liquid assets.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

Labour Board's power to deal with wrongfully dismissed employees defined by B.C. Supreme Court

On August 24, 1948, the British Columbia Supreme Court made final a writ of prohibition, issued out of the same court on July

29, 1948, prohibiting The Labour Relations Board of British Columbia from proceeding under their Order to the F. W. Woolworth Co. Ltd. to "cease refusing to continue in employment" seven employees dismissed between March 9 and April 2 and to pay

such employees the wages lost by reason of their discharge. The Board had found that these employees were "illegally dismissed", under sec. 4 (2) a of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947, which provides that no employer shall discharge an employee because of union membership.

Under the 1948 amendment to the Act which did not have third reading until April 28, 1948 (several weeks after the dismissals), sec. 4, subsection (3) was added, providing that if an employer is guilty of "illegally discharging" an employee, he shall be bound to reinstate the employee with back wages. Mr. Justice Wood stated that for the purpose of the application it must be assumed, although it was not admitted by the company, that the discharges were illegal. He agreed, however, with the contention of the company that this amending section is not retroactive and therefore does not apply to the dismissals in question, which took place several weeks before the passing of the amendment.

On July 29, under sec. 6A, subsection (2) of the 1948 amendment to the Act, the Board ordered the company "to cease refusing to continue in employment" certain employees. However, the Court considered that although the employer "is bound to reinstate an employee and pay him back wages", nowhere in the Act is the Board itself given specific power to enforce this provision. Nor does the Court consider that the Board may indirectly enforce the required reinstatement by ordering the Company "to cease refusing to continue" to employ anybody. The employee must therefore obtain his remedy by some other method than by Order of the Board.

Thus, the Court concluded, that on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction the writ of prohibition should be made final against the Labour Board.

F. W. Woolworth Co. Ltd., and B.C. Labour Relations Board (1948), 2W.W.R. 826.

B.C. Court cannot consider Appeal concerning dismissal of store employees

On December 17, the British Columbia Court of Appeal dismissed the Crown appeal to restore a former conviction against the F. W. Woolworth Company Limited for violation of the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1947.

On June 4, the deputy police magistrate at Vancouver had convicted and fined the company \$250—the maximum penalty for violation of the Act. The charge was laid under Sec. 4 (2) a of the Act which reads:—

No employer, and no person acting on behalf of an employer shall: (a) Refuse to

employ or to continue to employ any person or discriminate against any person in regard to employment, or any condition of employment, because the person is a member or officer of a trade union or employees' organization.

However, in September, the conviction was quashed by the Vancouver County Court. Judge Lennox found as a fact that the Crown had failed to prove the offence, as charged.

The Crown then brought the case before the Court of Appeal to restore the conviction. Mr. Justice Sloan held that since the Court was being asked to define what was meant by "discrimination in regard to employment" and to determine if the conduct of the company toward its employees falls within the scope of this definition, the Court would be dealing with mixed questions of fact and law. Further, he pointed out that unless the Court weighed the evidence and reached their own conclusions of fact it would be unable to see how or if the lower court had erred. However, as Crown appeals are limited to law alone, the Court was of the opinion that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal.

Rez v. F. W. Woolworth Co. Ltd. (1948). *W.W.R.I.*, 176.

Saskatchewan Appeal Court awards compensation to deceased workmen's parents as "partial dependents"

Even though a "member of a workman's family", within the meaning of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, has been able to maintain himself and family in his position in life without the assistance given by the deceased workman, he is nevertheless, a "dependent" within the meaning of that Act, if the cessation of the deceased's earnings has caused him actual pecuniary loss. This was the decision handed down by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal on November 19, 1948, in consequence of which Chief Justice Martin awarded the parents of the deceased workman \$1,500. The case was tried on appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Smith of the District Court who had dismissed the action with costs.

The deceased workman, Joseph Malec, employed by the Canadian National Railways as a switchman was killed on November 24, 1946, in the course of his employment, as a result of a collision between two CNR trains. The action was brought by the mother and father of the deceased workman to recover compensation as partial dependents upon the earnings of the deceased at the time of his death.

Chief Justice Martin, in giving judgment, reviewed the evidence to show that the father of the workman could well support himself and his family without the assistance he had received from the deceased workman. The financial position of the claimant, however, was not a matter which could properly be regarded. In *Howells v. Vivian* (1903) it was held that the fact that a father can maintain himself and family without the assistance of the son's earnings does not mean that the father may not be a dependent.

Chief Justice Martin was of the opinion that the test laid down by the House of Lords in the decision in *Main Colliery Co. v. Davis* (1900) was the only one which could properly be regarded in determining whether or not the claimant was a dependent of the deceased workman and that test is "what the family was in fact earning, what the family was in fact spending, for the purpose of its maintenance as a family". It, therefore, followed that a decrease in family funds arising from the death of a workman which resulted in pecuniary loss to the survivors was evidence sufficient to support a claim for compensation founded on partial dependency.

It was established at the hearing that the workman, Joseph Malec, had assigned part of his pay to his mother while he was in the air force and since his discharge had been paying her \$40 per month board as well as giving her several gifts and opening a joint bank account with her. There was also evidence that the deceased had intended to purchase a farm for his father.

The Chief Justice accepted this evidence as proof of the desire of the workman to assist his parents and stated: "I have no doubt that in the present case the claimant suffered actual pecuniary loss as a result of the cessation of the workman's earnings". He pointed out that the exact loss could not be ascertained and that all the court could do was to fix what it considered to be a reasonable compensation for the pecuniary loss suffered by the dependents.

Malec and Malec v. Canadian National Railways, W.W.R., 1948, v. 2, p. 1069.

U.S. Supreme Court Upholds State Ban on Closed Shop

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision handed down on January 3, 1949, upheld the laws of three states, Arizona, Nebraska and North Carolina, banning the closed shop. The judgment confirms decisions of the Supreme Courts of the three states.

Mr. Justice Black, who delivered the opinion of the Court, dealt with the Nebraska and North Carolina cases together.

In the Nebraska case an employee of the Northwestern Iron and Metal Co., at Lincoln, refused to pay union dues and lost his union membership. The union demanded his dismissal but the company refused and the union then sued the company.

In the North Carolina case a fine of \$50 had been imposed on an Ashville contractor and six officers and members of AFL local unions who had signed a collective agreement limiting employment to union men.

A North Carolina statute and a Nebraska constitutional amendment provide that no person in those states shall be denied an opportunity to obtain or retain employment because he is or is not a member of a labour organization. Employers are therefore forbidden to enter into contracts or agreements obligating themselves to exclude persons from employment because they are or are not union members.

These state laws had been challenged on the grounds that they violated the right of freedom of speech, of assembly and of petition guaranteed to unions and their members under the United States Constitution, and that they deprived appellant unions and employers of equal protection and due process of law.

Mr. Justice Black considered it unnecessary to give the numerous reasons for rejecting the contention that these laws abridge freedom of speech, assembly and petition. He declared that

There cannot be wrung from a constitutional right of workers to assemble to discuss improvement of their own working standards, a further constitutional right to drive from remunerative employment all other persons who will not or cannot participate in union assemblies.

The Court then dealt with the contention that unions and their members were denied protection equal to that given employers and non-union workers. Because the outlawed contracts were an incentive to the growth of union membership it was said that the laws weakened the bargaining power of unions and correspondingly strengthened the power of employers. The Court considered that this might be true, but pointed out that the laws also made it impossible for an employer to make contracts with company unions which obligate the employer to refuse to employ members of other unions. They therefore protected the employment opportunities of members of independent unions and this alone was

sufficient to refute the charge that they deny equal protection to unions as against employers and non-union workers.

As to the contention that the laws do not give equal protection to union and non-union workers the Court pointed out that in identical language they forbid employers to discriminate against union and non-union members.

Mr. Justice Black then dealt with the claim that this legislation deprived the appellants of their liberty without due process of law, in violation of the United States Constitution, and was designed to deprive all persons within the two states of liberty to refuse to hire or retain any person in employment because he is or is not a union member, and to make a contract or agreement to engage in such employment discrimination against union or non-union members. He considered the decisive question under this contention to be:—

Does the Due Process clause forbid a state to pass laws clearly designed to safeguard the opportunity of non-union members to get and hold jobs, free from discrimination against them because they are non-union workers?

Referring to decisions of the Supreme Court in the early years of the century, declaring unconstitutional state laws which outlawed "yellow dog" contracts, provided for minimum wages, and regulated business activities, Mr. Justice Black stated that in later years the Court had steadily rejected the Due Process philosophy enunciated in this line of cases and returned

to the earlier constitutional principle that states have power to legislate against what are found to be injurious practices in their internal commercial and business affairs, so long as their laws do not run afoul of some specific Federal constitutional prohibition, or of some valid Federal law. Under this constitutional doctrine the Due Process clause is no longer to be so broadly construed that the Congress and state legislatures are put in a strait jacket when they attempt to suppress business and industrial conditions which they regard as offensive to the public welfare. . . .

Just as we have held that the Due Process clause erects no obstacle to block legislative protection of union members, we now hold that legislative protection can be afforded non-union workers.

In the Arizona case the unions sought injunctions requiring the American Sash and Door Co. and other employers to carry out the provisions of closed shop contracts.

In delivering the opinion of the Court in this case Mr. Justice Black referred to his opinion in the Nebraska and North Carolina cases stating that for reasons given in these cases the Court rejected the appellant's con-

tentions that the Arizona amendment denies them freedom of speech, assembly or petition, impairs the obligation of their contracts or deprives them of due process of law. But the Arizona amendment provides that no person may be denied the opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of non-membership in a union and forbids employers to enter into agreements excluding any person from employment because of non-membership in a union. It was argued that failure to provide the same protection for union as for non-union workers denied unions and their members equal protection of the laws. But although the Arizona amendment does not expressly prohibit discrimination against union workers Arizona had, prior to the passing of the amendment, made it a misdemeanor to coerce a worker to make a contract not to join or become a member of a labour organization as a condition of obtaining or keeping employment, and a provision of the Arizona code made such a contract void and unenforceable.

In conclusion, Mr. Justice Black referred to earlier decisions in which the Supreme Court had said concerning state laws;

that the existence of evils against which the law should afford protection and the relative need of different groups for that protection is a matter for the legislative judgment.

Mr. Justice Murphy dissented in the Arizona case but without comment. Mr. Justice Rutledge and Mr. Justice Frankfurter concurred, the former noting, however, that no question had been raised in any of the cases involving the right to strike.

If today's decision should be construed to permit a state to foreclose that right by making illegal the concerted refusal of union members to work with non-union workers, and more especially if the decision should be taken as going so far as to permit a state to enjoin such a strike, I should want a complete and thorough reargument of these cases before deciding so momentous a question.

But the right to prohibit contracts for union security is one thing. The right to force union members to work with non-union workers is entirely another. Because of this difference, I expressly reserve judgment upon the latter question until it is squarely and inescapably presented. Although this reservation is not made expressly by the Court, I do not understand its opinion to foreclose this question.

Lincoln Federal Labour Union No. 19129, AFL et al. v. Northwestern Iron and Metal Co. et al.; Whitaker et al. v. State of North Carolina, Nos. 47 and 34; American Federation of Labour et al. v. American Sash and Door Co. et al, No. 27 (1949).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant had not shown just cause, within the meaning of the Act, for having voluntarily left his employment. CU-B. 341 (March 23, 1948.)

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a single man, aged 25 years, registered for work as a steam press operator, was last employed as a presser by a cleaning and pressing establishment, from October 6, 1947 to November 4, 1947, at a wage of \$1 an hour.

On November 28, 1947, he made claim for benefit, stating that he had lost his employment due to a shortage of work. The local office made the following comments:—

(We) telephoned the (employer) today re the above claimant's separation from his employment and (were) informed that while the claimant actually left voluntarily there was not full time work available for him. During his first week of employment ending October 11, 1947, he worked 30 hours, 2nd week 18 hours; 3rd week 30½ hours; and 4th and last week only 12 hours. This apparently was all the employment available for him.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant for a period of six weeks, as from November 5, 1947, under Section 41 (1) of the Act, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause.

From this decision the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees, before which he appeared, and the Court unanimously reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer in a decision which reads in part:—

The Court has taken note of CU-B. 216, which has been referred to us for consideration in coming to a decision, but we do not feel that the circumstances in this appeal to the Umpire can be considered as parallel.

We are of the opinion that the hours worked during the four weeks employment

with (the employer) justify claimant in his separation as he testified that on more than one occasion he reported twice in one day for work.

The Insurance Officer appealed to the Umpire on the grounds that the Court of Referees erred in its interpretation of CU-B. 216 and in its finding that the claimant had just cause for voluntary separation.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant had just cause to voluntarily leave his employment.

The claimant does not dispute that his wages were at the prevailing rate of pay in the district for the kind of work he was doing; but he contends that the weekly sum he was earning, as a part-time employee, was insufficient for his maintenance and that of his dependents.

In decision CU-B. 216, which was referred to the Court of Referees for their consideration I stated:—

... I think it is desirable in a general sense and in the interest of all concerned that, where a claimant has the opportunity of being partially employed, he should remain in that employment in the hope in the meantime of finding other or additional work, rather than to become totally unemployed.

On the evidence before me, I find that the Insurance Officer has rightly applied the above-quoted principle to the present case.

The claimant was not justified in leaving his employment voluntarily and the decision of the Court of Referees is therefore reversed.

The claimant is disqualified from receipt of benefit for a period of six weeks as from the date that this decision is communicated to him.

Held that the claimant had shown just cause, within the meaning of the Act, for having voluntarily left his employment. CU-B. 358 (April 29, 1948.)

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, a single man, aged 22 years, registered for work as a cutter and trimmer, was last employed by a textile firm as a doffer at a wage of 43 cents an hour, from October 6, 1947 to October 17, 1947, when he voluntarily left his employment.

On October 22, 1947, he made claim for benefit but failed to give any reason for having voluntarily left his employment. The employer stated that he had left voluntarily, without giving any reason or notice.

The Insurance Officer disqualified him for a period of six weeks, as from October 18, 1947, under Section 41 (1) of the Act, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause.

From this decision the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees on the ground that his health was not strong enough to work nights, and he furnished the following medical certificate:—

I, the undersigned, licensed doctor, certify that of, had to stop working at nights for health reasons.

The Court of Referees unanimously reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer.

The Insurance Officer appealed to the Umpire from the decision of the Court of Referees, his submission reading, in part, as follows:—

In my opinion all medical certificates produced by a claimant with the object of proving that he had good cause to voluntarily leave his employment, should mention that the doctor had been in attendance on the claimant during a certain period near the time that he ceased working, that the patient was then suffering from a stated illness, and that he is actually capable or incapable, whichever is the case, to work in such or such employment.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant has shown just cause for having voluntarily left his employment.

When the claimant filed his claim for benefit on October 22, 1947, he offered no reason for having voluntarily left his employment and the Insurance Officer justly disqualified him from receipt of benefit. In his appeal to the Court of Referees, however, the claimant stated that he had left his employment on account of health reasons and submitted a medical certificate in support thereof. The Court unanimously found "that the medical certificate met all the requirements of the Act and jurisprudence" and consequently, removed the disqualification imposed by the Insurance Officer.

While appreciating the excellent suggestion made by the Insurance Officer in his appeal to me regarding the information which should be included in medical certificates in such cases, I find that the medical certificate submitted in the present case, although not fully descriptive, is yet definite enough and it is reasonable to believe, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the doctor has reached his conclusion after having carefully considered the claimant's physical condition, either before or immediately after he voluntarily left his employment.

Under the circumstances, the decision of the Court of Referees is upheld and the appeal of the Insurance Officer is dismissed.

Held that a student-at-law is under a contract of apprenticeship and when remunerated for services performed under this contract is included in the class of employees employed in insurable employment, unless otherwise excepted. —CU-C 13 (February 12, 1949).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The appellants, a firm of Barristers and Solicitors engaged in a general law practice in the city of Toronto, applied to the Unemployment Insurance Commission for a decision, under Section 45 of the Act, on the question of the nature of the relationship between a solicitor and a student-at-law in the Province of Ontario, and whether the student-at-law is included in the class of employees employed in insurable employment.

The submissions indicated that each of the two appellants was the holder of Articles of Clerkship in the form prescribed by the Law Society of Upper Canada in

respect of a student-at-law. During the period in question one of the students received as an honorarium the weekly sum of \$15, and the other the weekly sum of \$5. While serving the appellants, as aforesaid, both these students-at-law were in attendance at Osgoode Hall Law School.

The Commission rendered its decision on March 15, 1948, to the effect that a student-at-law in the Province of Ontario, by virtue of his Articles of Clerkship, is engaged under a contract of apprenticeship within the meaning of paragraph (a) of Part I of the First Schedule to the Act and is, therefore, included in the class of persons in insurable employment. The Commission further decided that although both the students concerned were employed under a contract of apprenticeship, the second-mentioned student, by reason of the fact that he was a full-time enrolled student earning less than \$5.40 per week, was in employment excepted under the provisions of paragraph (p) of Part II of the First Schedule of the Act and Special Order No. 13 made thereunder. The first student was held to be in insurable employment, by reason of the fact that his earnings exceeded \$5.40 per week.

From this decision of the Commission the appellants on June 15, 1948, appealed to the Umpire on the following grounds:—

The sole point at issue between the parties hereto is whether the activities of a student-at-law amount to "employment". The Commission has assumed this point at issue with the natural results as found. This is begging the question.

Employment is not defined in the Act. The Act says in effect "Employment means Employment".

Any fair definition of the word "Employment" must include the connotation "means of livelihood". Unless the activity is carried on for the purpose of earning a living or a substantial part of a living it cannot be regarded as employment.

Mental or physical exertion which is done for another purpose, e.g. for fun, is not employment even though a person contracts to carry on such activity.

The applicants admit that the Articles of Clerkship between a solicitor and a student-at-law in the Province of Ontario amount to a contract, a contract of service. The Clerk covenants to keep the secrets of the solicitor, to obey him and to serve him. The solicitor covenants with the Clerk to teach and instruct him in the practice or profession of a solicitor and to offer the Clerk every assistance to be admitted as a solicitor. It is clear on the face of this contract that the prime purpose of the contract is the instruction of the Clerk.

As evidence of this prime purpose of the Articles the applicants have shown:—

- A. That during service under Articles their students were in attendance at Osgoode Hall Law School.
- B. That the services of their students were of considerable value to the applicants of a confidential nature and of expert quality out of all proportion to the amounts paid to them.
- C. That while in attendance at Osgoode Hall the students are faced with expenses so heavy that the amount paid to the student does not amount to a livelihood or any substantial part thereof.
- D. That to qualify as Barrister and Solicitor the student must serve under Articles in this fashion, cannot avoid such service and cannot take employment elsewhere.
- E. That it is not possible for a student to be unemployed or to take any benefit whatsoever under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The applicants submit that a contract for instruction unless coupled with a contract for the earning of a living or a substantial part of a living does not amount to employment and is in a similar category to a contract for an activity which is done for fun or entertainment or similar purpose. Consequently, an Act respecting Unemployment Insurance has no application to the activity.

For these reasons the applicants ask that the decision of the Commission, dated 15 March, 1948, be reversed and set aside.

DECISION:

As indicated in the appellant's submission to me, "the sole point at issue is whether the activities of a student-at-law amount to employment" within the meaning of paragraph (a) of Part I of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act which reads as follows:—

Employment in Canada under any contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, whether expressed or implied, or whether the employed person is paid by the employer or some other person, and whether under one or more employers, and whether paid by time or by the piece or partly by time and partly by the piece, or otherwise.

In the Articles of Clerkship, the student-at-law covenants to serve the solicitor in return for instruction in the practice or profession of a solicitor. This agreement, by its very essence, is a contract of apprenticeship and, therefore, when the student is remunerated for services performed under this contract, "his activities amount to employment" insurable within the meaning of paragraph (a) of Part I of the First Schedule to the Act, unless otherwise excepted.

For these reasons, the appeal is dismissed.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

January, 1949*

According to the monthly report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there were during January, 1949, a total of 140,305 claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, compared with 114,506 in December and 109,311 during January last year. These totals include revised claims, that is, reconsideration of claims already existing, numbering 13,656 in January, 8,567 in December and 9,007 during January, 1948. Thus, new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons represented mainly by initial and renewal claims, amounted to 126,649 this month, 105,939 in December and 100,304 in January, 1948.

Ordinary claims on the live unemployment register at January 31 numbered 197,675 (164,438 male and 33,237 female) as against 144,058 (118,678 male and 25,380 female) on December 31, and 130,798 (103,753 male and 27,045 female) on January 31 last year. "Ordinary claimants" are those who are wholly unemployed in the sense that they have been separated from their former employment or have been laid off for a period. In addition, there were 5,742 (4,953 male and 789 female) other claims recorded on the live register at the end of January, 1949, compared with 6,866 (5,849 male and 1,017 female) as at December 31, and 14,462 (13,348 male and 1,114 female) at January 31, 1948. "Other claimants" are largely short-time claimants, that is, those who, on a definite arrangement instituted at their places of employment, have been put on short-time so that they work either part of each week or on alternate weeks.

Claimants on the live unemployment register at January 31 are further classified in Table E-6, according to the number of days they have been continuously on the register since filing their most recent initial or renewal claim. It should be noted, however, that an initial claim is ignored if it has followed without interruption the termination of a claimant's benefit year, in which case the number of days of proven unemployment for which the claimant has continuously signed the register with respect to the immediately preceding and current claims is taken. Sundays, days of illness and any brief periods of employment

(usually of less than a week's duration) occurring during this period, are not included in the count of days on the register.

A total of 141,962 claims was disposed of during January, including 1,120 referred to Courts of Referees for further consideration and 1,139 special requests not granted, that is, requests for ante-dating, dependency rate of benefit and extension of the two-year period. Of the remaining 139,703 cases, in which entitlement to benefit was the main consideration, 115,744 were considered entitled to benefit and 23,959 not entitled to benefit.

Chief reasons for non-entitlement to benefit were: "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" 13,751 cases; "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 4,604 cases; "discharged for misconduct" 857 cases; "refused an offer of work and neglected opportunity to work" 735 cases; "not capable of and not available for work" 603 cases; "not unemployed" 568 cases.

During January, 1949, 163,643 beneficiaries were paid \$6,727,221 for 3,056,418 compensated unemployed days, compared with 99,802 persons paid \$3,592,155 for 1,687,804 compensated unemployed days in December and 106,367 persons paid \$3,924,641 for 1,999,849 unemployed days in January, 1948. The average duration of the unemployment compensated was, then, 18.7 days in January, 1949, 16.9 days in December and 18.8 days in January last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$41.11 in January, \$35.99 in December and \$36.90 in January last year. The average amount of benefit per compensated day of unemployment was \$2.20 in January, \$2.13 in December and \$1.96 in January, 1948.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending January 31, 1949, showed 3,603,997 employees were issued with insurance books and had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1948, an increase of 53,565 since December 31, 1948.

As at January 31, 1949, 211,163 employers were registered representing a decrease of 130 since December 31, 1948.

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

WAGE RATES IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND LOGGING INDUSTRIES, 1948

The Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour, in an annual survey, obtains from employers statistics on wage rates, hours, and working conditions in Canadian industry. The tables which follow, presenting information on wage rates by occupation in two important industries, Construction and Logging, have been compiled from returns obtained in the 1948 survey.

Table I shows, for 29 cities across Canada, average wage rates for the eight principal Construction trades as of October 1, 1948. The index number of wage rates in this industry, on the base 1939=100, had risen to 176.3 by this date—an increase of almost 14 per cent over the summer of 1947. For the seven trades included in Table I, the rates for skilled artisans ranged from 75 cents per hour for sheet metal workers in Charlottetown to \$1.80 per hour for

plasterers in Toronto. Labourers in three cities, Windsor, Vancouver, and Victoria, were receiving \$1 per hour.

Wage rates in the Logging Industry are shown in Tables II and III. Differences in the size of timber in Eastern Canada as compared with the Coastal area of British Columbia and the seasonal nature of the industry in the east, make for technological differences; hence, direct comparisons by occupation are not possible. Separate tables of rates are shown for each of these areas.

Table II shows average wage rates per day for selected occupations in the Logging Industry in Eastern Canada as of February, 1948. The amounts represent daily wages, either in terms of time rates, or as average daily straight time earnings in the case of piece or contract work. Under the column headed, "With Board", are shown net amounts, that is, the actual money received

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, 1948

| Locality | AVERAGE WAGE RATE PER HOUR | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Brick-layers and Masons | Carpenters | Electricians | Painters | Plasterers | Plumbers | Sheet Metal Workers | Labourers |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Prince Edward Island— | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | 1.25 | .85 | .85 | .80 | 1.15 | .85 | .75 | .55 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 1.44 | 1.23 | 1.33 | 1.10 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.10 | .75 |
| Sydney..... | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.15 | 1.00 | .75 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | |
| Saint John..... | 1.45 | 1.00 | 1.10 | .96 | 1.20 | 1.20 | .90 | .65 |
| Moncton..... | 1.20 | 1.10 | .95 | .90 | 1.35 | 1.15 | .85 | .65 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 1.50—1.75 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.15 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.25 | .80 |
| Quebec..... | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .95 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .75 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville..... | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | .90 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.25 | .75—.80 |
| Brantford..... | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.25 | .85 | .85 |
| Fort William..... | 1.50 | 1.37 | 1.35 | .90 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.40 | .85 |
| Guelph..... | 1.50 | 1.15 | .95 | .90 | 1.15 | 1.25 | .90 | .75—.85 |
| Hamilton..... | 1.60 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.25 | .80 |
| Kingston..... | 1.50 | 1.33 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.30 | .75 |
| Kitchener..... | 1.40 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.20 | .85 |
| London..... | 1.60 | 1.35 | 1.45 | .90 | 1.70 | 1.46 | 1.15 | .75—.85 |
| Ottawa..... | 1.55 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | .75 |
| Peterborough..... | 1.50 | 1.10 | 1.00 | .80 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | .75 |
| Port Arthur..... | 1.50 | 1.37 | 1.35 | .90 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.40 | .85 |
| St. Catharines..... | 1.50 | 1.40 | 1.20 | .90 | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1.40 | .80 |
| Toronto..... | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.65 | 1.25 | 1.80 | 1.60 | 1.65 | .85 |
| Windsor..... | 1.65 | 1.50 | 1.65 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.65 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | |
| Brandon..... | 1.30 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.05 | 1.30 | 1.25 | .95 | .65 |
| Winnipeg..... | 1.55 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.15 | 1.50 | 1.50 | .95 | .75 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | |
| Regina..... | 1.65 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.10 | 1.60 | 1.45 | 1.20 | .80 |
| Saskatoon..... | 1.50 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.10 | .75 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary..... | 1.75 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 1.40 | .80 |
| Edmonton..... | 1.75 | 1.40 | 1.26½ | 1.25 | 1.60 | 1.50 | 1.45 | .90 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 1.75 | 1.55 | 1.70 | 1.35 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.00 |
| Victoria..... | 1.60 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.10 | 1.47½ | 1.50 | 1.43 | 1.00 |

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES IN THE LOGGING INDUSTRY IN EASTERN CANADA, FEBRUARY 1948

NOTE.—All provincial averages are time rates unless otherwise designated. Eastern Canada averages include both time and piecework.

| Occupation and Locality | WITH BOARD | | WITHOUT BOARD | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | Average wage rate per day | Range of rates per day | Average wage rate per day | Range of rates per day |
| <i>Blacksmiths</i> | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Eastern Canada..... | 6.14 | ..... | 7.78 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5.34 | 5.00—5.50 | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 6.09 | 5.00—7.00 | 7.36 | 6.05—9.05 |
| Quebec..... | 6.36 | 4.80—8.00 | 7.63 | 6.50—8.85 |
| Ontario..... | 6.05 | 5.77—6.73 | 8.00 | 7.50—8.25 |
| <i>Choppers, Cutters and Sawyers</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | 6.09 | ..... | 7.73 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4.33 | 4.20—4.75 | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 4.81 | 4.00—5.50 | 5.41 | 4.50—6.25 |
| Quebec..... | 4.14 | 3.85—5.00 | 5.50 | 4.00—6.39 |
| Quebec (piecework)..... | 7.33 | 4.50—8.29 | 7.57 | 6.98—9.45 |
| Ontario..... | 4.41 | 3.65—5.63 | 5.92 | 5.00—6.50 |
| Ontario (piecework)..... | 7.95 | 7.20—8.00 | 9.67 | 7.38—11.34 |
| <i>Cooks</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | 5.69 | ..... | 7.09 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4.83 | 4.00—5.50 | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 6.04 | 5.00—7.05 | 7.17 | 6.34—8.05 |
| Quebec..... | 5.71 | 5.00—6.99 | 6.90 | 5.80—7.75 |
| Ontario..... | 5.62 | 5.00—6.67 | 7.62 | 6.50—8.25 |
| <i>Cookees</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | 3.87 | ..... | 5.23 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3.73 | 3.00—4.00 | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 4.47 | 4.00—5.00 | 5.46 | 4.00—6.55 |
| Quebec..... | 3.85 | 3.17—4.85 | 5.07 | 4.55—5.55 |
| Ontario..... | 3.51 | 2.83—4.04 | 5.53 | 4.80—5.70 |
| <i>Loaders</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | 4.59 | ..... | 7.40 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4.24 | 3.50—4.75 | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 4.45 | 4.25—4.50 | 5.41 | 5.00—5.76 |
| Quebec..... | 4.45 | 3.65—5.25 | 6.10 | 5.35—6.40 |
| Ontario..... | 4.86 | 3.85—5.00 | 6.18 | 5.25—6.75 |
| Ontario (piecework)..... | ..... | ..... | 10.36 | 9.00—11.80 |
| <i>River Drivers</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | 4.85 | ..... | 5.92 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 4.49 | 4.00—5.00 | 5.99 | 5.50—6.80 |
| Quebec..... | 4.98 | 4.00—5.69 | 5.63 | 5.05—6.00 |
| Ontario..... | 5.19 | 4.00—6.50 | 7.02 | 6.21—7.30 |
| <i>Road Cutters</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | 4.47 | ..... | 5.69 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4.32 | 4.00—5.00 | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 4.71 | 4.50—5.00 | 5.50 | 4.75—6.05 |
| Quebec..... | 4.74 | 3.46—6.00 | 5.92 | 5.00—6.92 |
| Ontario..... | 4.07 | 3.27—4.81 | 5.56 | 4.45—6.50 |
| <i>Teamsters</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | 5.02 | ..... | 7.42 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 4.21 | 4.00—4.25 | ..... | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 4.66 | 4.50—5.00 | 6.38 | 5.25—7.25 |
| Quebec..... | 5.42 | 4.00—7.00 | 6.82 | 5.75—8.75 |
| Quebec (piecework)..... | ..... | ..... | 8.94 | 7.59—8.97 |
| Ontario..... | 4.65 | 3.65—5.00 | 6.50 | 5.25—7.00 |
| Ontario (piecework)..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 8.00—12.50 |
| <i>Pulpwood Cutters</i> | | | | |
| Eastern Canada..... | ..... | ..... | 7.92 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | ..... | ..... | 5.11 | 4.50—5.55 |
| New Brunswick (piecework)..... | ..... | ..... | 6.89 | 5.50—9.05 |
| Quebec..... | ..... | ..... | 5.50 | 5.24—6.05 |
| Quebec (piecework)..... | ..... | ..... | 8.17 | 6.94—9.44 |
| Ontario (piecework)..... | ..... | ..... | 8.43 | 6.73—10.09 |

by the workers in addition to their board and lodging. In the column headed, "Without Board", gross amounts are shown, and the value of such board is deducted by the employer from these amounts. The average daily values of board are as follows: Nova Scotia, \$.70-1.25 per day; New Brunswick, \$.70-1.05; Quebec, \$1.00-1.25, with most firms reporting \$1.05; and Ontario, \$.70-1.50 (mostly \$1.20).

Board values as indicated above should be added to rates shown in column headed, "With Board", when comparing these rates with those in other industries. Earnings

of contract piece workers do not, of course, include overtime or other premium payments.

Average daily rates or straight time earnings in British Columbia (Coastal) Logging are set forth in Table III. The survey date for this industry is the pay period preceding October 1, 1948. Lodging, but not board, except for cooks, is supplied in addition to the rates shown. The average daily earnings of fallers and buckers on piece work (\$20.06) are almost double the rate for daily paid workers.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE WAGE RATES IN THE LOGGING INDUSTRY IN THE COASTAL AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 1948

NOTE.—Averages shown are for time rates unless otherwise designated.

| Occupation | Average Wage Rate per Day | Range of Rates per Day |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Boommnen..... | 10.51 | 10.12—11.22 |
| Bullcooks and Flunkies..... | 8.65 | (1) |
| Chasers..... | 10.28 | (1) |
| Chokermen..... | 9.88 | (1) |
| Cooks..... | 11.25(2) | 8.90—12.05 |
| Donkey Engineers..... | 11.98 | 11.60—13.22 |
| Fallers and Buckers..... | 11.50 | (1) |
| Fallers and Buckers (piecework)..... | 20.06 | 17.70—22.21 |
| Loaders..... | 10.36 | (1) |
| Locomotive Engineers..... | 11.89 | 11.68—11.92 |
| Locomotive Firemen and Brakemen..... | 9.59 | 9.40—10.32 |
| Rigging Slingers..... | 11.06 | (1) |
| Roadmen and Swampers..... | 9.57 | 9.40—9.88 |
| Sectionmen..... | 9.14 | 8.84—9.64 |
| Signalmen..... | 9.32 | (1) |

(1) Predominant rate.

(2) With board.

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and other official information.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The seasonal peak of unemployment was reached during February. Approximately 212,000 men and 53,000 women were registered for work at the Employment Service. Employment conditions this winter were somewhat less favourable than in the previous year. Seasonal unemployment, however, had already begun to give way in most regions by the end of the month. Apart from the seasonal aspect, employers looked forward to continued high employment levels throughout the first half of 1949, according to a recent survey undertaken by the Department of Labour.

Unemployment rose to its seasonal peak during February. Inactivity prevailed in most seasonal industries and, while lay-offs were relatively small, very few openings were available for the large number of workers released in January. A surplus developed among unskilled workers, particularly, and among skilled and semi-skilled construction, lumber products and transportation workers. By February 24, unplaced applicants at employment offices had reached a peak of 265,000. During the seasonal slack, an average of 76 per cent of all applicants filed claims for unemployment insurance; of these claims, 80 per cent were entitled to benefits.

The seasonal decline this winter had had a more severe effect on employment than in the previous year. Unplaced applicants at their peak in 1949 were 64,000 higher than at the same period in 1948. However, it should be taken into consideration that more workers were registering at employment offices this year because of the advantages of unemployment insurance. It was estimated that six per cent more of the labour force, or about 300,000 workers, were brought under the Unemployment Insurance Act in 1948. In addition, many more insured persons were now in the position to qualify for benefits.

Extreme weather conditions this year had been a disrupting factor, particularly in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, where more than the usual amount of outside work had to be discontinued. Unfavourable market conditions in a few industries such as logging, lumber products and shipbuilding had also developed during this period, and the release of workers from

these industries had aggravated the seasonal unemployment problem. British Columbia particularly was affected by a combination of these factors. However, by the end of February, improvement was noticeable both in British Columbia and in Canada as a whole.

A forecast of employment designed to show cyclical rather than seasonal movements, prepared by the Department of Labour on the basis of information received from leading employers throughout Canada, anticipated a continued, though modified, rate of expansion during the first six months of 1949. A wide variance was expected in the expansion rate between the various industries. Manufacturing employment was expected to show only a minor gain. This, however, was due to the expected sharp declines in food processing, sawmill, and shipbuilding employment; at least 17 other industry groups envisaged employment gains. Communications (telephones), mining and electric power industries were expected to show yearly advances of approximately 10 per cent at July 1. According to the forecast, retail trade employment will be maintained at much the same level as in 1948.

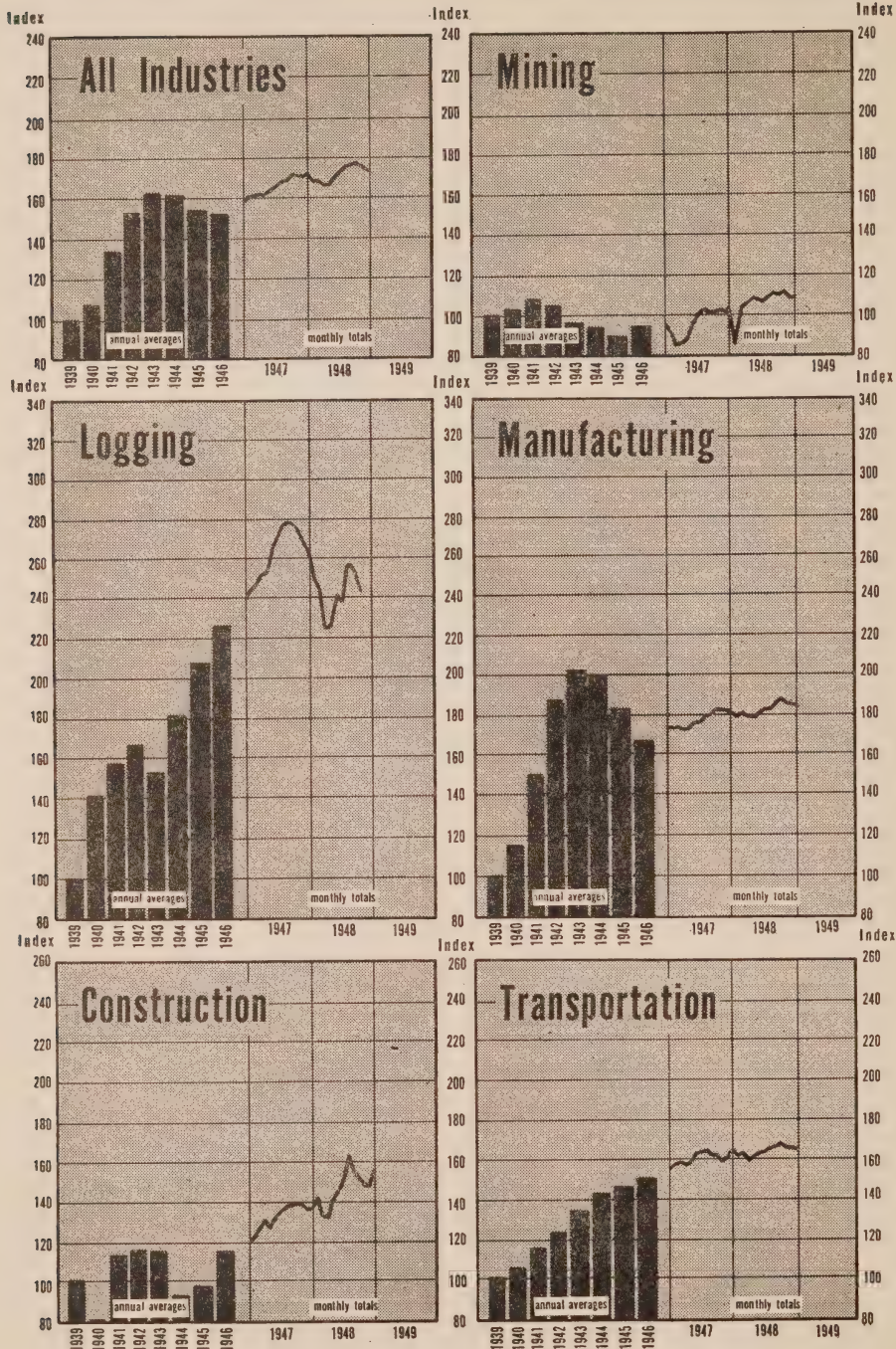
Industrial Analysis

Employment operations in **agriculture** continued slack during February. Farmers began placing orders for help at employment offices, but hirings, in most cases, were being deferred until April. Immigration to agriculture also was soon to increase; the first group of Dutch families were scheduled to arrive in March while Displaced Persons were to enter in April.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Average 1939=100

Seasonally Adjusted



Primarily family units were expected to migrate to Canadian farms this year.

Wages of farm help continued to increase during 1948, although less extensively than in 1947. Average wages of farm help (without board) totalled \$104 a month at January 15, 1949, as compared with \$100 at the same date in 1948 and \$89 in 1947. Diverse trends were apparent in the various provinces. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the rate of increase was maintained to a much greater extent, while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a decline in wages occurred during 1948. The central provinces showed no appreciable change during the year.

In the *mining* industry during February, a settlement was reached among the coal operators and 9,000 coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, which granted an increase of 10 cents per ton to the miners' welfare fund. No wage increase was contained in the agreement. The contract system of pay, however, was replaced by a straight day wage of \$14.05.

On February 11, some 5,300 asbestos workers in Quebec went on strike for higher wages. The union was requesting an increase of 15 cents per hour, to bring the average hourly rate to \$1.

Hiring activity was quiet throughout the industry during February, with almost all mines fully staffed. By the end of the month, however, orders for help were coming into employment offices, as operators anticipated the withdrawal of farm workers and placed deferred orders for university students for summer operations.

Activity began to pick up in the *manufacturing* industry as a whole during February. Rubber plants and automobile factories were calling back staff laid off in December and January. Men's and women's clothing industries were now in their busy season; employment well above the 1948 level was forecast for these industries during the first half of 1949. Heavy industry for the most part was very active; a slight amount of additional hiring occurred in February.

Food industries, particularly meat products, continued seasonally slack, and a few lay-offs took place during February. Shipbuilding during the month showed both a seasonal and cyclical decline. Employment in sawmills and other lumber products industries continued to fall; export markets were still disrupted because of dollar shortages.

The levelling off in the cost of living, accompanied by continued advances in

hourly earnings, enabled real weekly wages in the manufacturing industry to show steady gains during the last four months of 1948. At January 1, 1949, the preliminary index of real wages (1946=100) stood at 107.6.

Unemployment was seasonally high in the *construction* industry during February. Extreme weather conditions in British Columbia and the Prairie provinces, especially, had curtailed outside work this year. Total unplaced construction workers registered at employment offices at the beginning of February had risen to 27,000 skilled and semi-skilled and 16,000 unskilled. The new construction season will open, however, as weather conditions improve and frost leaves the ground.

A heavy construction program was being planned for the summer. Contracts awarded were holding up very well for the season, amounting to \$19 million in value during February. This represented an increase of 27 per cent over the 1948 comparative total. The carry-over of residential building exceeded that of the previous year, with 56,500 dwelling units under construction at the beginning of 1949 as compared with 42,200 one year before. Less industrial building was anticipated in 1949, but institutional, commercial, and highway construction were expected to exceed their previous high levels.

Sales were seasonally low in *trade* establishments during February. Winter weather conditions discouraged shopping, especially in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. Purchasing power had also fallen because of increased unemployment. This was counteracted to some extent by stock-clearing sales in many lines. Employers were placing greater emphasis on promotional work and Executive and Professional offices of the Employment Service reported that qualified salesmen were in increasing demand.

For the time of year, dollar value of sales compared favourably with 1948. A report on department store sales for February indicated that sales were 10 per cent above the previous year's level. Much, if not all, of this gain was accounted for by price increases.

More workers were available for employment in the *service* industries this year than at any time in the past seven years. Most hotels and restaurants throughout Canada reported adequate staffs during February. Replacement needs were fairly numerous during the month but sufficient help was available to meet requirements. Employers

were, however, more selective in their hiring and inexperienced help was difficult to place.

The first noticeable easing of demand for domestics since the early years of the war appeared this winter. Many cities reported the supply of day workers for housework now exceeded demand. Many married women had currently entered this field of work because of high living costs. Domestics for permanent work were still needed although, even here, openings at the prevailing wages were fewer. Since the beginning of the group movement of immigrants, approximately 6,400 Displaced Persons had been absorbed into domestic work.

Regional Analysis

Employment operations in the *Maritime* region were generally quiet during February but plans for increased activity were taking shape. Construction work during the month was confined chiefly to completions and interior finishing but mild weather had enabled good progress to be made. The current high level of contracts awarded assured a heavy building program for this year.

Employment changes in manufacturing were diversified during February. Ship repair yards were active and several new contracts were anticipated shortly. Heavy iron manufacturing plants were busy, although a temporary lay-off occurred in the main steel plant. Steady operations were reported in textile mills and shoe factories.

Coal mines in most areas were working steadily but because of the decline in orders, hours of work may be reduced accordingly. Unions and operators had agreed to an extension of the existing collective agreement until points of dissension on the new contract could be settled. Logging operations were at a standstill in most areas until spring drives began, and many woodsmen were temporarily unemployed. After the spring drives, any labour surplus in logging will be absorbed into sawmill employment.

Seasonal inactivity continued in the *Quebec* region during February. General unemployment showed no appreciable gain during February, although a strike in the asbestos mines temporarily increased the number of jobless by 5,000. Construction was at its lowest level, but hiring was expected to begin shortly.

Manufacturing employment was stable, and no change was expected throughout March. Several plants, however, had laid

off workers temporarily to adjust production schedules to changing market conditions. More cautious buying was in evidence and manufacturers reported the need for greater sales efforts. Clothing manufacturers were busy and good spring bookings were reported. Pulp and paper mill employment continued at a high level. Operations at tanneries and shoe manufacturers were still well below capacity, however, and furniture factories felt the effects of some slackening of demand.

In the logging industry, 85 per cent of hauling was completed by the end of February, despite the scarcity of snow for roads in southern areas. A shortage of water for the river drives may develop because of this year's comparatively light snowfalls and, as a result, drives may be shorter and more concentrated, with more than the usual number of workers employed.

The *Ontario* region was the first of the five regions to indicate improved employment conditions this year. By mid-February, seasonal unemployment had begun to decline. Industrial firms were taking on staff, but most hiring during February consisted of re-calling of staff laid off in December and January. Mild weather had been particularly beneficial to general outside work, although the usual amount of snow removal jobs had not materialized this year.

Continued mild weather had created an earlier than usual interest in spring help for farming operations. A lively demand existed for Displaced Persons and Dutch farmers. Labour shortages were again foreseen for the coming season, particularly in view of the many contracts of Displaced Persons expiring this spring or early summer.

Greater activity was evident in the manufacturing industry during February. Most of the automobile workers in Oshawa were now back at work while re-hiring was under way in Windsor. A slight amount of hiring was undertaken by heavy industry during February, but steel shortages prevented expansion in some firms. Employers were increasingly selective and continued to weed out inefficient staff. Radio manufacturing had picked up; a few workers were taken on during the month and further expansion was being contemplated.

Winter weather still prevailed in the *Prairie* region during February but the unemployment peak appeared to have been passed by the end of the month. Many loggers will be released during March when hauling operations will near comple-

tion but few will reach the labour market; most workers will return immediately to their usual summer jobs.

Agriculture was quiet during February but advance orders for spring help were being placed at employment offices. No serious shortage of farm help was expected in the 1949 season. Farm machinery was considerably more plentiful this year and the trend toward greater mechanization and less labour was expected to continue.

An active prospecting season, to begin shortly after the spring breakup, was now in preparation. Iron mines were working steadily throughout the winter with skilled help still in demand; additional workers will be required as soon as present plans for exploration work in the area get under way. Large stockpiles of ore had accumulated and shipment will begin as navigation re-opens on the Great Lakes.

The employment situation in the *Pacific* region began to improve toward the end of February, as weather became milder and the supply of hydro power returned to normal. Workers were being re-hired and the labour surplus had begun to decline. Nevertheless, the number unemployed was still well above the previous year's level.

As warm weather and rain melted the heavy snow, logging crews were steadily recalled. Nearly all major operations were expected to be active in March. Declines in sawmill production during the severe winter spell and prospects of higher prices in the United States market had tended to stabilize lumber prices; accordingly sawmill activity had begun to pick up. The shingle industry also showed signs of recovery.

Construction was at a standstill in the first part of February because of cold weather and the accumulation of snow. Re-employment was beginning at the end of the month and the surplus of construction workers will rapidly disappear if good weather continues.

Employment Service Activities

By the latter part of February, it was apparent in Employment Service operations that the seasonal low in employment had been passed. The break started about the middle of February, when unfilled vacancies first began to rise. Two weeks later, the number of unplaced applicants dropped by 3,000. Recovery started in the industrial centres and spread to areas favoured with milder weather. By the last week in February, many towns and cities throughout Canada had reached their seasonal turning-point.

At the low of seasonal activity (February 24), 212,000 men and 53,000 women were registered for work at employment offices. In 1948 at that time, 156,000 men and 45,000 women were unplaced, indicating an overall increase of 64,000 during the year. This rise concurred with a jump in claims for unemployment insurance. In fact, applicants not claiming unemployment insurance, were fewer in number than in 1948 and currently accounted for only 23 per cent of the unplaced. Unemployment insurance benefits were received by 211,000 persons during February as against 138,000 in the same month of 1948. Greater activity in the unemployment insurance field was partially brought about by an increase in coverage; approximately 300,000 persons, or an additional 6 per cent of the labour force, were brought under the Unemployment Insurance Act in 1948. The number of persons who could qualify for benefits had greatly increased also, either because contributions had been built up or because they were now able to meet the other statutory requirements.

Placement operations at employment offices were exceptionally slack during February. Relatively few workers were laid off either for seasonal or other reasons, and immigration dropped. Registration of new applicants tapered off accordingly, and only 8,000 unplaced applicants were added during February, as against 70,000 in January. Conditions characteristic of an unfavourable labour market prevailed during most of the month: job openings narrowed down largely to those for skilled tradesmen; surpluses of workers grew, especially among the unskilled and semi-skilled; youths and older workers were particularly difficult to place; employers specified single women only; hiring qualifications regarding experience and education became more stringent; labour turnover declined.

It might be of interest to point out that employment changes among women workers did not always follow the general pattern. For example, the seasonal influx was considerably smaller among women workers, both numerically and proportionately. Also, an appreciably smaller proportion of unplaced women were insured, claiming, or receiving benefits. Another distinct characteristic of the female employment market was the shortage of workers which still existed in many fields. Stenographers and domestics, as well as many professional women for nursing, dietetics, and teaching were needed in almost every city across Canada.

Executive and Professional offices, however, were busy at this time with the work of finding jobs for university students who will be graduating or seeking summer jobs when the school year ends. A peak of 15,000 persons were expected to graduate from Canadian universities this year. In addition, probably 35,000 students will be looking for summer work. Already many had arranged for their future employment, either through the Employment Service or on their own.

Through letters sent to prospective employers, the Employment Service had uncovered 10,000 jobs (3,000 for graduates and 7,000 for under-graduates) by the middle of February; already most of these openings have been filled. Another 6,500

jobs were available in the Civil Service and the Armed Services. Local employment offices were to join the Executive and Professional offices in the job of personally contacting approximately 8,000 employers during March.

Placement work in this field to date appeared to be slightly more advanced than at the same time in 1948. This was partially due to improved organization of the campaign, although it also reflected the favourable response of employers this year. The job outlook for most graduates this year appeared good although temporary difficulties may arise in placing the large number of graduates in the Prairies and Maritimes, and those from the faculty of agriculture.

Unemployment in Canada as Reported by Trade Unions, 1948

Average unemployment in trade unions in 1948 rose to 2.2 per cent from 1.3 per cent in the previous year. The latest percentage was the highest since the 2.2 recorded in 1942.

The yearly average was obtained from quarterly reports received by the Department of Labour from local trade union branches throughout the country. These reports show the number of members in good standing, excluding retired or pensioned members, and the number of members totally unemployed at the end of each quarter. A person is recorded as unemployed only when he is idle because

of economic causes. Union members idle because of illness, a strike or a lockout, are not considered as unemployed. Reviews of trade union unemployment at the end of each quarter have appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, June, September and December respectively. The statement for the last quarter of 1948, with comparative figures for earlier years, was included in the March, 1949, issue.

During 1948, quarterly reports were received from an average of 2,558 locals with an average combined membership of 512,925. In the previous year an average of 2,476 locals reported and the average combined membership was 474,663.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY INDUSTRIES

| | Logging | Mining | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Communication | Trade | Service | All Industries |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------|---------|----------------|
| 1933..... | 25.4 | 12.5 | 24.5 | 66.7 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 11.0 | 22.3 |
| 1934..... | 26.2 | 12.8 | 17.2 | 61.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 18.2 |
| 1935..... | 20.6 | 11.4 | 14.7 | 49.7 | 8.4 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 15.4 |
| 1936..... | 5.1 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 38.2 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 13.2 |
| 1937..... | 2.2 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 28.6 | 6.2 | 8.1 | .6 | 4.3 | 10.7 |
| 1938..... | 20.2 | 8.4 | 14.6 | 34.5 | 8.2 | 7.3 | .0 | 5.6 | 13.1 |
| 1939..... | 26.0 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 31.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 | .2 | 4.7 | 12.2 |
| 1940..... | 15.8 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 19.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | .2 | 2.9 | 7.8 |
| 1941..... | 7.3 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 11.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | .1 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| 1942..... | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | .0 | .7 | 2.2 |
| 1943..... | .2 | .4 | .4 | 3.7 | .7 | 1.5 | .0 | .6 | .8 |
| 1944..... | .2 | .5 | .2 | 2.8 | .4 | 1.3 | .3 | .3 | .5 |
| 1945..... | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | .7 | 1.2 | .6 | .5 | 1.4 |
| 1946..... | 3.3 | .6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | .7 | 1.6 | .5 | 1.4 |
| 1947..... | .2 | .5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 | .4 | .1 | .5 | 1.3 |
| 1948..... | 16.7 | .7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 1.2 | .1 | .6 | .9 | 2.2 |

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined from 159·6 to 159·5 between January 3 and February 1, 1949. A drop in the food index from 202·2 to 200·4 overbalanced increases for fuel and light, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items. Egg prices again moved sharply lower, while meats and shortening were also down. Citrus fruits advanced, with other foods showing little change. Firmness in coal and coke moved the fuel and light series up from 130·0 to 130·8. Home furnishings and services also gained 0·8 to 167·8. There was a rise in miscellaneous items from 126·6 to 128·1 as tobacco, cigars, and theatre admissions showed some increases. The clothing index dropped fractionally from 181·9 to 181·8. There was no February re-calculation of the rent index which remained at 121·7.

The February, 1949, cost-of-living index was 58·2 per cent above the August, 1939, level.

Cost of Living in Eight Cities

Regional city cost-of-living index changes between January and February, 1949, were divergent. At most centres food prices were lower, while in contrast miscellaneous items were higher, notably tobacco, cigars and theatre admissions. Home furnishings and services advanced moderately while clothing prices averaged lower in most cities. Fuel costs were up slightly in three centres. Composite city indexes were unchanged between January 3 and February 1 for Saint John at 156·2; Saskatoon at 162·0 and Vancouver at 160·8. Index declines included Toronto, down 0·3 to 154·7, Halifax 0·2 to 152·1 and Edmonton 0·1 to 154·4. Increases were noted for Winnipeg which rose 0·4 to 153·8, while the Montreal series gained 0·1 to 162·4.

Wholesale Prices, January, 1949

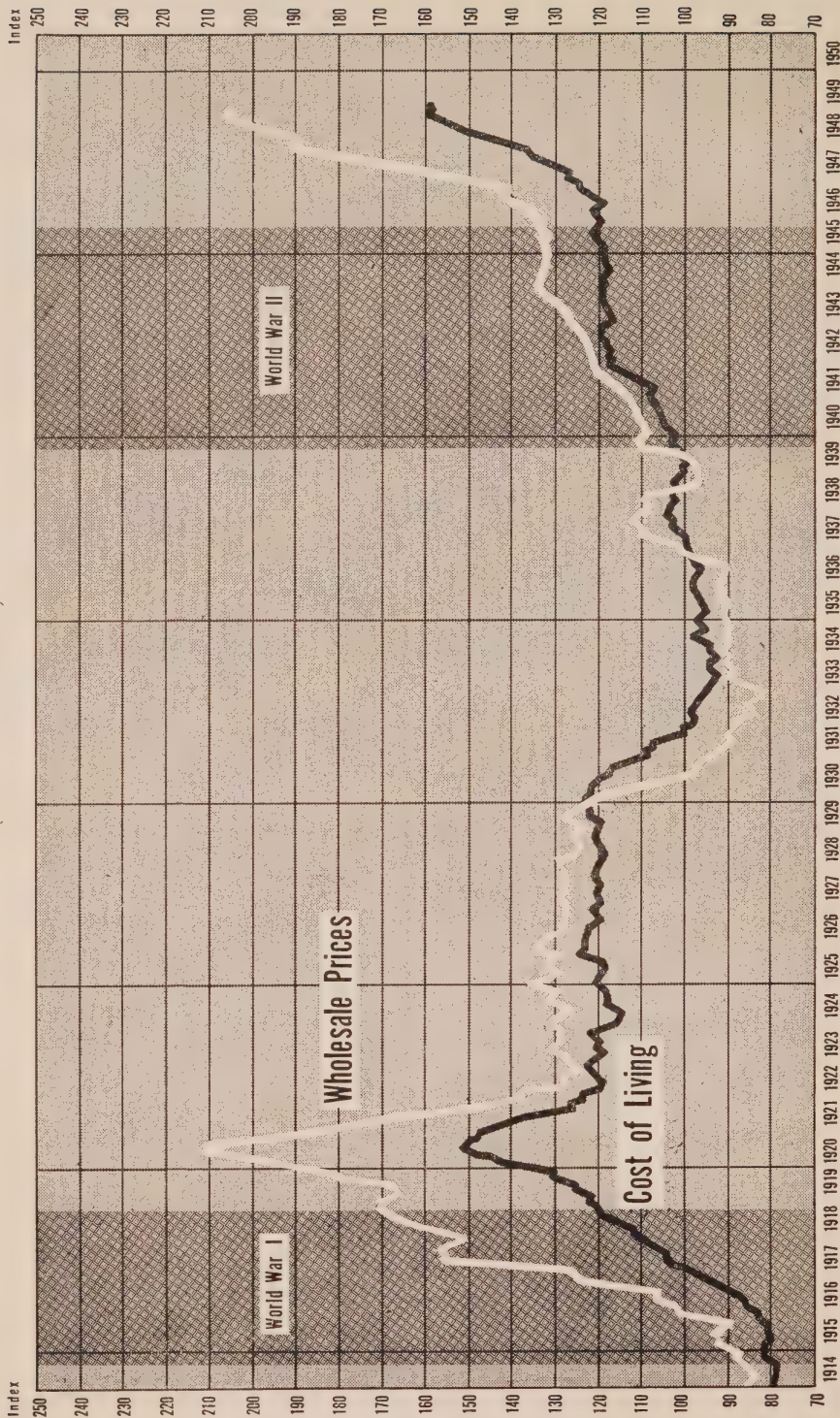
Wholesale prices recorded a further slight decline between December and January, the general index receding 0·2 to 159·3 (base 1926=100). Losses were confined to the animal, vegetable and wood products groups. A drop of 3·0 points to 173·0 in animal products reflected lower quotations for livestock, furs, fish and eggs. Vegetable products moved down 0·9 to 138·4 when recessions in barley, oats, vegetable oils and lemons outweighed moderate increases in potatoes. Similarly wood, wood products and paper weakened 0·9 to 191·3 due to an easier price tone for newsprint, wood pulp and cedar shingles. The remaining five component indexes recorded gains. Iron and its products rose 3·5 points to 170·6 supported by higher prices for rolling mill products, hardware and wire. In the non-ferrous series a gain of 2·5 to 166·0 was due to a firmer tone for lead, zinc and aluminium. Chemical products moved from 129·1 to 130·4 when higher prices for hydrochloric acid, soda ash, dyeing materials and shellac overbalanced declines in wood alcohol and tartaric acid. A gain of 0·7 to 162·7 in fibres, textiles and textile products reflected strength in cotton knit goods and worsted and woollen cloth. These outweighed weakness in jute bag prices. Higher prices for coal, salt, sulphur, lime and asbestos moved the non-metallic minerals group up 0·4 to 138·0.

Canadian farm product prices at wholesale declined again in January. Weakness was centred in animal products, a drop of 2·3 points to 184·0 in this series being due to an easier tone for livestock and eggs. Hides and skins were slightly firmer. Field products rose 0·3 to 116·8, when advances in potatoes more than offset lower quotations for onions and hay.

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 1914 TO DATE

(Base 1935-39=100)



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, February, 1949

The number of work stoppages arising from disputes between employers and workers during February, 1949, showed a decrease of one as compared with January, 1949, but the number of workers involved and the time loss increased sharply. However, the time lost in February, 1949, was only half that for February, 1948. Preliminary figures show nine strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 7,235 workers, with a time loss of 71,732 man-working days, as compared with 10 strikes in January, 1949, with 1,811 workers involved and a loss of 9,700 days. In February, 1948, there were 14 strikes, involving 11,058 workers, with a time loss of 140,130 days.

About 80 per cent of the time lost during February, 1949, was caused by a strike of some 4,550 asbestos miners and mill-workers in various centres in Quebec. Three strikes, involving knitting factory workers at Paris, Ont., rubber footwear factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and chemical factory workers at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., were responsible for 17 per cent of the strike idleness during the month.

For the first two months of this year, preliminary figures show 16 strikes and lockouts, involving 8,522 workers, with a time loss of 81,432 man-working days. For the similar period in 1948 there were 27 strikes, with 14,587 workers involved and a time loss of 275,965 days.

Based on the number of wage and salary workers in Canada the time lost in February, 1949, amounted to 0.09 per cent of

the estimated working time, as compared with 0.01 per cent in January, 1949; 0.17 per cent in February, 1948; 0.05 per cent for the first two months of 1949; and 0.17 per cent for the first two months of 1948.

Of the nine strikes recorded for February, 1949, three resulted in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employers, one was a compromise settlement and one was indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month two strikes were recorded as unterminated, namely: asbestos miners and mill-workers at Asbestos, Black Lake, Coleraine, and Thetford Mines, P.Q., and knitting factory workers at Paris, Ont.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., on May 30, 1946; soft drink factory workers at Edmonton, Alta., December '1, 1947; printing pressmen at Toronto, Ont., December 15, 1947; costume jewellery factory workers at Toronto, Ont., April 29, 1948; coal miners, Edmonton district, Alta., January 13, 1948; and seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, June 6, 1948.

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

Great Britain and Other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review, issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1949, and in this article are taken, as far as is possible, from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British Ministry of Labour Gazette publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of work stoppages beginning in December, 1948, was 90 and 17 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 107 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 12,800 workers involved and a time loss of 30,000 working days was caused.

Of the 90 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in December, six, directly involving 200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 27, directly involving 2,900 workers, on other wage questions; five, directly involving 500 workers, on questions as to working hours; 19, directly involving 2,300 workers, on ques-

tions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 30, directly involving 1,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and two, directly involving 600 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

The total number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported as having begun in 1948, was 1,758. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress during the year (including those which began in 1947 and extended into 1948) was 423,000. The aggregate number of working days lost in 1948 through all stoppages in progress

during the year was approximately 1,944,000. The figures for 1948 are preliminary. This compares with 1,721 stoppages in 1947, involving 623,000 workers, with a loss of 2,433,000 working days.

United States

Preliminary figures for January, 1949, show 225 strikes and lockouts beginning in the month, in which 70,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 800,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for December, 1948, are 125 strikes and lockouts, involving 40,000 workers, with a time loss of 600,000 days.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1948*

Industrial fatalities in Canada during the calendar year 1948, decreased to 1,350 from 1,475 in the previous year. The final figure for 1947 includes 35 not previously reported. The total number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported by provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards increased from 371,245 in 1947 to 418,185 in 1948.

The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed, during the course of or arising from their employment. Also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported by provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. Reviews of industrial accidents appear in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* quarterly.

The annual totals were compiled from reports received from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and the Ontario Chief Factory Inspector. Also included were the reports submitted by *LABOUR GAZETTE* correspondents in several Canadian industrial centres.

Press reports served mainly to supplement official information and were included only after careful inquiry to avoid duplication. The record on accidents in agriculture was compiled from such reports. Although it is not known to what extent agricultural accidents are covered, the record is considered fairly complete.

Eighteen industrial accidents which caused the deaths of three or more persons in each case were reported to the Department in 1948. On February 28, the collision of a

snowplough and a yard engine at Hanna, Alberta, resulted in the deaths of an engineer, a snowplough foreman and four sectionmen. On February 7, the fishing boat *Amaryllis* foundered in a gale off Scarlet Point, British Columbia, with a loss of the Captain, the second engineer and the cook. On February 17, the fishing boat *Louis Todd* foundered in Wright Sound, British Columbia, as the result of a fire on board; the Captain and two crew members lost their lives.

Three miners were killed at Britannia, British Columbia, when a slab of rock fell on them while they were engaged in drilling operations on January 30. On February 18, two linemen and a clerk were killed when the truck in which they were riding was struck by a train at Crabtree Mills, Quebec. At Ashcroft, British Columbia, on February 23, a locomotive toppled over after hitting a rock slide; the engineer, the fireman and a trainman were killed.

On April 27 three men were suffocated by shifting clay in a sewer excavation at Mimico, Ontario. Three railwaymen were killed on May 26, at Lundbreck, Alberta, where due to a bridge wash-out, an engine crashed into a creek.

Five riggers were drowned on July 22 in the Ottawa River, Ontario, when a section of a bridge fell into the river. Three seamen shipping out from Quebec were drowned in France on July 24 when their boat was swamped.† On July 30, five men

† Accidents to seamen occurring outside of Canada are listed under the province from which craft were operated.

* See Tables H-1 to H-5.

were drowned at Cap aux Oies, Quebec, when their lifeboat sank. The capsizing of boats were responsible for the deaths of four fire fighters on August 8 in the Wanapitei River, Ontario, and the drowning of five woodsmen in Gibson's Lake, New Brunswick, on September 16.

On October 9, an engineer, fireman and trainman were killed at Mattawa, Ontario, when a coupling failed and cars ran down a grade striking the engine on a ballast train. Three seamen were drowned in British Columbia coastal waters on November 16, when their craft was shipwrecked. On December 1 three crew members of a fishing vessel were asphyxiated by the fumes of an auxiliary engine at Port Alberni, British Columbia. A train struck a truck at Laprairie, Quebec, on December 27 and three agricultural workers were killed.

Fatalities by Causes

Classification of accidents according to cause (Table H-1) indicates that the largest number, 397, came under the category of "moving trains, vehicles, etc." Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements caused 174 fatalities.

Industrial diseases strain, etc., were responsible for 156 of the 210 industrial deaths recorded in the group, "other causes". Falls of persons resulted in 221 fatalities while falling objects caused 214 of which 83 were in logging. Dangerous substances caused 157 deaths including 59 resulting from electrocution.

Fatalities by Provinces

The largest number of industrial fatalities in 1948 was recorded in Ontario with 488. Of these, 125 occurred in manufacturing, 86 in transportation and 72 in construction. In British Columbia 271 fatalities were recorded including 72 in logging and 52 in mining. The third largest number, 255, was that for Quebec.

Fatalities by Industries

Table H-4 includes an analysis of fatalities by industries and months and the number of fatalities in each industry expressed as a percentage of the grand total. The latest available census figures of persons employed in the various industries are also given, which although they are not, in any case, for the year under review, are included to provide an approximate indication of the relative frequency of accidents from industry to industry.

The highest percentage of the 1,350 industrial fatalities in 1948 was in manufacturing with 19.4; the percentage was 18.0 in the previous year. Transportation and public utilities accounted for 18.1 per cent in comparison to 19.6 in 1947.

The percentage in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying rose to 14.1 from 12.9 per cent in 1947. In logging, the percentage decreased from 13.0 in 1947 to 12.0 in 1948 while in construction it increased from 11.5 to 12.8 in the same period.

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED IN LIBRARY OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA*

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed, free of charge, by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

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2. UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS. *Butch Looks to You; You Supervisors Know Safety Speeds Production*. Washington, G.P.O., 1948. Pp. 18.

3. WOOD, RICHARD H. *The Joint Safety Program of The Forstmann Woolen Company and Local 656 Textile Workers Union of America, CIO.*, by Richard H. Wood and John J. Pearce Jr. New Jersey, Rutgers University, 1948. Pp. 47.

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4. ECKERMAN, A. C. *An Analysis of Grievances and Aggrieved Employees in a*

* List No. 14, February 28, 1949.

Machine Shop and Foundry. (In *Journal of Applied Psychology*, June, 1948, v. 32, No. 3, pp. 255-269.)

5. FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE. *1st Annual Report*; For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948. Washington, G.P.O., 1949. Pp. 68.

Collective Bargaining

6. NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION. *The Dewey and Almy Chemical Company and The International Chemical Workers Union*; A Case Study by Douglas McGregor and Joseph N. Scanlon. Washington, 1948. Pp. 88.

7. NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION. *Hickey-Freeman Company and Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America*; A Case Study by Donald B. Strauss. Washington, 1949. Pp. 87.

8. NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION. *The Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America*; A Case Study by Frederick H. Harbison and King Carr. Washington, 1948. Pp. 64.

9. WEISS, ABRAHAM. *Collective Bargaining Provisions.* (Preliminary Draft.) Washington, 1948. 4 pamphlets.

Management Prerogatives. Pp. 43.

Safety, Health, and Sanitation Clauses. Pp. 41.

Seniority Provisions. Pp. 78.

Union Rights, Activities, and Responsibilities. Pp. 32.

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No. 908-6: Leave of Absence; Military Service Leave. Pp. 88.

No. 908-7: Promotion, Transfer, and Assignment; Lay-off, Work-Sharing, and Re-employment. Pp. 99.

No. 908-8: General Wage Provisions. Pp. 97.

11. WOLMAN, LEO. *Industry-Wide Bargaining.* New York, The Formation for Economic Education, Irvington-On-Hudson, 1948. Pp. 63.

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12. ASH, P. *The Reliability of Job Evaluation Rankings.* (In *Journal of Applied Psychology*, June, 1948, v. 32, No. 3, pp. 313-320.)

13. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE. INDUSTRIAL WELFARE DIVISION. *The Financial Effects of Labour Turnover.* Melbourne, 1948. Pp. 25.

14. UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS TIME STUDY AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. *UAW-CIO Looks at Time Study*; A Guide for Union Negotiators in Plants where Time Study Methods are Used. Detroit, Michigan, 1947. Pp. 31.

15. RUTHERFORD, JOHN G. *Quality Control in Industry.* New York, Pitman Publishing Corporation, 1948. Pp. 201.

Employee Morale

16. AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Worker Morale and Productivity.* New York, 1948. Pp. 38.

17. KERR, W. A. *On the Validity and Reliability of the Job Satisfaction Tear Ballot.* (In *Journal of Applied Psychology*, June, 1948, v. 32, No. 3, p. 275-281.)

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22. AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Labor-Management Cooperation for Increased Productivity.* New York, 1948. Pp. 48.

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24. UNITED STATES CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS. *Labor - Management Relations—Report.* Washington, G.P.O., 1948. Pp. 110.

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27. GREAT BRITAIN. BOARD OF TRADE. *Distribution of Industry*. London, H.M.S.O., 1948. Pp. 52.

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39. DUNSHEATH, PERCY. *The Graduate in Industry*. New York, Hutchinson's Scientific and Technical Publications, 1947. Pp. 276.

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LABOUR STATISTICS

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Table 1—Statistics Reflecting Industrial Conditions in Canada..... | 482 |
| A—Labour Force | |
| <i>Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources</i> | |
| Table A-1—Immigration of Adult Males, Adult Females and Children to Canada..... | 483 |
| Table A-2—Distribution of All Immigrants by Province..... | 483 |
| Table A-3—Distribution of Male Immigrants by Occupation..... | 484 |
| B—Labour Income | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Monthly Estimates of Labour Income</i> | |
| Table B-1—Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income..... | 484 |
| C—Employment, Hours and Earnings | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: The Employment Situation (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i> | |
| Table C-1—Employment and Earnings by Province, City and Industry..... | 485 |
| Table C-2—Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings since 1941..... | 486 |
| Table C-3—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces since 1932..... | 486 |
| Table C-4—Employment and Earnings by Industry..... | 487 |
| Table C-5—Sex Distribution of Employed Persons..... | 488 |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Hours and Earnings (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i> | |
| Table C-6—Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 489 |
| Table C-7—Weekly Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing..... | 489 |
| Table C-8—Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces and Cities..... | 489 |
| Table C-9—Hours and Earnings by Industry..... | 490 |
| <i>Research and Statistics, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table C-10—Real Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 491 |
| D—Employment Service Statistics | |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table D-1—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants as at First of Month..... | 492 |
| Table D-2—Unfilled Vacancies by Industry and by Sex..... | 492 |
| Table D-3—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants by Occupation and by Sex..... | 493 |
| Table D-4—Vacancies, Referrals and Placements (Weekly Average)..... | 493 |
| Table D-5—Activities of National Employment Service Offices..... | 494 |
| Table D-6—Applications and Placements Since 1938..... | 496 |
| E—Unemployment Insurance | |
| <i>Unemployment Insurance Commission and Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act</i> | |
| Table E-1—Registration of Employers and Employees..... | 497 |
| Table E-2—Claims for Benefit Since 1942..... | 497 |
| Table E-3—Claims for Benefit by Provinces and Disposal of Claims..... | 497 |
| Table E-4—Claimants not Entitled to Benefit with Reason for Non-Entitlement..... | 498 |
| Table E-5—Number Receiving Benefit with Amount Paid..... | 498 |
| Table E-6—Persons Signing the Live Unemployment Register by Number of Days Continuously on the Register..... | 498 |
| Table E-7—Unemployment Insurance Fund..... | 499 |
| F—Prices | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics</i> | |
| Table F-1—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada..... | 500 |
| Table F-2—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living for Eight Cities of Canada..... | 501 |
| Table F-3—Index Numbers of Staple Food Items..... | 501 |
| Table F-4—Retail Prices of Staple Foods, Coal and Rentals by Cities..... | 502 |
| Table F-5—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada..... | 510 |
| Table F-6—Index Numbers for Canada and Other Countries..... | 511 |
| G—Strikes and Lockouts | |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table G-1—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Month..... | 512 |
| Table G-2—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During February..... | 512 |
| H—Industrial Accidents | |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table H-1—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Industries and Causes..... | 514 |
| Table H-2—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Provinces and Industries..... | 518 |
| Table H-3—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Main Industry Groups, 1928-1948..... | 519 |
| Table H-4—Fatal Industrial Accidents by Months and Industries..... | 520 |
| Table H-5—Industrial Accidents, Non-Fatal, Reported by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards..... | 522 |

TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

| | 1949 | | 1948 | 1946 | 1944 | 1939 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Feb. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. | Jan. |
| Labour Force— | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force ⁽¹⁾000 | | 4 964 | 4 934 | 4 498 | † | † |
| Employed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 4 858 | 4 847 | 4 326 | † | † |
| Male ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3 835 | 3 791 | 3 272 | † | † |
| Female ⁽¹⁾000 | | 1 023 | 1 056 | 1 054 | † | † |
| Paid workers ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3 441 | 3 334 | 2 919 | † | † |
| Unemployed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 106 | 87 | 172 | † | † |
| Index of employment ⁽²⁾% | | 197·3 | 193·7 | 168·2 | 185·7 | 108·1 |
| Index of employment in trade unions ⁽²⁾% | | 3·4 | 1·7 | 3·0 | 0·8 | 11·4 |
| Unemployment in trade unions ⁽²⁾% | | 7 449 | 7 248 | 2 794 | 693 | 661 |
| Immigration.....No. | | 2 884 | 2 986 | 1 210 | 157 | 160 |
| Adult males.....No. | | | | | | |
| Earnings and Hours— | | | | | | |
| Total labour income.....\$000,000 | | 608 | 545 | 409 | † | † |
| Per capita weekly earnings.....\$ | | 41·03 | 36·28 | 29·92 | 30·10 | † |
| Average hourly earnings.....cents | | 97·2 | 86·6 | 67·9 | † | † |
| Average hours worked per week..... | | 40·6 | 38·3 | 38·1 | † | † |
| Average real weekly earnings, index ⁽⁴⁾ | | 101·2 | 103·2 | 102·5 | † | † |
| National Employment Service— | | | | | | |
| Unplaced applicants ⁽⁵⁾000 | 256·7 | 186·7 | 142·4 | 183·8 | † | † |
| Unfilled vacancies ⁽⁵⁾000 | 23·6 | 25·5 | 41·0 | 80·3 | † | † |
| Placements, weekly average.....000 | | 8·7 | 10·3 | 13·1 | † | † |
| Unemployment Insurance— | | | | | | |
| Claims.....000 | 197·7 | 144·1 | 94·5 | 113·4 | 6·2 | † |
| Balance in fund.....\$000,000 | | 522·8 | 435·7 | 318·4 | 176·8 | † |
| Prices— | | | | | | |
| Wholesale index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 159·3 | 146·9 | 104·6 | 102·5 | 73·2 |
| Cost of living index ⁽⁶⁾ | 159·5 | 159·6 | 148·3 | 119·9 | 119·0 | 101·0 |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Industrial production index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 178·9 | 178·0 | 160·1 | 204·1 | 102·0 |
| Mineral production index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 132·9 | 117·2 | 108·3 | 113·4 | 105·9 |
| Manufacturing index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 188·5 | 189·8 | 170·1 | 225·1 | 100·9 |
| Electric power.....000,000 k.w.h. | | 3 697 | 3 754 | 3 429 | 3 529 | 2 887 |
| Construction— | | | | | | |
| Contracts awarded.....\$000,000 | | 72·8 | 34·2 | 27·4 | 8·8 | 7·3 |
| Dwelling units started.....000 | | 3·1 | 1·7 | † | † | † |
| Completed.....000 | | 6·8 | 3·7 | 67·3 ⁽⁸⁾ | † | † |
| Under construction.....000 | | 52·9 | 40·2 | † | † | † |
| Pig iron.....000 tons | | 183·1 | 160·0 | 143·7 | 132·1 | 57·7 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....000 tons | | 284·7 | 256·7 | 244·6 | 242·2 | 78·2 |
| Inspected slaughtering, cattle.....000 | | 112·4 | 129·3 | 159·6 | 90·3 | 69·9 |
| Hogs.....000 | | 324·8 | 568·9 | 477·6 | 941·0 | 262·9 |
| Flour production.....000 bbls | 1 46 | 1 47 | 1 90 | 2 24 | 2 04 | 1 10 |
| Newsprint.....000 tons | | 386·0 | 372·0 | 328·4 | 242·7 | 208·4 |
| Cement producers shipments.....000 bbl | | 0·6 | 0·5 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·1 |
| Automobiles and trucks.....000 | | 13·9 | 16·7 | 8·5 | 13·7 | 14·8 |
| Gold.....000 fine oz. | | 309·0 | 273·4 | 238·5 | 256·6 | 410·9 |
| Copper.....000 tons | | 20·8 | 20·4 | 15·7 | 24·4 | 23·7 |
| Lead.....000 tons | | 10·8 | 11·1 | 16·9 | 16·4 | 16·2 |
| Nickel.....000 tons | | 11·2 | 10·8 | 7·0 | 11·8 | 7·3 |
| Zinc.....000 tons | | 21·9 | 17·2 | 20·7 | 24·7 | 15·3 |
| Coal.....000 tons | | 1 853 | 1 396 | 1 155 | 1 621 | 1 178 |
| Distribution— | | | | | | |
| Retail sales index, adjusted ⁽⁶⁾ | | | 250·0 | 196·2 | 167·1 | 100·3 |
| Wholesale sales index, unadjusted ⁽⁶⁾ | | 243·2 | 244·6 | 217·3 | 159·5 | 77·6 |
| Imports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | 223·8 | 206·1 | 140·3 | 126·4 | 43·7 |
| Exports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | 205·0 | 237·0 | 235·4 | 189·1 | 242·0 | 70·1 |
| Railways— | | | | | | |
| Revenue freight.....000,000 ton miles | | | 4 784 | 4 644 | 5 349 | 1 871 |
| Car loadings, revenue freight ⁽⁷⁾000 cars | | 266·7 | 275·9 | 254·5 | 268·8 | 157·9 |
| Banking and Finance— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks, index ⁽⁸⁾ | | 114·3 | 107·5 | 123·5 | 81·5 | 93·8 |
| Preferred stocks, index ⁽⁸⁾ | | 144·7 | 144·5 | 152·1 | 118·3 | 102·5 |
| Bond yields, Dominion, index ⁽⁸⁾ | | 95·4 | 92·1 | 90·0 | 97·3 | 97·3 |
| Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....\$000,000 | | 6 929 | 6 491 | 5 991 | 4 512 | 2 512 |
| Bank loans, current, public.....\$000,000 | | 2 054 | 1 891 | 1 174 | 1 037 | 792 |
| Money supply.....\$000,000 | | 4 162 | 3 818 | 3 470 | 3 153 ⁽⁹⁾ | 1 370 ⁽⁹⁾ |
| Circulating media in hands of public.....\$000,000 | | 1 131 | 1 094 | 1 027 | 990 ⁽⁹⁾ | 281 ⁽⁹⁾ |
| Deposits.....\$000,000 | | 3 031 | 2 725 | 2 443 | 2 163 ⁽⁹⁾ | 1 089 ⁽⁹⁾ |

NOTE.—Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the *Canadian Statistical Review* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Comparable statistics are not available. ⁽¹⁾ Labour Force survey figures given are as of November 20, 1948, November 8, 1947 and November 17, 1945. ⁽²⁾ Base 1926=100. ⁽³⁾ Figures are as at end of quarter ending Dec. 31, 1948, 1947, 1945, 1943 and 1939 respectively. ⁽⁴⁾ Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100. ⁽⁵⁾ First of month.

⁽⁶⁾ Base 1935-1939=100. ⁽⁷⁾ Figures are for four week periods. ⁽⁸⁾ Annual figures; monthly not available. ⁽⁹⁾ Year-end figures.

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES AND CHILDREN TO CANADA

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Date | Adult Males | Adult Females | Children Under 18 | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| Annual Average, 1920-24..... | 55,416 | 34,803 | 20,315 | 110,534 |
| Annual Average, 1925-29..... | 74,447 | 37,345 | 30,517 | 142,309 |
| Annual Average, 1930-34..... | 12,695 | 12,145 | 11,117 | 35,957 |
| Annual Average, 1935-39..... | 3,564 | 5,834 | 5,054 | 14,452 |
| Annual Average, 1940-44..... | 3,767 | 6,674 | 4,010 | 14,451 |
| 1945—Total..... | 4,259 | 11,620 | 6,843 | 22,722 |
| 1946—Total..... | 9,934 | 40,818 | 20,967 | 71,719 |
| 1947— | | | | |
| January..... | 809 | 1,443 | 508 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 831 | 1,257 | 489 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 947 | 1,212 | 513 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 1,112 | 1,295 | 509 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 1,626 | 2,073 | 889 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 1,989 | 2,456 | 1,455 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 2,291 | 1,876 | 942 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 3,014 | 2,220 | 1,052 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 3,739 | 2,151 | 1,339 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 4,264 | 3,200 | 1,477 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 3,635 | 2,734 | 1,241 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 3,024 | 2,870 | 1,645 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 27,281 | 24,787 | 12,059 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,986 | 2,794 | 1,468 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 2,234 | 1,904 | 1,071 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 4,184 | 3,963 | 2,472 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 4,630 | 3,008 | 1,778 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 4,141 | 3,076 | 2,243 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 7,382 | 4,747 | 3,194 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 4,770 | 4,004 | 2,329 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 4,995 | 3,616 | 2,347 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 4,383 | 4,755 | 2,733 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 4,920 | 5,405 | 2,758 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 4,473 | 4,238 | 2,418 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 3,888 | 3,681 | 2,426 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 52,986 | 45,191 | 27,237 | 125,414 |
| 1949— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,884 | 2,845 | 1,720 | 7,449 |

TABLE A-2.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY REGION

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Month | Maritimes | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | B.C. Yukon N.W.T. | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1946—Total..... | 8,656 | 9,712 | 29,604 | 15,097 | 8,647 | 71,716 |
| 1947—Total..... | 3,765 | 8,272 | 35,543 | 7,909 | 8,638 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 279 | 1,819 | 3,666 | 726 | 758 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 166 | 1,214 | 2,566 | 591 | 672 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 333 | 2,093 | 5,272 | 1,655 | 1,266 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 310 | 1,361 | 5,259 | 1,471 | 1,015 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 371 | 1,326 | 4,969 | 1,725 | 1,069 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 433 | 2,643 | 7,366 | 3,610 | 1,271 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 394 | 2,194 | 5,612 | 1,983 | 920 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 419 | 1,784 | 5,868 | 1,888 | 999 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 453 | 2,878 | 4,953 | 2,580 | 1,007 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 663 | 2,840 | 5,915 | 2,516 | 1,149 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 366 | 2,384 | 5,170 | 2,173 | 1,036 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 371 | 2,151 | 5,005 | 1,634 | 834 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 4,558 | 24,687 | 61,621 | 22,552 | 11,996 | 125,414 |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 211 | 1,542 | 3,770 | 1,319 | 607 | 7,449 |

TABLE A-3.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

(Source: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Month | Agri- culture | Unskilled and Semi- skilled | Skilled | Trading | Others Inclu- ding Mining | Total |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1946—Total..... | 1,069 | 1,226 | 2,582 | 2,429 | 2,248 | 9,554 |
| 1947—Total..... | 4,174 | 7,363 | 8,546 | 4,211 | 2,987 | 27,281 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 468 | 529 | 1,195 | 342 | 452 | 2,986 |
| February..... | 356 | 462 | 763 | 270 | 383 | 2,234 |
| March..... | 1,241 | 685 | 1,248 | 446 | 564 | 4,184 |
| April..... | 959 | 1,728 | 1,058 | 379 | 506 | 4,630 |
| May..... | 1,151 | 1,306 | 925 | 357 | 402 | 4,141 |
| June..... | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,568 | 395 | 719 | 7,382 |
| July..... | 2,346 | 556 | 1,030 | 368 | 470 | 4,770 |
| August..... | 1,936 | 1,193 | 1,039 | 356 | 471 | 4,995 |
| September..... | 1,568 | 627 | 1,433 | 358 | 397 | 4,383 |
| October..... | 2,077 | 645 | 1,463 | 405 | 330 | 4,920 |
| November..... | 1,794 | 565 | 1,215 | 364 | 535 | 4,473 |
| December..... | 1,344 | 550 | 1,094 | 305 | 595 | 3,888 |
| Total..... | 18,370 | 10,416 | 14,031 | 4,345 | 5,824 | 52,986 |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1,137 | 427 | 801 | 243 | 276 | 2,884 |

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.—MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

Source: *Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, D.B.S.*

| | Agricul- ture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining | Manu- facturing | Construc- tion | Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade | Finance, Services (including Govern- ment) | Supple- mentary Labour Income | Total |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|-------|
| 1946—January..... | 39 | 140 | 17 | 104 | 95 | 13 | 409 |
| February..... | 41 | 140 | 17 | 107 | 97 | 13 | 415 |
| March..... | 40 | 144 | 18 | 108 | 98 | 14 | 422 |
| April..... | 37 | 142 | 20 | 109 | 98 | 13 | 419 |
| May..... | 37 | 139 | 23 | 110 | 101 | 14 | 423 |
| June..... | 41 | 143 | 26 | 113 | 102 | 14 | 439 |
| July..... | 43 | 142 | 28 | 114 | 103 | 14 | 445 |
| August..... | 45 | 145 | 29 | 116 | 105 | 15 | 454 |
| September..... | 46 | 148 | 29 | 119 | 108 | 15 | 464 |
| October..... | 45 | 153 | 29 | 121 | 108 | 15 | 471 |
| November..... | 45 | 159 | 28 | 125 | 109 | 16 | 481 |
| December..... | 46 | 161 | 24 | 124 | 110 | 15 | 479 |
| 1947—January..... | 46 | 163 | 23 | 122 | 108 | 15 | 477 |
| February..... | 45 | 165 | 24 | 125 | 109 | 15 | 483 |
| March..... | 44 | 167 | 25 | 125 | 110 | 16 | 487 |
| April..... | 39 | 168 | 28 | 126 | 111 | 15 | 486 |
| May..... | 41 | 172 | 31 | 129 | 112 | 16 | 500 |
| June..... | 45 | 173 | 35 | 133 | 113 | 16 | 515 |
| July..... | 49 | 177 | 38 | 134 | 115 | 16 | 530 |
| August..... | 51 | 179 | 39 | 135 | 116 | 17 | 536 |
| September..... | 54 | 183 | 40 | 137 | 117 | 17 | 548 |
| October..... | 55 | 187 | 41 | 138 | 117 | 17 | 555 |
| November..... | 58 | 191 | 39 | 145 | 116 | 17 | 567 |
| December..... | 57 | 189 | 31 | 141 | 116 | 17 | 551 |
| 1948—January..... | 53 | 187 | 30 | 140 | 118 | 17 | 545 |
| February..... | 54 | 193 | 29 | 140 | 116 | 17 | 549 |
| March..... | 49 | 189 | 28 | 140 | 120 | 17 | 544 |
| April..... | 44 | 195 | 33 | 142 | 120 | 17 | 552 |
| May..... | 49 | 195 | 37 | 148 | 124 | 17 | 570 |
| June..... | 53 | 201 | 42 | 151 | 130 | 18 | 596 |
| July..... | 54 | 202 | 48 | 154 | 131 | 18 | 607 |
| August..... | 56 | 205 | 47 | 158 | 130 | 19 | 615 |
| September..... | 60 | 220 | 48 | 185 | 131 | 20 | 664 |
| October..... | 62 | 213 | 48 | 165 | 129 | 20 | 637 |
| November..... | 57 | 214 | 46 | 166 | 130 | 20 | 633 |
| December..... | 53 | 212 | 40 | 164 | 130 | 20 | 618 |

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At January 1, 1970, employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 2,049,190, and total payrolls of \$84,085,622

| Geographical and Industrial Unit | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Jan. 1 1949 | Dec. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1949 | Dec. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1949 | Dec. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1949 | Dec. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1948 |
| (a) PROVINCES | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 34-87 | 37-39 | 32-44 | 125-1 | 129-8 | 119-4 | 199-6 | 221-9 | 177-1 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 33-05 | 35-42 | 29-51 | 141-7 | 145-8 | 142-1 | 216-3 | 238-5 | 192-4 | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 33-24 | 37-05 | 30-77 | 121-0 | 125-0 | 106-3 | 178-2 | 205-2 | 145-0 | | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 37-38 | 38-00 | 34-63 | 131-4 | 137-1 | 139-5 | 235-9 | 250-1 | 232-2 | | | |
| Quebec..... | 39-40 | 40-44 | 34-85 | 126-1 | 131-9 | 125-1 | 207-4 | 222-7 | 181-9 | | | |
| Ontario..... | 42-55 | 43-64 | 37-10 | 128-1 | 130-4 | 125-7 | 201-0 | 210-0 | 172-0 | | | |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 42-05 | 42-53 | 37-04 | 135-3 | 141-0 | 129-5 | 214-8 | 226-5 | 181-2 | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 41-43 | 41-76 | 36-55 | 129-4 | 135-8 | 125-3 | 202-4 | 214-0 | 172-7 | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 40-60 | 40-81 | 36-50 | 124-3 | 131-1 | 124-8 | 194-6 | 206-3 | 176-0 | | | |
| Alberta..... | 43-55 | 44-37 | 37-96 | 150-1 | 154-3 | 138-3 | 244-3 | 256-0 | 196-3 | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 42-85 | 45-05 | 39-05 | 143-2 | 152-8 | 143-8 | 215-5 | 241-7 | 197-1 | | | |
| CANADA..... | 41-03 | 42-23 | 36-28 | 129-2 | 133-7 | 126-9 | 205-6 | 219-0 | 178-3 | | | |
| (b) CITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 39-96 | 41-22 | 34-57 | 132-7 | 136-5 | 127-8 | 206-7 | 219-2 | 172-3 | | | |
| Quebec City..... | 34-16 | 34-89 | 29-73 | 116-2 | 122-5 | 116-0 | 187-9 | 202-3 | 163-5 | | | |
| Toronto..... | 41-86 | 42-96 | 37-09 | 133-7 | 134-6 | 129-7 | 208-6 | 215-6 | 179-7 | | | |
| Ottawa..... | 35-42 | 35-86 | 31-72 | 134-3 | 134-7 | 125-1 | 205-4 | 208-6 | 169-2 | | | |
| Hamilton..... | 44-38 | 45-06 | 38-13 | 122-0 | 125-1 | 116-9 | 197-3 | 205-4 | 162-3 | | | |
| Windsor..... | 48-73 | 50-38 | 37-88 | 123-8 | 125-7 | 116-3 | 162-1 | 170-1 | 118-2 | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 37-61 | 38-30 | 33-47 | 134-5 | 140-3 | 130-4 | 198-3 | 210-7 | 171-0 | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 41-39 | 42-76 | 36-53 | 161-5 | 166-7 | 159-6 | 251-2 | 287-8 | 219-4 | | | |
| Halifax..... | 33-41 | 34-12 | 30-31 | 133-3 | 131-8 | 133-7 | 196-3 | 198-2 | 179-0 | | | |
| Saint John..... | 34-00 | 34-32 | 31-84 | 135-6 | 126-1 | 145-0 | 214-9 | 201-8 | 215-8 | | | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 33-21 | 35-45 | 27-84 | 120-9 | 122-4 | 116-2 | 191-3 | 206-7 | 155-5 | | | |
| Three Rivers..... | 39-34 | 41-74 | 35-90 | 128-9 | 134-7 | 126-5 | 195-5 | 216-7 | 175-3 | | | |
| Kitchener—Waterloo..... | 38-80 | 40-63 | 34-80 | 134-4 | 135-4 | 136-1 | 230-3 | 242-5 | 209-1 | | | |
| London..... | 38-33 | 39-75 | 34-49 | 149-2 | 151-2 | 143-4 | 224-7 | 236-0 | 194-4 | | | |
| Fort William—Port Arthur..... | 43-88 | 45-47 | 39-06 | 85-9 | 89-4 | 84-6 | 142-0 | 153-2 | 124-0 | | | |
| Regina..... | 37-52 | 36-78 | 33-73 | 137-9 | 139-9 | 132-4 | 219-1 | 217-9 | 188-5 | | | |
| Saskatoon..... | 35-75 | 36-30 | 32-86 | 146-5 | 152-5 | 153-3 | 238-2 | 251-7 | 229-3 | | | |
| Calgary..... | 40-19 | 40-89 | 35-28 | 140-2 | 143-0 | 134-9 | 222-1 | 230-6 | 187-1 | | | |
| Edmonton..... | 37-91 | 40-19 | 33-61 | 167-0 | 176-3 | 149-2 | 254-0 | 284-1 | 206-1 | | | |
| Victoria..... | 38-34 | 40-00 | 35-14 | 145-6 | 147-1 | 157-0 | 222-9 | 234-8 | 220-2 | | | |
| (c) INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 42-32 | 43-72 | 36-31 | 120-7 | 123-8 | 119-0 | 196-8 | 208-3 | 166-6 | | | |
| Durable Goods ¹ | 45-17 | 46-88 | 38-31 | 117-0 | 119-2 | 116-3 | 187-5 | 198-3 | 158-0 | | | |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 39-31 | 40-52 | 34-14 | 122-5 | 126-4 | 121-1 | 205-3 | 218-4 | 175-8 | | | |
| Electric Light and Power..... | 47-57 | 47-71 | 42-65 | 156-4 | 156-2 | 131-1 | 235-1 | 238-5 | 176-6 | | | |
| Logging..... | 36-91 | 38-38 | 39-11 | 204-6 | 221-7 | 261-7 | 378-6 | 426-8 | 513-6 | | | |
| Mining..... | 47-18 | 51-89 | 40-50 | 99-7 | 102-2 | 94-3 | 147-1 | 165-9 | 119-7 | | | |
| Communications..... | 39-21 | 39-03 | 35-66 | 188-1 | 187-9 | 172-8 | 267-8 | 266-3 | 224-0 | | | |
| Transportation..... | 50-96 | 51-49 | 45-07 | 142-4 | 146-3 | 141-0 | 221-6 | 230-0 | 194-2 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 38-22 | 40-41 | 34-12 | 117-4 | 132-8 | 102-5 | 194-9 | 233-1 | 151-9 | | | |
| Services ² | 26-88 | 27-23 | 24-43 | 142-6 | 145-8 | 139-6 | 231-4 | 239-8 | 207-5 | | | |
| Trade..... | 35-58 | 35-15 | 32-23 | 152-6 | 152-7 | 147-2 | 228-0 | 225-5 | 200-0 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries..... | 41-03 | 42-23 | 36-28 | 129-2 | 133-8 | 126-9 | 205-6 | 219-0 | 178-3 | | | |
| Finance..... | 39-25 | 39-19 | 37-36 | 143-1 | 143-1 | 136-6 | 193-3 | 193-0 | 175-8 | | | |
| Nine Leading Industries..... | 40-96 | 42-11 | 36-32 | 129-8 | 134-1 | 127-2 | 205-1 | 218-0 | 178-2 | | | |

¹ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, with the exception of electric light and power.

² Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base: June 1, 1941=100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)
Source: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| Year and Month | Eight Leading Industries | | | | Manufacturing | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Index Numbers of | | | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Index Numbers of | | | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages |
| | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | |
| | | | | \$ | | | | \$ |
| June 1, 1941..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.25 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.57 |
| Jan. 1, 1945..... | 118.1 | 138.1 | 119.2 | 30.10 | 126.6 | 147.1 | 118.2 | 30.22 |
| Jan. 1, 1946..... | 110.2 | 127.6 | 118.5 | 29.92 | 107.1 | 121.2 | 115.3 | 29.49 |
| Jan. 1, 1947..... | 118.5 | 149.9 | 129.3 | 32.64 | 113.5 | 141.5 | 126.7 | 32.40 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 126.9 | 178.3 | 143.7 | 36.28 | 119.0 | 166.6 | 142.0 | 36.31 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 124.0 | 185.7 | 153.0 | 38.63 | 119.5 | 181.3 | 154.0 | 39.38 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 123.7 | 189.3 | 156.3 | 39.50 | 120.6 | 187.0 | 157.3 | 40.23 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 122.2 | 184.8 | 154.6 | 39.04 | 120.2 | 183.3 | 154.9 | 39.60 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 122.1 | 188.0 | 157.2 | 39.70 | 120.1 | 188.7 | 159.5 | 40.78 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 125.9 | 195.4 | 155.7 | 40.02 | 121.2 | 189.6 | 158.9 | 40.63 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 129.7 | 203.5 | 160.3 | 40.48 | 123.3 | 195.7 | 161.0 | 41.17 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 131.6 | 207.2 | 161.0 | 40.66 | 122.9 | 196.1 | 162.1 | 41.45 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 132.2 | 209.3 | 161.8 | 40.86 | 124.7 | 199.1 | 162.1 | 41.46 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 133.1 | 215.7 | 165.5 | 41.80 | 125.0 | 206.3 | 167.6 | 42.85 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 133.3 | 218.0 | 166.9 | 42.15 | 124.0 | 207.1 | 169.7 | 43.38 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 133.8 | 219.0 | 167.2 | 42.23 | 123.8 | 208.3 | 171.0 | 43.72 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 129.2 | 205.6 | 162.5 | 41.03 | 120.7 | 196.8 | 165.5 | 42.32 |

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926-100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)
Source: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Jan. 1, 1933..... | 78.5 | 80.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77.8 | 78.8 | 84.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1934..... | 88.6 | 97.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86.3 | 91.2 | 86.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80.4 |
| Jan. 1, 1935..... | 94.4 | 99.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91.3 | 98.0 | 91.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88.8 |
| Jan. 1, 1936..... | 99.1 | 108.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95.5 | 102.7 | 95.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92.4 |
| Jan. 1, 1937..... | 103.8 | 109.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104.0 | 107.5 | 94.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95.4 |
| Jan. 1, 1938..... | 113.4 | 115.8 | 73.2 | 118.3 | 115.3 | 119.7 | 117.5 | 96.2 | 92.4 | 97.8 | 100.8 | 97.8 |
| Jan. 1, 1939..... | 108.1 | 109.2 | 92.2 | 121.0 | 95.8 | 114.9 | 108.8 | 97.1 | 91.8 | 99.2 | 103.8 | 98.0 |
| Jan. 1, 1940..... | 116.2 | 118.9 | 84.3 | 126.6 | 111.6 | 120.7 | 120.9 | 103.3 | 96.9 | 103.3 | 113.2 | 97.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1941..... | 134.2 | 130.0 | 112.7 | 137.5 | 121.9 | 139.6 | 141.1 | 116.2 | 113.0 | 113.4 | 123.1 | 116.0 |
| Jan. 1, 1942..... | 165.8 | 183.9 | 118.9 | 204.5 | 162.2 | 175.0 | 172.7 | 131.4 | 127.2 | 119.6 | 145.7 | 142.6 |
| Jan. 1, 1943..... | 183.7 | 180.0 | 112.0 | 194.5 | 166.1 | 198.7 | 187.5 | 140.6 | 137.6 | 131.5 | 151.3 | 185.2 |
| Jan. 1, 1944..... | 185.7 | 186.3 | 128.0 | 196.9 | 176.4 | 201.3 | 185.4 | 149.5 | 141.6 | 137.5 | 169.7 | 190.2 |
| Jan. 1, 1945..... | 180.4 | 182.5 | 123.2 | 187.9 | 179.3 | 191.1 | 184.2 | 149.2 | 145.0 | 141.1 | 160.9 | 173.9 |
| Jan. 1, 1946..... | 168.2 | 169.5 | 120.4 | 176.2 | 164.1 | 171.8 | 172.2 | 150.6 | 144.8 | 143.4 | 164.0 | 163.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1947..... | 181.0 | 169.4 | 128.9 | 169.0 | 172.4 | 186.7 | 186.7 | 158.3 | 151.3 | 148.4 | 175.4 | 180.4 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 193.7 | 181.9 | 152.2 | 178.4 | 188.2 | 196.8 | 202.7 | 166.2 | 156.3 | 159.0 | 186.0 | 194.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 189.3 | 179.9 | 170.2 | 182.4 | 177.4 | 193.6 | 198.6 | 156.4 | 152.6 | 148.3 | 167.4 | 190.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 188.9 | 171.0 | 171.2 | 169.0 | 173.4 | 193.4 | 198.3 | 158.4 | 150.6 | 147.7 | 177.2 | 188.1 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 186.6 | 166.1 | 163.7 | 170.7 | 160.3 | 187.3 | 197.7 | 159.6 | 151.1 | 148.8 | 179.8 | 190.8 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 186.5 | 167.9 | 143.0 | 170.4 | 166.4 | 186.3 | 196.7 | 159.6 | 152.2 | 147.2 | 179.1 | 196.1 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 192.3 | 172.5 | 153.7 | 174.6 | 171.0 | 198.6 | 204.8 | 175.9 | 163.1 | 166.9 | 201.2 | 207.8 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 198.0 | 186.7 | 159.7 | 192.9 | 180.5 | 206.3 | 203.8 | 179.5 | 165.9 | 169.7 | 206.7 | 212.6 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 200.9 | 190.0 | 161.4 | 196.8 | 183.0 | 206.3 | 204.8 | 180.3 | 166.6 | 169.4 | 209.4 | 216.2 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 201.8 | 189.1 | 165.3 | 198.8 | 178.2 | 205.1 | 205.4 | 180.6 | 166.6 | 169.4 | 209.4 | 216.2 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 203.3 | 192.8 | 164.6 | 205.7 | 178.0 | 205.8 | 208.3 | 180.8 | 167.3 | 171.1 | 207.5 | 214.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 203.6 | 194.9 | 160.4 | 207.7 | 180.8 | 207.1 | 208.6 | 180.3 | 168.6 | 167.9 | 206.1 | 212.2 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 204.3 | 197.8 | 156.2 | 209.9 | 184.9 | 207.5 | 210.4 | 180.9 | 169.3 | 167.0 | 207.6 | 206.1 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 197.3 | 190.7 | 151.8 | 203.1 | 177.3 | 198.4 | 206.6 | 173.6 | 161.4 | 158.4 | 201.9 | 193.2 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1949..... | 100.0 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 29.3 | 42.5 | 11.8 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 9.1 |

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | |
| | Jan. 1 1949 | Dec. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1949 | Dec. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1949 | Dec. 1 1948 | Jan. 1 1948 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 42-32 | 43-72 | 36-31 | 120-7 | 123-8 | 119-0 | 196-8 | 208-3 | 166-6 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 39-65 | 42-09 | 36-13 | 124-7 | 138-8 | 132-0 | 184-5 | 232-1 | 191-1 |
| Fur and products..... | 37-71 | 41-83 | 35-93 | 140-9 | 145-8 | 127-0 | 198-6 | 228-0 | 170-7 |
| Leather and products..... | 39-95 | 32-42 | 27-19 | 105-5 | 107-2 | 106-9 | 172-4 | 183-5 | 153-1 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 29-28 | 31-14 | 25-92 | 106-7 | 106-4 | 104-0 | 175-9 | 186-6 | 151-7 |
| Lumber and its products..... | 36-08 | 38-98 | 31-88 | 115-4 | 120-6 | 117-3 | 192-9 | 217-9 | 177-5 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 37-31 | 40-41 | 33-44 | 103-5 | 110-3 | 104-2 | 181-8 | 210-0 | 165-5 |
| Furniture..... | 35-82 | 38-00 | 30-88 | 158-4 | 156-9 | 150-9 | 210-5 | 221-3 | 192-1 |
| Other lumber products..... | 32-81 | 35-93 | 28-89 | 120-1 | 126-5 | 134-6 | 211-5 | 243-8 | 205-1 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 35-42 | 35-92 | 31-23 | 130-1 | 145-3 | 132-4 | 204-2 | 231-2 | 184-1 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 47-52 | 48-92 | 42-08 | 139-0 | 142-1 | 137-6 | 221-9 | 233-5 | 194-5 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 55-38 | 56-98 | 49-84 | 162-0 | 133-5 | 132-0 | 224-8 | 239-2 | 206-5 |
| Paper products..... | 36-72 | 38-94 | 31-18 | 164-4 | 167-3 | 155-1 | 249-3 | 269-0 | 203-0 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 43-86 | 44-47 | 38-70 | 141-9 | 143-4 | 135-7 | 208-8 | 213-8 | 176-1 |
| Rubber products..... | 44-90 | 45-48 | 37-65 | 133-0 | 133-4 | 142-2 | 254-7 | 258-9 | 230-0 |
| Textile products..... | 32-33 | 33-90 | 26-83 | 114-8 | 116-4 | 109-3 | 193-9 | 206-2 | 153-2 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 36-37 | 36-66 | 28-61 | 113-7 | 113-6 | 108-5 | 218-7 | 220-4 | 164-3 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 37-21 | 35-72 | 27-79 | 93-2 | 93-0 | 89-0 | 180-7 | 173-0 | 128-8 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 37-77 | 35-65 | 27-54 | 110-7 | 111-6 | 111-8 | 208-5 | 221-9 | 172-4 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 37-31 | 38-36 | 30-42 | 148-9 | 149-2 | 136-3 | 299-6 | 308-9 | 223-8 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 28-67 | 31-04 | 24-18 | 120-4 | 122-8 | 119-2 | 190-8 | 210-2 | 159-0 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 29-42 | 31-75 | 25-50 | 120-3 | 123-1 | 110-1 | 182-9 | 202-1 | 146-4 |
| Other textile products..... | 33-63 | 36-12 | 29-09 | 94-5 | 96-8 | 95-1 | 156-9 | 172-8 | 133-7 |
| Tobacco..... | 35-69 | 38-68 | 24-43 | 134-4 | 127-3 | 131-4 | 267-0 | 274-2 | 178-7 |
| Beverages..... | 47-02 | 46-31 | 41-73 | 168-2 | 168-1 | 162-2 | 267-1 | 263-0 | 228-0 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 46-20 | 46-39 | 40-95 | 96-0 | 97-4 | 92-8 | 164-3 | 167-4 | 141-2 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 42-56 | 44-79 | 36-93 | 147-6 | 150-0 | 135-3 | 249-4 | 266-8 | 201-6 |
| Electric light and power..... | 47-57 | 47-71 | 42-65 | 156-4 | 158-2 | 131-1 | 235-1 | 238-5 | 176-6 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 45-84 | 46-72 | 39-65 | 166-4 | 166-8 | 169-5 | 285-5 | 291-8 | 249-6 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 47-35 | 48-95 | 39-35 | 109-9 | 111-7 | 108-8 | 171-1 | 179-7 | 140-5 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 48-80 | 50-71 | 43-21 | 143-3 | 144-7 | 130-3 | 189-0 | 198-3 | 161-5 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 45-67 | 46-69 | 38-51 | 117-8 | 118-4 | 116-5 | 189-2 | 194-5 | 156-6 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 49-41 | 49-80 | 42-31 | 205-2 | 206-3 | 187-0 | 383-5 | 388-7 | 299-4 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 49-52 | 50-84 | 40-00 | 102-6 | 102-8 | 97-9 | 156-4 | 160-8 | 120-5 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 49-86 | 52-43 | 38-78 | 116-2 | 117-6 | 114-5 | 150-8 | 160-5 | 115-5 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 45-57 | 47-28 | 36-68 | 75-4 | 89-3 | 109-3 | 114-9 | 141-1 | 134-1 |
| Heating appliances..... | 42-19 | 43-79 | 35-96 | 148-0 | 152-4 | 144-0 | 236-4 | 252-7 | 198-3 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 45-87 | 48-24 | 40-38 | 99-8 | 102-7 | 96-6 | 188-8 | 204-3 | 159-8 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 43-78 | 47-95 | 34-73 | 98-8 | 98-4 | 95-0 | 193-0 | 210-6 | 144-2 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 43-59 | 45-91 | 36-46 | 100-0 | 101-3 | 103-0 | 159-9 | 170-7 | 134-3 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 46-95 | 48-45 | 41-54 | 110-4 | 121-0 | 117-0 | 203-5 | 212-8 | 176-3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 53-09 | 53-39 | 45-89 | 118-0 | 120-7 | 118-5 | 216-4 | 220-9 | 185-2 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 35-03 | 36-48 | 31-43 | 142-9 | 146-6 | 133-5 | 257-6 | 275-1 | 194-6 |
| Logging..... | 36-91 | 38-38 | 39-11 | 204-6 | 221-7 | 261-7 | 378-6 | 426-8 | 513-6 |
| Mining..... | 47-18 | 51-89 | 40-50 | 99-7 | 102-2 | 94-3 | 147-1 | 165-9 | 119-7 |
| Coal..... | 42-54 | 51-71 | 36-74 | 98-7 | 100-8 | 97-5 | 165-0 | 204-9 | 140-6 |
| Metallic ores..... | 50-89 | 54-29 | 43-34 | 69-8 | 89-6 | 83-8 | 124-2 | 134-1 | 100-1 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 44-56 | 46-08 | 38-99 | 148-6 | 158-5 | 131-6 | 244-1 | 269-1 | 190-2 |
| Communications..... | 39-21 | 39-03 | 35-66 | 188-1 | 187-9 | 172-8 | 267-8 | 266-3 | 224-0 |
| Telegraphs..... | 44-63 | 44-76 | 38-41 | 122-8 | 123-3 | 121-1 | 215-0 | 216-6 | 182-6 |
| Telephones..... | 38-10 | 37-85 | 34-95 | 206-9 | 206-6 | 188-6 | 282-3 | 279-9 | 235-9 |
| Transportation..... | 50-96 | 51-49 | 45-07 | 142-4 | 146-3 | 141-0 | 221-6 | 230-0 | 194-2 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 44-02 | 44-54 | 40-11 | 154-3 | 156-7 | 155-2 | 232-9 | 239-3 | 213-2 |
| Steam railways..... | 58-32 | 58-17 | 50-31 | 135-7 | 135-7 | 134-1 | 218-5 | 218-0 | 186-2 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 41-78 | 45-57 | 38-55 | 131-8 | 150-1 | 128-3 | 212-2 | 263-4 | 191-2 |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 38-22 | 40-41 | 34-12 | 117-4 | 132-8 | 102-5 | 194-9 | 233-1 | 151-9 |
| Building..... | 40-10 | 43-99 | 35-00 | 152-4 | 170-5 | 135-9 | 212-9 | 261-4 | 164-8 |
| Highway..... | 33-46 | 34-90 | 31-53 | 103-8 | 122-5 | 83-5 | 180-5 | 222-2 | 136-3 |
| Railway..... | 42-88 | 42-46 | 36-34 | 82-0 | 87-0 | 81-3 | 177-1 | 186-0 | 148-7 |
| Services (as indicated below)..... | 26-88 | 27-23 | 24-43 | 142-6 | 145-8 | 139-6 | 231-4 | 239-8 | 207-5 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 25-69 | 25-66 | 23-51 | 149-3 | 152-7 | 147-5 | 253-8 | 259-2 | 229-8 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 29-15 | 30-24 | 26-24 | 131-7 | 134-6 | 126-8 | 201-6 | 213-8 | 177-3 |
| Trade..... | 35-58 | 35-15 | 32-23 | 152-6 | 152-7 | 147-2 | 228-0 | 225-5 | 200-0 |
| Retail..... | 33-30 | 32-72 | 29-92 | 153-5 | 152-2 | 149-2 | 233-6 | 227-6 | 205-6 |
| Wholesale..... | 41-86 | 41-59 | 38-54 | 153-2 | 157-6 | 145-5 | 216-6 | 221-2 | 189-1 |
| Eight Leading Industries..... | 41-03 | 42-23 | 36-28 | 129-2 | 133-8 | 126-9 | 205-6 | 219-0 | 178-3 |
| Finance..... | 39-25 | 39-19 | 37-36 | 143-1 | 143-1 | 136-6 | 193-3 | 193-0 | 175-8 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 34-90 | 34-84 | 32-87 | 153-5 | 153-5 | 144-7 | 205-1 | 204-9 | 182-2 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 48-49 | 49-00 | 45-82 | 153-9 | 153-7 | 161-2 | 216-2 | 222-2 | 214-0 |
| Insurance..... | 44-66 | 44-47 | 42-85 | 128-9 | 128-9 | 124-0 | 179-4 | 178-5 | 165-9 |
| Nine Leading Industries..... | 40-96 | 42-11 | 36-32 | 129-8 | 134-1 | 127-2 | 205-1 | 218-0 | 178-2 |

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation D.B.S.*

| Industries | Jan. 1, 1949 | | Dec. 1, 1948 | | Jan. 1, 1948 | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Manufacturing | 77.6 | 22.4 | 77.1 | 22.9 | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 81.6 | 18.4 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 82.1 | 17.9 |
| Fur and products..... | 63.9 | 36.1 | 63.2 | 36.8 | 61.6 | 38.4 |
| Leather and products..... | 61.3 | 38.7 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 62.6 | 37.4 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 57.1 | 42.9 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 58.1 | 41.9 |
| Lumber and products..... | 91.4 | 8.6 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 91.9 | 8.1 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 94.4 | 5.6 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| Furniture..... | 88.4 | 11.6 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 90.8 | 9.2 |
| Other lumber products..... | 86.1 | 13.9 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.5 | 13.5 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 68.3 | 31.7 | 65.3 | 34.7 | 66.5 | 33.5 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 79.9 | 20.1 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 94.8 | 5.2 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 5.0 |
| Paper products..... | 62.5 | 37.5 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 64.0 | 36.0 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 71.4 | 28.6 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 71.1 | 28.9 |
| Rubber products..... | 74.8 | 25.2 | 74.3 | 25.7 | 74.6 | 25.4 |
| Textile products..... | 45.8 | 54.2 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 62.5 | 37.5 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 61.1 | 38.9 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 60.5 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 60.3 | 39.7 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 57.0 | 43.0 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 57.3 | 42.7 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 67.6 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 32.4 | 63.9 | 36.1 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 35.5 | 64.5 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 35.9 | 64.1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 30.6 | 69.4 | 29.8 | 70.2 | 30.6 | 69.4 |
| Other textile products..... | 54.0 | 46.0 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 55.4 | 44.6 |
| Tobacco..... | 45.2 | 54.8 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 44.6 | 55.4 |
| Beverages..... | 86.4 | 13.6 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.2 | 13.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 75.8 | 24.2 | 75.6 | 24.4 | 75.7 | 24.3 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 88.2 | 11.8 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 88.1 | 11.9 |
| Electric light and power..... | 87.9 | 12.1 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 71.9 | 28.1 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 69.1 | 30.9 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 92.7 | 7.3 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 88.9 | 11.1 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 89.0 | 11.0 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 95.3 | 4.7 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 94.8 | 5.2 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.2 | 5.8 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 90.3 | 9.7 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 96.2 | 3.8 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 96.9 | 3.1 |
| Heating appliances..... | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.4 | 6.6 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 92.0 | 8.0 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 92.2 | 7.8 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 95.4 | 4.6 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 85.2 | 14.8 | 84.9 | 15.1 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 85.0 | 15.0 | 84.9 | 15.1 | 85.6 | 14.4 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 91.4 | 8.6 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 90.8 | 9.2 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 63.6 | 36.4 | 62.1 | 37.9 | 67.6 | 32.4 |
| Logging | 98.4 | 1.6 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| Mining | 97.9 | 2.1 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Coal..... | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.0 | 1.0 |
| Metallic ores..... | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 95.7 | 4.3 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 95.9 | 4.1 |
| Communications | 47.4 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 47.3 | 52.7 |
| Telegraphs..... | 81.5 | 18.5 | 81.3 | 18.7 | 80.4 | 19.6 |
| Telephones..... | 39.8 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 60.2 | 39.5 | 60.5 |
| Transportation | 94.1 | 5.9 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 92.4 | 7.6 |
| Steam railway operation..... | 94.2 | 5.8 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 93.9 | 6.1 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 96.0 | 4.0 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Building..... | 97.4 | 2.6 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 97.4 | 2.6 |
| Highway..... | 98.2 | 1.8 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 97.8 | 2.2 |
| Railway..... | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Services (as specified below) | 48.8 | 51.2 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 50.8 | 49.2 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 44.8 | 55.2 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 42.8 | 57.2 |
| Trade | 59.4 | 40.6 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| Retail..... | 53.2 | 46.8 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| Wholesale..... | 76.4 | 23.6 | 74.9 | 25.1 | 76.7 | 23.3 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 78.7 | 21.3 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 78.6 | 21.4 |
| Finance | 52.9 | 47.1 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 49.7 | 50.3 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 64.9 | 35.1 | 64.9 | 35.1 | 65.1 | 34.9 |
| Insurance..... | 56.4 | 43.6 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 57.6 | 42.4 |
| All Industries | 77.6 | 22.4 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 77.6 | 22.4 |

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Tables C-6 to C-9 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-5, and the statistics of weekly earnings are therefore slightly different.

| Week preceding | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods |
| *Jan. 1, 1945..... | no. | no. | no. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| *Jan. 1, 1946..... | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 70.0 | 77.1 | 60.9 |
| *Jan. 1, 1947..... | 38.1 | 37.5 | 38.7 | 67.9 | 74.7 | 61.7 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 38.1 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 76.3 | 83.3 | 69.4 |
| *Jan. 1, 1949..... | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 86.6 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 80.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 88.0 | 95.0 | 80.8 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 89.0 | 95.6 | 82.1 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 89.4 | 96.2 | 82.4 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 91.4 | 98.4 | 84.4 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 92.3 | 99.2 | 85.2 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 92.7 | 99.8 | 85.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 93.4 | 100.9 | 85.8 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 94.6 | 102.6 | 86.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 95.5 | 103.4 | 87.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 96.0 | 104.1 | 87.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 97.2 | 104.7 | 89.4 |

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1 and by the Easter Holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURINGSOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Week Preceding | All Manufactures (1) | | Durable Manufactured Goods | | Non-Durable Manufactured Goods | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | |
| | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages |
| *Jan. 1, 1945..... | \$ 30.11 | \$ 27.72 | \$ 32.77 | \$ 30.61 | \$ 27.05 | \$ 24.06 |
| *Jan. 1, 1946..... | 29.82 | 25.87 | 31.30 | 28.01 | 27.57 | 23.88 |
| *Jan. 1, 1947..... | 32.23 | 29.07 | 34.40 | 31.65 | 30.29 | 26.44 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 36.15 | 33.17 | 38.31 | 35.77 | 34.14 | 30.48 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 39.26 | 37.06 | 41.65 | 39.80 | 37.10 | 34.28 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 40.11 | 38.02 | 42.85 | 41.23 | 37.58 | 34.74 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 39.46 | 37.02 | 41.87 | 39.96 | 37.19 | 33.99 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 40.66 | 38.53 | 43.36 | 41.75 | 38.11 | 35.18 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 40.49 | 38.11 | 43.03 | 40.93 | 38.12 | 35.19 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 41.03 | 38.77 | 43.89 | 41.96 | 38.36 | 35.44 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 41.32 | 39.03 | 44.00 | 41.92 | 38.53 | 35.64 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.33 | 38.95 | 44.44 | 42.38 | 38.46 | 35.61 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 42.74 | 40.68 | 46.12 | 44.43 | 39.63 | 36.98 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.28 | 41.16 | 46.43 | 44.67 | 40.36 | 37.76 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.59 | 41.47 | 46.88 | 45.18 | 40.52 | 37.80 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 42.16 | 39.46 | 45.17 | 42.93 | 39.31 | 35.94 |

1 Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to table C-6

TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| — | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Jan. 1, 1949 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1948 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1948 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 41.0 | 45.0 | 40.0 | 86.6 | 84.0 | 78.4 |
| New Brunswick..... | 41.7 | 45.6 | 39.9 | 89.4 | 87.6 | 79.5 |
| Quebec..... | 42.3 | 45.1 | 39.4 | 88.1 | 86.8 | 78.6 |
| Ontario..... | 40.3 | 42.4 | 37.7 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 90.5 |
| Manitoba..... | 40.3 | 43.0 | 39.5 | 94.6 | 93.6 | 84.3 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 40.9 | 43.0 | 39.1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 88.7 |
| Alberta..... | 40.1 | 42.4 | 40.0 | 99.2 | 97.7 | 85.6 |
| British Columbia..... | 35.2 | 39.0 | 34.9 | 117.5 | 115.7 | 105.4 |
| Montreal..... | 41.1 | 43.8 | 37.4 | 92.7 | 91.6 | 82.6 |
| Toronto..... | 39.1 | 41.4 | 36.9 | 100.2 | 99.8 | 90.2 |
| Hamilton..... | 40.9 | 42.0 | 39.4 | 108.5 | 107.1 | 94.9 |
| Winnipeg..... | 39.8 | 42.7 | 39.0 | 93.8 | 93.0 | 83.7 |
| Vancouver..... | 34.9 | 38.4 | 33.6 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 102.9 |

TABLE C-9.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-rated Wage-earners)

(SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*)

| Industries | Average Hours per Week Reported at | | | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at | | | Average Weekly Wages | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Jan. 1, 1949 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1949 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1949 | Dec. 1, 1948 | Jan. 1, 1948 |
| | no. | no. | no. | c. | c. | c. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 40-6 | 43-2 | 38-3 | 97-2 | 96-0 | 86-6 | 39-46 | 41-47 | 33-17 |
| *Durable manufactured goods..... | 41-0 | 43-4 | 38-5 | 104-7 | 104-1 | 92-9 | 42-93 | 45-18 | 35-77 |
| Non-durable manufactured goods..... | 40-2 | 43-1 | 38-1 | 89-4 | 87-7 | 80-0 | 35-94 | 37-80 | 30-48 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 38-1 | 42-4 | 38-8 | 94-4 | 94-3 | 86-0 | 36-35 | 39-98 | 33-37 |
| Dairy products..... | 45-1 | 46-0 | 45-8 | 75-5 | 73-5 | 71-6 | 33-60 | 33-81 | 32-79 |
| Meat products..... | 37-6 | 42-6 | 37-6 | 105-0 | 103-1 | 93-8 | 39-48 | 43-92 | 35-27 |
| Leather products..... | 38-0 | 41-1 | 35-8 | 73-9 | 73-5 | 68-8 | 28-08 | 30-21 | 24-63 |
| Leather boots and shoes..... | 37-5 | 40-7 | 35-7 | 70-6 | 70-6 | 65-1 | 26-48 | 28-73 | 23-24 |
| *Lumber products..... | 37-7 | 41-7 | 36-8 | 89-3 | 89-4 | 81-4 | 33-67 | 37-28 | 29-96 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 36-5 | 40-7 | 36-2 | 95-5 | 95-1 | 86-4 | 34-86 | 38-71 | 31-28 |
| Containers..... | 38-0 | 44-2 | 37-9 | 79-5 | 78-9 | 78-5 | 30-21 | 34-87 | 29-75 |
| Furniture..... | 39-8 | 42-7 | 37-7 | 84-1 | 84-1 | 76-7 | 33-47 | 35-91 | 28-92 |
| *Musical instruments..... | 44-3 | 45-9 | 40-3 | 82-7 | 81-2 | 73-2 | 36-64 | 37-27 | 29-50 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 40-5 | 43-6 | 38-2 | 76-5 | 74-0 | 69-5 | 30-98 | 32-26 | 26-55 |
| Flour and other milled products..... | 41-1 | 45-8 | 37-8 | 91-2 | 90-3 | 84-4 | 37-48 | 41-36 | 31-90 |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving..... | 37-0 | 42-1 | 32-8 | 72-3 | 69-2 | 63-4 | 26-75 | 29-13 | 20-80 |
| Bread and bakery products..... | 43-2 | 44-0 | ..... | 77-5 | 76-2 | ..... | 33-48 | 33-53 | ..... |
| Chocolate and cocoa products..... | 38-4 | 42-7 | 34-8 | 63-8 | 63-2 | 58-6 | 24-50 | 26-99 | 20-39 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 43-0 | 45-4 | 42-1 | 106-4 | 105-4 | 95-1 | 45-75 | 47-85 | 40-04 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 46-7 | 48-9 | 47-1 | 113-7 | 112-7 | 101-1 | 53-10 | 55-11 | 47-62 |
| Paper products..... | 39-2 | 42-9 | 35-5 | 81-8 | 81-8 | 75-5 | 32-07 | 35-09 | 26-80 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 39-3 | 41-0 | 38-0 | 107-6 | 106-6 | 94-7 | 42-29 | 43-71 | 35-99 |
| Rubber products..... | 41-1 | 42-5 | 37-5 | 104-2 | 102-8 | 93-7 | 42-83 | 43-69 | 35-14 |
| Textile products..... | 38-3 | 41-8 | 35-3 | 77-2 | 75-7 | 67-0 | 29-57 | 31-04 | 23-65 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 41-4 | 44-6 | 38-3 | 80-9 | 77-9 | 67-4 | 33-49 | 34-74 | 25-54 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 42-2 | 43-4 | 38-0 | 84-6 | 79-3 | 67-2 | 35-70 | 34-42 | 25-31 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 40-8 | 44-1 | 37-0 | 75-8 | 75-9 | 66-8 | 30-33 | 33-47 | 24-72 |
| Silk and artificial silk goods..... | 40-4 | 46-6 | 40-0 | 80-1 | 77-9 | 68-0 | 26-88 | 29-54 | 22-35 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 37-8 | 41-9 | 35-7 | 71-1 | 70-5 | 62-6 | 25-55 | 28-31 | 20-89 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 34-3 | 38-1 | 31-0 | 74-5 | 74-3 | 67-4 | 25-55 | 28-31 | 20-89 |
| Tobacco..... | 39-1 | 43-3 | 29-3 | 81-8 | 82-0 | 68-8 | 31-98 | 35-51 | 19-28 |
| Beverages..... | 43-1 | 43-1 | 41-3 | 97-7 | 96-5 | 86-7 | 42-11 | 41-59 | 35-81 |
| Distilled and malt liquor..... | 42-6 | 42-5 | 40-3 | 102-7 | 101-0 | 90-1 | 43-75 | 42-93 | 36-31 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 42-9 | 43-9 | 41-3 | 96-5 | 95-6 | 87-3 | 41-40 | 41-97 | 36-05 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 39-9 | 41-1 | 39-7 | 79-9 | 78-8 | 72-3 | 31-88 | 32-39 | 28-70 |
| *Clay, glass and stone products..... | 42-3 | 45-8 | 41-2 | 94-7 | 93-6 | 84-3 | 40-06 | 42-87 | 34-73 |
| Glass products..... | 42-3 | 45-8 | 42-4 | 89-7 | 89-3 | 80-6 | 37-94 | 40-90 | 34-17 |
| Lime, gypsum and cement products..... | 43-0 | 47-1 | 40-2 | 93-1 | 92-7 | 83-9 | 40-03 | 43-66 | 33-73 |
| *Electrical apparatus..... | 40-2 | 41-6 | 38-9 | 106-5 | 106-0 | 93-2 | 42-81 | 44-10 | 36-25 |
| Heavy electrical apparatus ¹ | 42-5 | 46-2 | 41-9 | 118-5 | 117-5 | 100-9 | 50-36 | 54-29 | 42-28 |
| *Iron and steel products..... | 41-8 | 43-8 | 38-3 | 108-9 | 108-8 | 96-4 | 45-52 | 47-65 | 36-92 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 42-4 | 44-7 | 42-1 | 111-3 | 111-0 | 99-5 | 47-19 | 49-62 | 41-89 |
| Primary iron and steel..... | 42-2 | 44-6 | 42-6 | 112-7 | 112-7 | 101-2 | 47-56 | 50-26 | 43-11 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 42-9 | 44-7 | 39-2 | 101-1 | 100-6 | 90-9 | 43-37 | 44-97 | 35-63 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 42-5 | 43-0 | 40-6 | 113-7 | 113-1 | 98-8 | 48-32 | 48-63 | 40-11 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 42-0 | 43-4 | 37-4 | 114-6 | 114-8 | 100-4 | 48-13 | 49-82 | 37-55 |
| Railway rolling stock..... | 44-5 | 45-2 | 43-7 | 111-8 | 111-9 | 95-2 | 49-75 | 50-58 | 41-60 |
| Automobile and parts..... | 39-0 | 41-2 | 32-1 | 121-3 | 121-6 | 109-0 | 47-31 | 50-10 | 34-99 |
| Aeroplanes and parts..... | 43-4 | 44-9 | 29-6 | 102-8 | 101-1 | 94-2 | 44-62 | 45-39 | 27-88 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 41-0 | 43-1 | 35-3 | 107-1 | 107-1 | 97-5 | 43-91 | 46-16 | 34-42 |
| Iron and steel fabrications n.e.s..... | 40-4 | 43-0 | 38-0 | 103-2 | 103-5 | 93-4 | 41-69 | 44-51 | 35-49 |
| Hardware, tools and cutlery..... | 41-1 | 43-4 | 38-4 | 96-3 | 95-8 | 86-0 | 39-58 | 41-58 | 33-02 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 40-3 | 44-8 | 34-4 | 105-3 | 106-5 | 93-8 | 42-44 | 47-71 | 32-27 |
| Sheet metal work..... | 40-5 | 42-8 | 35-8 | 97-8 | 97-4 | 86-4 | 39-61 | 41-69 | 30-93 |
| *Non-ferrous metal products..... | 41-7 | 44-4 | 41-1 | 105-5 | 103-6 | 94-4 | 43-99 | 46-00 | 38-80 |
| Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores..... | 43-6 | 44-4 | 42-7 | 122-0 | 116-3 | 103-3 | 53-19 | 51-64 | 44-11 |
| Aluminum and its products..... | 41-5 | 46-7 | 43-9 | 102-0 | 102-1 | 94-3 | 42-53 | 47-68 | 44-40 |
| Brass and copper mfg..... | 41-4 | 43-0 | 39-3 | 101-0 | 100-5 | 91-7 | 41-81 | 43-22 | 36-04 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 42-1 | 43-2 | 40-5 | 114-8 | 114-3 | 102-0 | 48-33 | 49-38 | 41-31 |
| Petroleum and its products..... | 41-2 | 42-2 | 39-0 | 123-3 | 122-7 | 111-3 | 50-80 | 52-27 | 43-41 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products..... | 38-9 | 42-6 | 36-7 | 82-3 | 82-1 | 77-1 | 32-01 | 34-97 | 28-30 |
| Mining | 38-5 | 44-0 | 36-6 | 117-0 | 115-3 | 104-1 | 45-05 | 50-73 | 38-10 |
| Coal..... | 31-2 | 40-3 | 30-5 | 130-6 | 127-4 | 115-3 | 40-75 | 51-34 | 35-17 |
| Metallic ores..... | 41-9 | 46-1 | 39-0 | 115-8 | 114-2 | 104-3 | 48-52 | 52-65 | 40-68 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 40-9 | 44-4 | 41-6 | 101-5 | 99-4 | 86-4 | 41-51 | 44-13 | 35-94 |
| Local Transportation² | 44-5 | 45-6 | 43-7 | 97-7 | 97-6 | 90-8 | 43-48 | 44-51 | 39-68 |
| Building Construction | 36-2 | 41-1 | 33-8 | 105-8 | 105-0 | 96-6 | 38-30 | 43-16 | 32-65 |
| Highway Construction | 35-1 | 37-0 | 35-6 | 83-0 | 81-7 | 76-0 | 29-13 | 30-23 | 27-06 |
| Services (as indicated below) | 41-4 | 42-4 | 41-2 | 61-8 | 61-6 | 55-8 | 25-59 | 26-12 | 22-99 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 42-8 | 42-9 | 43-1 | 61-1 | 60-9 | 54-4 | 26-15 | 26-13 | 23-45 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 38-5 | 41-4 | 37-6 | 63-5 | 62-9 | 59-1 | 24-45 | 26-04 | 22-22 |

* Industries classed in the durable manufactured industries.

¹ Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.e. the latest figures are as follows: Nov. 1, 1948, 219-2; Dec. 1, 1948, 223-0; Jan. 1, 1949, 224-9; at Jan. 1, 1948 the index was 191-5

² Chiefly street and electric railways. For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see Table C-5.

TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS, AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

(SOURCE: Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Wages D.B.S. Real Wages Computed by Research and Statistics.)

| Date | Average Hours Worked per Week | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100) | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | Cost of Living | Average Real Weekly Earnings |
| Week preceding | | cts. | \$ | | | |
| January 1, 1946..... | 44.2* | 67.9 | 30.01* | 99.3 | 97.0 | 102.4 |
| February 1, 1946..... | 44.1 | 68.1 | 30.03 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 102.5 |
| March 1, 1946..... | 44.0 | 67.9 | 29.88 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 101.7 |
| April 1, 1946..... | 44.4 | 68.4 | 30.37 | 100.5 | 97.7 | 102.9 |
| May 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 68.9 | 29.63 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 99.3 |
| June 1, 1946..... | 42.0 | 69.1 | 29.02 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 |
| July 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 70.0 | 29.68 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 97.0 |
| August 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 70.0 | 30.10 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 98.0 |
| September 1, 1946..... | 42.7 | 70.6 | 30.15 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 98.3 |
| October 1, 1946..... | 42.9 | 71.4 | 30.63 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 98.8 |
| November 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 72.9 | 30.91 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 99.5 |
| December 1, 1946..... | 43.2 | 74.5 | 32.18 | 106.5 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| January 1, 1947..... | 42.7* | 76.2 | 32.54* | 107.7 | 102.8 | 104.8 |
| February 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 76.3 | 32.89 | 108.8 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| March 1, 1947..... | 43.4 | 77.1 | 33.46 | 110.7 | 104.3 | 106.1 |
| April 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 77.6 | 33.52 | 110.9 | 105.7 | 104.9 |
| May 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 78.3 | 33.83 | 111.9 | 107.7 | 103.9 |
| June 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 79.9 | 34.28 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 103.9 |
| July 1, 1947..... | 42.0 | 80.8 | 33.94 | 112.3 | 110.0 | 102.1 |
| August 1, 1947..... | 42.5 | 81.3 | 34.55 | 114.3 | 110.5 | 103.4 |
| September 1, 1947..... | 42.3 | 82.2 | 34.77 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 102.0 |
| October 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 83.4 | 35.95 | 119.0 | 115.0 | 103.5 |
| November 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 84.7 | 36.34 | 120.3 | 116.2 | 103.5 |
| December 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 85.5 | 37.19 | 123.1 | 118.1 | 104.2 |
| January 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 86.6 | 37.41* | 123.8 | 120.0 | 103.2 |
| February 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 86.6 | 37.06 | 122.6 | 121.4 | 101.0 |
| March 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 88.0 | 38.02 | 125.8 | 122.0 | 103.1 |
| April 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 89.0 | 38.45* | 127.2 | 122.7 | 103.7 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 89.4 | 38.53 | 127.5 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 91.4 | 38.11 | 126.1 | 124.8 | 101.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 92.3 | 38.77 | 128.3 | 126.9 | 101.1 |
| August 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 92.7 | 39.03 | 129.2 | 127.4 | 101.4 |
| September 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 93.4 | 38.95 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 100.2 |
| October 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 94.6 | 40.68 | 134.6 | 129.1 | 104.3 |
| November 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 95.5 | 41.16 | 136.2 | 129.1 | 105.5 |
| December 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 96.0 | 41.47 | 137.2 | 128.6 | 106.7 |
| January 1, 1949 ⁽¹⁾ | 43.2* | 97.2 | 41.99* | 138.9 | 129.1 | 107.6 |

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1945, 39.6 hours, \$27.72; April 1, 1945, 43.6 hours, \$30.69; January 1, 1946, 38.1 hours, \$25.87; January 1, 1947, 38.1 hours, \$29.03; January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02; January 1, 1949, 40.6 hours \$39.46

NOTE.—Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indices having been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100).

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT FIRST OF MONTH
(SOURCE: Form UIC 757)

| Month | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| March, 1945..... | 82,623 | 39,233 | 121,856 | 56,170 | 32,067 | 88,237 |
| March, 1946..... | 43,738 | 31,777 | 75,515 | 215,353 | 48,072 | 263,425 |
| March, 1947..... | 36,801 | 34,995 | 71,796 | 156,820 | 37,994 | 194,814 |
| March, 1948..... | 16,416 | 15,784 | 32,200 | 155,249 | 45,105 | 200,354 |
| April, 1948..... | 20,475 | 17,800 | 38,275 | 150,032 | 43,767 | 193,799 |
| May, 1948..... | 28,602 | 21,355 | 49,937 | 123,130 | 42,082 | 165,212 |
| June, 1948..... | 37,126 | 23,240 | 60,366 | 92,606 | 38,319 | 130,925 |
| July, 1948..... | 34,242 | 22,183 | 56,425 | 80,206 | 38,364 | 118,570 |
| August, 1948..... | 30,499 | 19,709 | 50,208 | 63,558 | 32,715 | 96,273 |
| September, 1948..... | 39,341 | 24,349 | 63,690 | 58,611 | 29,734 | 88,345 |
| October, 1948..... | 41,047 | 22,870 | 63,917 | 56,725 | 30,607 | 87,332 |
| November, 1948..... | 31,856 | 18,595 | 50,451 | 67,569 | 34,280 | 101,849 |
| December, 1948..... | 17,841 | 13,083 | 34,649 | 92,144 | 37,408 | 129,552 |
| January, 1949..... | 11,996 | 12,990 | 25,059 | 150,474 | 36,185 | 186,659 |
| February, 1949..... | 10,026 | 12,990 | 23,016 | 204,897 | 51,909 | 256,806 |
| March, 1949 ⁽¹⁾ | 10,187 | 13,344 | 23,731 | 209,866 | 51,898 | 261,764 |

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT FEBRUARY 3, 1949
(SOURCE: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Male | Female | Total | Change from December 30, 1948 | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Absolute | Per- centage |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 316 | 119 | 435 | -32 | -6.9 |
| Logging..... | 1,166 | 5 | 1,171 | -804 | -40.7 |
| Pulpwood..... | 539 | 1 | 540 | -355 | -39.7 |
| Lumber..... | 511 | 4 | 515 | -468 | -47.6 |
| Other logging..... | 116 | — | 116 | +19 | +19.6 |
| Mining..... | 392 | 8 | 400 | -144 | -26.5 |
| Coal..... | 79 | — | 79 | -165 | -67.6 |
| Metallic ores— | | | | | |
| Iron..... | 8 | — | 8 | -2 | -20.0 |
| Gold..... | 78 | 1 | 79 | -48 | -37.8 |
| Nickel..... | 75 | — | 75 | +36 | +92.3 |
| Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals..... | 108 | 5 | 113 | +32 | +29.3 |
| Prospecting and oil producing..... | 44 | 2 | 46 | +3 | +7.0 |
| Manufacturing..... | 2,853 | 4,251 | 7,104 | -93 | -1.3 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 408 | 185 | 593 | +192 | +47.9 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 347 | 2,824 | 3,171 | +25 | + .8 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 301 | 70 | 371 | -92 | -19.9 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 295 | 145 | 440 | -47 | -9.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 151 | 112 | 263 | +12 | +4.8 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 23 | 13 | 36 | +2 | +5.9 |
| Rubber products..... | 32 | 30 | 62 | -21 | -25.3 |
| Leather and products..... | 96 | 337 | 433 | +16 | +3.8 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 101 | 22 | 123 | +2 | +1.7 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 261 | 55 | 316 | -100 | -24.0 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 143 | 63 | 206 | -21 | -9.3 |
| Machinery..... | 241 | 50 | 291 | -6 | -2.0 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 144 | 170 | 314 | +22 | +7.5 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 310 | 175 | 485 | -77 | -13.7 |
| Construction..... | 959 | 46 | 1,005 | -585 | -36.8 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 566 | 60 | 626 | -22 | -3.4 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 202 | 279 | 481 | +46 | +10.6 |
| Trade..... | 1,375 | 1,346 | 2,721 | -218 | -7.4 |
| Wholesale..... | 534 | 387 | 921 | +95 | +11.5 |
| Retail..... | 841 | 959 | 1,800 | -313 | -14.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 674 | 802 | 1,476 | +98 | +7.1 |
| Service..... | 1,523 | 6,073 | 7,596 | -474 | -5.9 |
| Public..... | 465 | 489 | 954 | -118 | -11.0 |
| Domestic..... | 45 | 3,514 | 3,559 | +59 | +1.7 |
| Personal..... | 441 | 1,810 | 2,251 | -405 | -15.3 |
| Other service..... | 572 | 260 | 832 | -10 | -1.2 |
| All Industries..... | 10,026 | 12,939 | 23,015 | -2,228 | -.85 |

**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS, BY OCCUPATION
AND BY SEX, AS AT FEBRUARY 3, 1949**

(SOURCE: Form UIC 757)

| Occupational Group | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Professional and Managerial Workers..... | 956 | 294 | 1,250 | 3,952 | 864 | 4,816 |
| Clerical Workers..... | 904 | 3,061 | 3,965 | 7,742 | 12,016 | 19,758 |
| Sales Workers..... | 1,389 | 508 | 1,897 | 4,730 | 7,855 | 12,585 |
| Personal and Domestic Service Workers..... | 476 | 5,000 | 5,476 | 13,758 | 10,208 | 23,966 |
| Seamen..... | 42 | ..... | 42 | 3,479 | 33 | 3,512 |
| Agriculture and Fishing..... | 347 | 3 | 350 | 2,559 | 882 | 3,441 |
| Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers..... | 4,462 | 3,074 | 7,536 | 86,372 | 8,682 | 95,054 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 51 | 48 | 99 | 1,728 | 859 | 2,587 |
| Textiles, clothing, etc..... | 224 | 2,420 | 2,644 | 1,225 | 3,996 | 5,221 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 1,169 | 7 | 1,176 | 7,626 | 146 | 7,772 |
| Pulp, paper and printing..... | 120 | 54 | 174 | 687 | 397 | 1,084 |
| Leather and products..... | 57 | 237 | 294 | 1,061 | 270 | 1,331 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 49 | 4 | 53 | 294 | 27 | 321 |
| Metalworking..... | 604 | 13 | 617 | 9,311 | 390 | 9,701 |
| Electrical..... | 87 | 3 | 90 | 1,229 | 262 | 1,491 |
| Transportation equipment, n.e.c..... | 31 | ..... | 31 | 2,506 | 152 | 2,658 |
| Mining..... | 230 | ..... | 230 | 827 | ..... | 827 |
| Construction..... | 574 | ..... | 574 | 26,770 | 8 | 26,778 |
| Transportation (except seamen)..... | 339 | 2 | 341 | 14,063 | 44 | 14,107 |
| Communications and public utility..... | 34 | ..... | 34 | 337 | 2 | 339 |
| Trade and service..... | 85 | 193 | 278 | 1,623 | 743 | 2,366 |
| Other skilled and semi-skilled..... | 687 | 49 | 736 | 11,188 | 1,173 | 12,361 |
| Foremen..... | 32 | 12 | 44 | 1,803 | 134 | 1,937 |
| Apprentices..... | 89 | 32 | 121 | 4,044 | 79 | 4,123 |
| Unskilled Workers..... | 1,450 | 1,050 | 2,500 | 82,305 | 11,369 | 93,674 |
| Food and tobacco..... | 176 | 115 | 291 | 2,957 | 2,895 | 5,852 |
| Lumber and lumber products..... | 138 | 9 | 147 | 5,624 | 529 | 6,153 |
| Metalworking..... | 71 | 24 | 95 | 2,337 | 171 | 2,505 |
| Construction..... | 181 | ..... | 181 | 15,797 | 1 | 15,798 |
| Other unskilled workers..... | 884 | 902 | 1,786 | 55,590 | 7,773 | 63,363 |
| Total..... | 10,026 | 12,990 | 23,016 | 204,897 | 51,909 | 256,806 |

**TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND
PLACEMENTS, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1949**

(SOURCE: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Weekly Average | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Vacancies Notified | Referrals | Place- ments |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 266 | 258 | 193 |
| Logging..... | 713 | 588 | 440 |
| Mining..... | 167 | 157 | 116 |
| Manufacturing..... | 3,809 | 3,851 | 2,412 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 421 | 441 | 265 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 940 | 802 | 497 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 397 | 424 | 302 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 315 | 336 | 221 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 156 | 177 | 99 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 27 | 31 | 14 |
| Rubber products..... | 48 | 52 | 29 |
| Leather and products..... | 167 | 155 | 99 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 96 | 98 | 65 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 272 | 306 | 186 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 144 | 156 | 101 |
| Machinery..... | 236 | 246 | 136 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 187 | 200 | 109 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 403 | 407 | 289 |
| Construction..... | 1,028 | 1,067 | 785 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 709 | 713 | 460 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 190 | 154 | 88 |
| Trade..... | 1,857 | 2,096 | 1,144 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 402 | 393 | 182 |
| Service..... | 4,251 | 4,245 | 2,883 |
| All Industries..... | 13,392 | 13,502 | 8,703 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FIVE WEEKS
DECEMBER 31, 1948 TO FEBRUARY 3, 1949**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Prince Edward Island | 146 | 80 | 1,096 | 156 | 95 | 14 | 2,260 |
| Charlottetown..... | 124 | 68 | 732 | 133 | 79 | 14 | 1,404 |
| Summerside..... | 22 | 12 | 364 | 23 | 16 | — | 856 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,882 | 716 | 9,591 | 2,213 | 981 | 322 | 15,354 |
| Amherst..... | 21 | — | 280 | 24 | 17 | — | 551 |
| Bridgewater..... | 45 | 13 | 477 | 52 | 31 | 7 | 786 |
| Halifax..... | 1,134 | 489 | 2,984 | 1,237 | 523 | 195 | 3,915 |
| Inverness..... | 26 | 4 | 213 | 22 | 22 | — | 465 |
| Kentville..... | 65 | 55 | 1,056 | 66 | 20 | 10 | 1,653 |
| Liverpool..... | 27 | 15 | 205 | 13 | 10 | — | 360 |
| New Glasgow..... | 185 | 18 | 889 | 270 | 151 | 37 | 1,558 |
| Springhill..... | 2 | 1 | 140 | 8 | 3 | — | 255 |
| Sydney..... | 244 | 46 | 2,012 | 366 | 148 | 70 | 3,515 |
| Truro..... | 96 | 52 | 474 | 118 | 40 | 3 | 702 |
| Yarmouth-Shelburne..... | 37 | 23 | 861 | 37 | 16 | — | 1,594 |
| New Brunswick | 1,666 | 562 | 7,193 | 1,726 | 926 | 293 | 11,108 |
| Bathurst..... | 20 | 4 | 515 | 19 | 6 | 9 | 1,036 |
| Campbellton..... | 156 | 28 | 633 | 261 | 43 | 87 | 948 |
| Edmundston..... | 33 | 1 | 346 | 34 | 7 | 22 | 619 |
| Fredericton..... | 144 | 55 | 448 | 136 | 84 | 13 | 503 |
| Minto..... | 67 | 38 | 175 | 115 | 96 | — | 192 |
| Moncton..... | 477 | 168 | 2,196 | 533 | 267 | 100 | 3,652 |
| Newcastle..... | 93 | 14 | 366 | 59 | 43 | — | 665 |
| Saint John..... | 487 | 218 | 1,799 | 377 | 249 | 47 | 2,437 |
| St. Stephen..... | 80 | 25 | 259 | 69 | 56 | 1 | 480 |
| Sussex..... | 50 | 9 | 149 | 44 | 32 | — | 197 |
| Woodstock..... | 59 | 2 | 307 | 79 | 43 | 14 | 379 |
| Quebec | 14,088 | 5,941 | 51,299 | 13,332 | 7,510 | 885 | 71,342 |
| Asbestos..... | 96 | 38 | 198 | 74 | 53 | 1 | 379 |
| Beauharnois..... | 61 | 23 | 244 | 56 | 41 | — | 384 |
| Buckingham..... | 40 | 54 | 260 | 47 | 42 | — | 481 |
| Causapscal..... | 30 | 7 | 363 | 20 | 9 | — | 497 |
| Chandler..... | 31 | 25 | 651 | 31 | 5 | — | 1,173 |
| Chicoutimi..... | 112 | 38 | 1,997 | 175 | 82 | 1 | 3,227 |
| Dolbeau..... | 4 | — | 202 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 357 |
| Drummondville..... | 130 | 39 | 597 | 130 | 75 | — | 1,040 |
| Farnham..... | 33 | 49 | 190 | 24 | 20 | 2 | 237 |
| Granby..... | 80 | 19 | 610 | 95 | 54 | 5 | 887 |
| Hull..... | 253 | 109 | 1,550 | 213 | 118 | 19 | 2,093 |
| Joliette..... | 125 | 60 | 706 | 132 | 42 | 4 | 956 |
| Lachute..... | 72 | 28 | 264 | 86 | 55 | — | 345 |
| La Malbaie..... | 79 | 3 | 375 | 83 | 72 | — | 815 |
| La Tuque..... | 202 | 10 | 371 | 183 | 180 | 1 | 335 |
| Levis..... | 119 | 31 | 1,137 | 138 | 97 | — | 2,365 |
| Matane..... | 194 | 212 | 315 | 29 | 14 | — | 513 |
| Megantic..... | 46 | 3 | 333 | 93 | 43 | — | 546 |
| Mont Laurier..... | 69 | 26 | 135 | 68 | 36 | — | 146 |
| Montmagny..... | 74 | 80 | 331 | 18 | 12 | — | 588 |
| Montreal..... | 8,012 | 3,703 | 18,629 | 6,843 | 4,093 | 537 | 20,852 |
| Quebec..... | 1,251 | 410 | 5,897 | 1,636 | 626 | 40 | 10,018 |
| Rimouski..... | 31 | 22 | 591 | 29 | 17 | — | 1,216 |
| Riviere du Loup..... | 23 | 6 | 703 | 25 | 19 | — | 1,366 |
| Rouyn..... | 366 | 120 | 657 | 378 | 171 | 48 | 552 |
| Ste. Agathe..... | 73 | 47 | 257 | 79 | 60 | — | 336 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue..... | 18 | 34 | 338 | 18 | 12 | — | 398 |
| Ste. Therese..... | 41 | 15 | 395 | 33 | 29 | — | 708 |
| St. Georges de Beauce..... | 98 | 18 | 359 | 108 | 84 | — | 549 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 124 | 137 | 541 | 78 | 52 | — | 914 |
| St. Jean..... | 187 | 115 | 3,072 | 161 | 111 | — | 799 |
| St. Jerome..... | 141 | 25 | 713 | 118 | 104 | 3 | 1,062 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma..... | 15 | 11 | 282 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 596 |
| Shawinigan Falls..... | 101 | 8 | 1,005 | 149 | 77 | — | 2,068 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 739 | 156 | 2,148 | 885 | 480 | 72 | 2,475 |
| Sorel..... | 14 | 8 | 877 | 16 | 7 | — | 3,041 |
| Thetford Mines..... | 109 | 28 | 583 | 171 | 77 | — | 880 |
| Three Rivers..... | 415 | 100 | 1,878 | 460 | 161 | 98 | 3,779 |
| Val d'Or..... | 172 | 74 | 510 | 111 | 70 | 16 | 562 |
| Valleyfield..... | 212 | 23 | 555 | 220 | 171 | — | 992 |
| Victoriaville..... | 96 | 27 | 480 | 97 | 36 | 31 | 815 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FIVE WEEKS
DECEMBER 31, 1948 TO FEBRUARY 3, 1949—continued**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Ontario | 30,886 | 12,060 | 69,038 | 29,203 | 15,644 | 3,246 | 70,551 |
| Arnprior..... | 80 | 24 | 190 | 80 | 37 | 36 | 194 |
| Barrie..... | 191 | 31 | 409 | 230 | 123 | 12 | 403 |
| Belleville..... | 364 | 109 | 751 | 428 | 244 | 12 | 737 |
| Bracebridge..... | 50 | 18 | 277 | 60 | 20 | 8 | 355 |
| Brampton..... | 86 | 30 | 196 | 91 | 60 | 3 | 187 |
| Brantford..... | 547 | 139 | 882 | 382 | 234 | 34 | 848 |
| Brookville..... | 99 | 8 | 406 | 98 | 54 | 29 | 295 |
| Carleton Place..... | 61 | 14 | 109 | 70 | 51 | — | 126 |
| Chatham..... | 283 | 47 | 1,004 | 359 | 201 | 21 | 934 |
| Cobourg..... | 129 | 38 | 308 | 145 | 94 | 1 | 271 |
| Collingwood..... | 54 | 20 | 322 | 55 | 50 | — | 549 |
| Cornwall..... | 305 | 20 | 1,040 | 253 | 178 | 70 | 1,588 |
| Fort Erie..... | 94 | 5 | 301 | 104 | 71 | 9 | 368 |
| Fort Frances..... | 129 | 45 | 213 | 117 | 66 | 9 | 211 |
| Fort William..... | 322 | 55 | 1,025 | 267 | 134 | 64 | 1,486 |
| Galt..... | 275 | 155 | 375 | 205 | 178 | — | 203 |
| Gananoque..... | 35 | 6 | 105 | 38 | 14 | 18 | 164 |
| Goderich..... | 98 | 57 | 135 | 78 | 65 | 6 | 226 |
| Guelph..... | 258 | 120 | 642 | 323 | 144 | 1 | 501 |
| Hamilton..... | 2,207 | 845 | 5,348 | 2,765 | 1,005 | 439 | 4,932 |
| Hawkesbury..... | 12 | 14 | 286 | 5 | 4 | — | 700 |
| Ingersoll..... | 141 | 27 | 286 | 147 | 118 | 1 | 169 |
| Kapuskasing..... | 89 | 6 | 126 | 85 | 68 | 2 | 85 |
| Kenora..... | 153 | 69 | 253 | 89 | 92 | — | 297 |
| Kingston..... | 401 | 75 | 1,103 | 481 | 293 | 38 | 1,189 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 306 | 148 | 638 | 266 | 116 | 27 | 677 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo..... | 492 | 232 | 874 | 504 | 299 | 16 | 705 |
| Leamington..... | 52 | 16 | 401 | 93 | 37 | 2 | 609 |
| Lindsay..... | 88 | 20 | 267 | 113 | 56 | 14 | 377 |
| Listowel..... | 38 | 29 | 129 | 42 | 34 | 3 | 154 |
| London..... | 1,696 | 642 | 2,750 | 2,008 | 917 | 235 | 1,858 |
| Midland..... | 120 | 35 | 470 | 185 | 94 | — | 663 |
| Napanee..... | 13 | 3 | 145 | 25 | 14 | — | 269 |
| New Toronto..... | 411 | 96 | 1,054 | 361 | 280 | 11 | 925 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 198 | 50 | 756 | 204 | 114 | 30 | 983 |
| North Bay..... | 314 | 108 | 585 | 285 | 156 | 18 | 598 |
| Orillia..... | 158 | 14 | 572 | 174 | 126 | 16 | 690 |
| Oshawa..... | 209 | 109 | 1,657 | 230 | 137 | 36 | 3,788 |
| Ottawa..... | 1,667 | 511 | 3,786 | 1,655 | 804 | 195 | 3,708 |
| Owen Sound..... | 102 | 16 | 573 | 124 | 60 | 11 | 924 |
| Parry Sound..... | 23 | — | 205 | 30 | 18 | 2 | 292 |
| Pembroke..... | 250 | 86 | 564 | 239 | 155 | 2 | 472 |
| Perth..... | 141 | 30 | 232 | 138 | 97 | 21 | 203 |
| Peterborough..... | 191 | 63 | 948 | 234 | 128 | 7 | 1,153 |
| Pictou..... | 22 | 10 | 181 | 17 | 15 | — | 357 |
| Port Arthur..... | 522 | 62 | 1,132 | 357 | 294 | 16 | 1,555 |
| Port Colborne..... | 85 | 29 | 308 | 93 | 67 | 1 | 473 |
| Port Hope..... | — | 9 | Included with Cobourg | | — | — | 293 |
| Prescott..... | — | 9 | 34 | 6 | — | — | 170 |
| Renfrew..... | 111 | 15 | 226 | 111 | 84 | 2 | 2,215 |
| St. Catharines..... | 520 | 128 | 1,703 | 441 | 275 | 56 | 329 |
| St. Thomas..... | 141 | 34 | 366 | 182 | 89 | 5 | 738 |
| Samia..... | 267 | 73 | 670 | 369 | 227 | — | 612 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 308 | 51 | 693 | 329 | 271 | — | 463 |
| Simcoe..... | 55 | 37 | 412 | 50 | 26 | 1 | 36 |
| Sioux Lookout..... | 28 | 6 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 228 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 72 | 22 | 242 | 113 | 50 | 1 | 414 |
| Stratford..... | 293 | 85 | 482 | 318 | 157 | 69 | 300 |
| Sturgeon Falls..... | 44 | 10 | 167 | 28 | 26 | — | 1,003 |
| Sudbury..... | 963 | 367 | 1,335 | 845 | 432 | 134 | 936 |
| Timmins..... | 510 | 93 | 1,025 | 496 | 403 | 17 | 14,662 |
| Toronto..... | 11,852 | 6,181 | 17,905 | 9,227 | 4,675 | 1,247 | 441 |
| Trenton..... | 181 | 43 | 347 | 216 | 152 | — | 229 |
| Walkerton..... | 43 | 33 | 152 | 44 | 26 | — | 446 |
| Wallaceburg..... | 228 | 154 | 366 | 97 | 67 | 2 | 1,001 |
| Welland..... | 451 | 60 | 936 | 530 | 347 | 9 | 373 |
| Weston..... | 277 | 96 | 506 | 265 | 154 | — | 6,668 |
| Windsor..... | 846 | 139 | 6,821 | 1,041 | 467 | 224 | 243 |
| Woodstock..... | 135 | 138 | 298 | 148 | 87 | 2 | |
| Manitoba | 5,220 | 1,281 | 12,270 | 5,897 | 2,347 | 1,478 | 13,786 |
| Brandon..... | 345 | 150 | 942 | 472 | 262 | — | 994 |
| Dauphin..... | 39 | 10 | 268 | 43 | 25 | 2 | 413 |
| Flin Flon..... | 63 | 36 | 143 | 75 | 30 | 11 | 90 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 108 | 34 | 424 | 109 | 34 | 37 | 568 |
| The Pas..... | 29 | 15 | 58 | 23 | 16 | — | 68 |
| Winnipeg..... | 4,636 | 1,036 | 10,435 | 5,175 | 1,980 | 1,428 | 11,653 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FIVE WEEKS
DECEMBER 31, 1948 TO FEBRUARY 3, 1949—concluded**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,884 | 619 | 7,061 | 2,257 | 851 | 415 | 9,901 |
| Estevan..... | 55 | 22 | 200 | 54 | 35 | — | 223 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 217 | 86 | 937 | 215 | 83 | 49 | 1,184 |
| North Battleford..... | 87 | 25 | 376 | 93 | 58 | 8 | 661 |
| Prince Albert..... | 129 | 40 | 614 | 170 | 89 | 10 | 988 |
| Regina..... | 744 | 208 | 2,129 | 969 | 332 | 183 | 2,443 |
| Saskatoon..... | 490 | 135 | 1,755 | 578 | 171 | 148 | 2,653 |
| Swift Current..... | 42 | 49 | 334 | 47 | 20 | 2 | 692 |
| Weyburn..... | 40 | 6 | 176 | 46 | 32 | — | 216 |
| Yorkton..... | 80 | 48 | 540 | 85 | 31 | 15 | 841 |
| Alberta..... | 5,075 | 1,261 | 11,538 | 5,673 | 3,268 | 603 | 10,706 |
| Blairmore..... | 140 | 27 | 151 | 100 | 94 | — | 92 |
| Calgary..... | 1,725 | 418 | 3,865 | 2,077 | 1,063 | 281 | 3,830 |
| Drumheller..... | 79 | 11 | 179 | 68 | 77 | — | 173 |
| Edmonton..... | 2,330 | 461 | 5,392 | 2,852 | 1,500 | 313 | 4,351 |
| Edson..... | 370 | 135 | 183 | 165 | 242 | — | 55 |
| Lethbridge..... | 250 | 74 | 920 | 228 | 161 | 9 | 1219 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 67 | 98 | 603 | 95 | 55 | — | 712 |
| Red Deer..... | 114 | 37 | 245 | 88 | 76 | — | 274 |
| British Columbia..... | 6,113 | 1,125 | 31,224 | 7,054 | 3,358 | 1,279 | 51,805 |
| Chilliwack..... | 134 | 14 | 749 | 137 | 109 | 4 | 1,435 |
| Courtenay..... | 5 | 3 | 391 | 3 | 3 | — | 1,460 |
| Cranbrook..... | 57 | 9 | 354 | 98 | 46 | — | 539 |
| Dawson Creek..... | 109 | 7 | 148 | 110 | 120 | — | 63 |
| Duncan..... | 69 | 16 | 694 | 67 | 46 | 4 | 1,392 |
| Kamloops..... | 92 | 12 | 458 | 63 | 53 | — | 594 |
| Kelowna..... | 30 | 12 | 566 | 62 | 14 | 3 | 1,259 |
| Nanaimo..... | 51 | 10 | 931 | 52 | 23 | 21 | 2,032 |
| Nelson..... | 102 | 28 | 589 | 98 | 55 | 15 | 863 |
| New Westminster..... | 343 | 101 | 3,655 | 461 | 225 | 37 | 7,151 |
| North Vancouver..... | 469 | 11 | 1,317 | 496 | 29 | 418 | 1,645 |
| Penticton..... | 46 | 10 | 620 | 50 | 25 | 4 | 1,125 |
| Port Alberni..... | 64 | 14 | 686 | 68 | 47 | — | 900 |
| Prince George..... | 544 | 75 | 787 | 587 | 432 | 32 | 457 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 137 | 5 | 276 | 137 | 127 | 1 | 573 |
| Princeton..... | 20 | 2 | 104 | 15 | 15 | — | 199 |
| Trail..... | 82 | 14 | 379 | 143 | 45 | 18 | 405 |
| Vancouver..... | 3,023 | 533 | 15,414 | 3,594 | 1,556 | 583 | 25,144 |
| Vernon..... | 28 | 15 | 561 | 20 | 23 | — | 1,161 |
| Victoria..... | 675 | 228 | 2,433 | 762 | 346 | 132 | 3,197 |
| Whitehorse..... | 33 | 6 | 112 | 31 | 19 | 7 | 211 |
| Canada..... | 66,960 | 23,645 | 200,310 | 67,511 | 34,980 | 8,535 | 256,813 |
| Males..... | 37,071 | 10,500 | 146,742 | 37,212 | 21,097 | 4,098 | 204,905 |
| Females..... | 29,889 | 13,145 | 53,568 | 30,299 | 13,883 | 4,437 | 51,908 |

**TABLE D-6.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES 1939-1949**

| Year | Applications | | | Placements | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1939..... | 579,645 | 208,327 | 787,972 | 270,020 | 114,862 | 384,882 |
| 1940..... | 653,445 | 235,150 | 888,595 | 336,507 | 138,599 | 475,106 |
| 1941..... | 568,695 | 262,767 | 831,462 | 331,997 | 175,766 | 507,763 |
| 1942..... | 1,044,610 | 499,519 | 1,544,129 | 597,161 | 298,460 | 895,621 |
| 1943..... | 1,681,411 | 1,008,211 | 2,689,622 | 1,239,900 | 704,126 | 1,944,026 |
| 1944..... | 1,583,010 | 902,273 | 2,485,283 | 1,101,854 | 638,063 | 1,739,917 |
| 1945..... | 1,855,036 | 661,948 | 2,516,984 | 1,095,641 | 397,940 | 1,493,581 |
| 1946..... | 1,464,533 | 494,164 | 1,958,697 | 624,052 | 235,360 | 859,412 |
| 1947..... | 1,189,646 | 439,577 | 1,629,223 | 549,376 | 220,473 | 769,849 |
| 1948..... | 1,197,295 | 459,332 | 1,656,627 | 497,916 | 214,424 | 712,340 |
| 1949 (5 weeks.)..... | 146,742 | 53,568 | 200,310 | 25,195 | 18,320 | 43,515 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—REGISTRATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES BY REGIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO JANUARY 31, 1948 AND APRIL 1, 1948 TO JANUARY 31, 1949

| Regions | 1947-48 | | 1948-49 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered |
| Maritimes..... | 14,338 | 246,441 | 15,834 | 266,869 |
| Quebec..... | 49,212 | 912,388 | 55,486 | 1,010,769 |
| Ontario..... | 69,645 | 1,317,333 | 75,891 | 1,403,429 |
| Prairie..... | 34,634 | 493,862 | 39,804 | 544,431 |
| Pacific..... | 20,733 | 336,783 | 24,148 | 378,499 |
| Total for Canada..... | 188,562 | 3,306,807 | 211,163 | 3,603,997 |

TABLE E-2.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY, 1942 TO JANUARY, 1949

| — | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 ⁽¹⁾ | 1949 ⁽¹⁾ |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| January..... | | 4,637 | 11,751 | 20,412 | 71,932 | 63,681 | 109,311 | 140,305 |
| February..... | 663 | 4,822 | 12,284 | 14,990 | 59,098 | 47,141 | 88,016 | |
| March..... | 4,124 | 5,046 | 10,667 | 13,307 | 50,706 | 43,675 | 76,248 | |
| April..... | 2,925 | 3,953 | 6,463 | 8,430 | 35,781 | 35,859 | 59,265 | |
| May..... | 2,799 | 2,027 | 4,654 | 8,825 | 34,777 | 27,603 | 42,257 | |
| June..... | 4,629 | 1,772 | 3,226 | 10,857 | 30,646 | 21,365 | 39,644 | |
| July..... | 2,668 | 1,087 | 3,106 | 10,886 | 27,576 | 20,034 | 38,790 | |
| August..... | 1,855 | 1,370 | 3,241 | 20,557 | 25,115 | 17,281 | 32,182 | |
| September..... | 1,118 | 1,013 | 3,715 | 40,473 | 28,555 | 25,847 | 33,036 | |
| October..... | 1,058 | 1,475 | 6,222 | 36,717 | 34,891 | 34,743 | 43,620 | |
| November..... | 1,748 | 2,896 | 11,798 | 53,325 | 37,111 | 47,372 | 73,119 | |
| December..... | 3,337 | 6,562 | 13,770 | 57,612 | 52,479 | 79,849 | 114,506 | |
| Total..... | 26,924 | 36,660 | 90,897 | 296,391 | 488,667 | 464,450 | 749,994 | 140,305 |

⁽¹⁾ Revised claims included. See Table E-3 for analysis of claims filed in Local Offices.

TABLE E-3.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES, JANUARY, 1949

| Province | Claims filed at Local Offices | | | | Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months) | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | Initial | Renewal | Revised | Entitled to Benefit | Not entitled to Benefit | Referred to Appeal | Pending |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 984 | 701 | 147 | 136 | 802 | 207 | | 170 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 9,017 | 5,857 | 2,192 | 968 | 6,968 | 1,806 | 57 | 1,904 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5,882 | 4,058 | 1,283 | 541 | 4,635 | 1,060 | 24 | 1,302 |
| Quebec..... | 39,486 | 27,463 | 8,102 | 3,921 | 34,743 | 6,579 | 251 | 10,927 |
| Ontario..... | 40,691 | 27,134 | 9,406 | 4,151 | 31,527 | 6,949 | 414 | 8,795 |
| Manitoba..... | 7,353 | 4,807 | 1,675 | 871 | 5,940 | 1,452 | 81 | 1,299 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,580 | 3,427 | 766 | 387 | 3,848 | 821 | 39 | 1,268 |
| Alberta..... | 6,095 | 4,373 | 1,163 | 559 | 4,711 | 977 | 63 | 1,440 |
| British Columbia..... | 26,127 | 18,390 | 5,705 | 2,122 | 22,570 | 4,108 | 191 | 6,462 |
| Total Canada, January, 1949. | 140,305 | 96,210 | 30,439 | 13,656 | 115,744 | ⁽¹⁾ 23,959 | 1,120 | 33,567 |
| Total Canada, December 1948 | 114,506 | 72,701 | 33,238 | 8,567 | 80,266 | ⁽²⁾ 19,192 | 953 | 35,224 |
| Total Canada, January, 1948. | 109,311 | 77,573 | 22,731 | 9,007 | 74,407 | ⁽³⁾ 21,762 | 1,173 | 50,269 |

⁽¹⁾ In addition, there were 1,139 special requests not granted.

⁽²⁾ In addition, there were 605 special requests not granted.

⁽³⁾ In addition, there were 508 special requests not granted.

TABLE E-4.—CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

| Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement | Month of January 1948 | Month of January 1949 | Cumulative Total for Current Fiscal Year |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Insufficient contributions and not in insurable employment..... | 10,768 | 13,751 | 55,175 |
| Not capable of and not available for work..... | 757 | 603 | 6,387 |
| Loss of work due to a labour dispute..... | 8 | 33 | 1,742 |
| Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work..... | 1,569 | 735 | 15,525 |
| Discharged for misconduct..... | 733 | 857 | 5,640 |
| Voluntarily left employment without just cause..... | 4,368 | 4,604 | 32,848 |
| Other reasons ⁽¹⁾ | 3,559 | 3,376 | 25,354 |
| Total..... | 21,762 | 23,959 | 142,671 |

(1) These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; claimants not unemployed; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being in class "O" contributions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

**TABLE E-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID,
JANUARY, 1949**

| Province | Number Receiving Benefit During Month | Number Com- mencing Benefit During Month | Number of Days Benefit Paid | Amount of Benefit Paid (in Dollars) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,432 | 777 | 23,539 | 49,053 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 9,373 | 4,889 | 171,971 | 377,420 |
| New Brunswick..... | 6,119 | 3,639 | 121,381 | 270,561 |
| Quebec..... | 48,065 | 28,051 | 975,989 | 2,127,253 |
| Ontario..... | 43,240 | 25,046 | 737,656 | 1,607,194 |
| Manitoba..... | 9,298 | 5,051 | 160,174 | 343,317 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6,430 | 3,369 | 116,940 | 257,974 |
| Alberta..... | 7,493 | 3,504 | 106,710 | 239,772 |
| British Columbia..... | 32,193 | 18,387 | 642,058 | 1,454,677 |
| Total, Canada, January, 1949..... | 163,643 | 92,713 | 3,056,418 | 6,727,221 |
| Total, Canada, December, 1948..... | 99,802 | 55,940 | 1,687,804 | 3,592,155 |
| Total, Canada, January, 1948..... | 106,367 | 57,765 | 1,999,849 | 3,924,641 |

**TABLE E-6.—PERSONS SIGNING THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER BY NUMBER
OF DAYS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF
JANUARY 31, 1949**

| Province and Sex | TOTAL | 6 days and under | 7-12 days | 13-24 days | 25-48 days | 49-72 days | 73 days and over |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,643 | 276 | 220 | 414 | 457 | 160 | 116 |
| Male..... | 1,441 | 238 | 196 | 374 | 414 | 129 | 90 |
| Female..... | 202 | 38 | 24 | 40 | 43 | 31 | 26 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 13,211 | 3,524 | 1,699 | 2,520 | 2,526 | 1,201 | 1,741 |
| Male..... | 11,624 | 3,146 | 1,499 | 2,243 | 2,326 | 1,056 | 1,354 |
| Female..... | 1,587 | 378 | 200 | 277 | 200 | 145 | 387 |
| New Brunswick..... | 8,670 | 1,918 | 1,007 | 1,640 | 2,141 | 1,010 | 954 |
| Male..... | 7,468 | 1,636 | 846 | 1,396 | 1,942 | 895 | 753 |
| Female..... | 1,202 | 282 | 161 | 244 | 199 | 115 | 201 |
| Quebec..... | 59,608 | 13,940 | 7,625 | 10,331 | 14,388 | 6,432 | 6,892 |
| Male..... | 50,448 | 12,059 | 6,622 | 9,004 | 12,979 | 5,432 | 4,352 |
| Female..... | 9,160 | 1,881 | 1,003 | 1,327 | 1,409 | 1,000 | 2,540 |
| Ontario..... | 50,743 | 13,780 | 8,172 | 9,416 | 10,147 | 4,119 | 5,109 |
| Male..... | 41,051 | 11,449 | 6,949 | 7,870 | 8,613 | 3,012 | 3,158 |
| Female..... | 9,692 | 2,331 | 1,223 | 1,546 | 1,534 | 1,107 | 1,951 |
| Manitoba..... | 10,716 | 2,510 | 1,179 | 2,288 | 2,679 | 1,083 | 977 |
| Male..... | 8,029 | 1,774 | 852 | 1,579 | 2,300 | 874 | 650 |
| Female..... | 2,687 | 736 | 327 | 709 | 379 | 209 | 327 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 7,783 | 1,561 | 743 | 1,670 | 2,245 | 952 | 612 |
| Male..... | 6,325 | 1,271 | 563 | 1,284 | 1,988 | 809 | 410 |
| Female..... | 1,458 | 290 | 180 | 386 | 257 | 143 | 202 |
| Alberta..... | 9,221 | 2,667 | 1,001 | 2,526 | 1,806 | 678 | 543 |
| Male..... | 7,829 | 2,201 | 778 | 2,261 | 1,634 | 575 | 380 |
| Female..... | 1,392 | 466 | 223 | 265 | 172 | 103 | 163 |
| British Columbia..... | 41,822 | 6,868 | 4,655 | 8,569 | 11,288 | 5,795 | 4,647 |
| Male..... | 35,176 | 5,843 | 3,812 | 7,191 | 9,795 | 4,799 | 3,736 |
| Female..... | 6,646 | 1,025 | 843 | 1,378 | 1,493 | 996 | 911 |
| TOTAL..... | 203,417 | 47,044 | 26,301 | 39,374 | 47,677 | 21,430 | 21,591 |
| MALE..... | 169,391 | 39,617 | 22,117 | 33,202 | 41,991 | 17,581 | 14,883 |
| FEMALE..... | 34,026 | 7,427 | 4,184 | 6,172 | 5,686 | 3,849 | 6,708 |

TABLE E-7.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941 TO JANUARY 31, 1949

| Fiscal Year Ended March 31 | RECEIPTS | | | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | Balance in Fund |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds) | | | | | | | Total Revenue | Benefit Payments | |
| | Interest on Investments and Profit on sale of Securities | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stamps | Meter | Bulk | Total Employer and Employee | Government | Fines | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1942..... | 22,436,001 56 | 7,209,058 48 | 6,790,549 01 | 36,435,609 05 | 7,287,121 81 | ..... | 269,268 74 | 43,991,999 60 | 27,752 92 | 43,964,246 68 |
| 1943..... | 30,408,651 15 | 13,645,258 63 | 13,380,741 65 | 57,434,651 43 | 11,487,057 90 | 638 11 | 1,840,448 56 | 70,762,796 00 | 716,012 75 | 114,011,029 93 |
| 1944..... | 31,565,232 54 | 13,205,897 37 | 16,949,655 09 | 61,720,785 00 | 12,344,421 74 | 1,323 67 | 3,972,047 14 | 78,038,577 55 | 1,721,666 29 | 190,327,941 19 |
| 1945..... | 32,784,177 12 | 11,928,369 85 | 19,018,308 47 | 63,728,855 44 | 12,746,179 30 | 2,041 02 | 6,195,926 42 | 82,673,002 18 | 4,906,483 51 | 268,034,459 86 |
| 1946..... | 34,964,786 96 | 10,816,365 63 | 16,785,437 07 | 62,566,589 66 | 12,513,778 66 | 2,303 66 | 6,116,768 84 | 81,199,440 82 | 31,993,240 34 | 317,240,660 34 |
| 1947..... | 41,042,425 28 | 11,500,028 37 | 23,472,577 26 | 76,015,030 91 | 15,203,457 58 | 3,820 43 | 7,529,985 56 | 98,752,294 48 | 43,114,329 18 | 372,878,625 64 |
| 1948..... | 38,768,926 38 | 11,508,638 62 | 33,593,269 47 | 83,870,834 47 | 16,366,400 70 | 5,322 60 | 9,560,776 12 | 109,803,333 89 | 34,947,020 32 | 447,734,939 21 |
| April..... | 4,286,002 65 | 1,196,877 87 | 3,408,845 30 | 8,891,725 82 | 2,041,373 70 | 90 00 | 878,977 04 | 11,812,166 56 | 5,398,664 76 | 454,148,441 01 |
| May..... | 3,253,824 65 | 977,573 33 | 2,187,693 26 | 6,419,091 24 | 1,431,974 49 | 928 63 | 898,797 50 | 8,750,791 86 | 3,663,634 03 | 459,235,598 84 |
| June..... | 3,347,889 62 | 1,132,569 03 | 2,093,466 78 | 6,573,925 43 | 1,312,161 85 | 558 65 | 918,657 92 | 8,805,303 85 | 2,596,491 30 | 465,444,411 39 |
| July..... | 3,534,114 43 | 1,156,596 23 | 2,700,007 31 | 7,390,717 97 | 1,477,961 48 | 375 90 | 936,846 91 | 9,805,902 26 | 2,078,888 40 | 473,171,425 25 |
| August..... | 3,515,171 81 | 1,114,068 84 | 3,076,404 19 | 7,705,644 84 | 1,541,034 77 | 241 00 | 974,027 32 | 10,220,947 93 | 1,833,817 39 | 481,558,555 79 |
| September..... | 3,667,656 46 | 1,029,393 47 | 3,182,450 80 | 7,879,500 73 | 1,576,035 61 | 461 00 | 1,019,526 52 | 10,475,523 86 | 1,690,433 54 | 490,343,646 11 |
| October..... | 4,303,005 21 | 1,247,176 47 | 2,956,851 55 | 8,507,033 23 | 1,701,626 32 | 410 00 | 1,055,999 19 | 11,265,068 74 | 1,760,542 29 | 499,848,172 56 |
| November..... | 4,197,446 43 | 1,157,806 48 | 3,404,351 29 | 8,759,604 20 | 1,754,063 83 | 521 00 | 1,072,919 28 | 11,587,108 31 | 2,279,934 18 | 509,155,346 69 |
| December..... | 3,948,969 27 | 1,435,438 92 | 3,783,755 50 | 9,168,163 69 | 1,818,574 06 | 1,571 90 | 1,096,974 15 | 12,085,283 80 | 3,588,783 61 | 517,651,846 88 |
| January..... | 3,930,424 33 | 1,398,148 33 | 3,603,725 95 | 8,932,298 61 | 1,801,181 72 | 1,025 00 | 1,125,617 74 | 11,860,123 07 | 6,725,424 67 | 522,786,545 28 |
| SUB TOTAL..... | 37,984,504 86 | 11,845,648 97 | 30,397,551 93 | 80,227,705 76 | 16,455,987 83 | 6,183 08 | 9,978,343 57 | 106,668,220 24 | 31,616,614 17 | 522,786,545 28 |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 269,954,705 85 | 91,657,265 92 | 160,388,089 95 | 522,000,061 72 | 104,404,405 52 | 21,632 57 | 45,463,564 95 | 671,889,664 76 | 149,103,119 48 | 522,786,545 28 |

The column "Bulk" includes contributions for armed service \$40,695,667.45 and miscellaneous receipts \$2,120.94

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| | Percent- age Increase since August 1, 1939 | On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100* | | | | | | | Retail Prices Index (Com- modities only)† |
|----------------|---|--|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous | |
| 1914..... | | 79.7 | 92.2 | 72.1 | 75.1 | 88.3 | | 69.6 | |
| 1915..... | | 80.7 | 93.7 | 69.8 | 73.8 | 96.4 | | 70.0 | |
| 1916..... | | 87.0 | 103.9 | 70.6 | 75.4 | 109.8 | | 74.1 | |
| 1917..... | | 102.4 | 134.3 | 75.8 | 83.8 | 129.1 | | 80.7 | |
| 1918..... | | 115.6 | 154.2 | 80.0 | 92.6 | 151.0 | | 90.3 | |
| 1919..... | | 126.5 | 164.8 | 87.3 | 100.7 | 173.6 | | 100.0 | |
| 1920..... | | 145.4 | 189.5 | 100.1 | 120.2 | 211.9 | | 109.3 | |
| 1921..... | | 129.9 | 145.5 | 109.4 | 128.1 | 172.0 | | 111.4 | |
| 1922..... | | 120.4 | 123.3 | 114.0 | 122.7 | 145.7 | | 111.4 | |
| 1923..... | | 120.7 | 124.1 | 116.9 | 122.5 | 143.8 | | 110.7 | |
| 1924..... | | 118.8 | 121.6 | 117.4 | 118.9 | 140.8 | | 108.6 | |
| 1925..... | | 119.8 | 127.2 | 117.4 | 116.8 | 140.3 | | 106.5 | |
| 1926..... | | 121.8 | 133.3 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 139.1 | | 106.1 | |
| 1927..... | | 119.9 | 130.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 135.6 | | 105.1 | |
| 1928..... | | 120.5 | 131.5 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 135.5 | | 104.8 | |
| 1929..... | | 121.7 | 134.7 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 134.8 | | 105.0 | |
| 1930..... | | 120.8 | 131.5 | 122.7 | 111.8 | 130.6 | | 105.4 | |
| 1931..... | | 109.1 | 103.1 | 119.4 | 110.0 | 114.3 | | 103.3 | |
| 1932..... | | 99.0 | 85.7 | 109.7 | 106.8 | 100.6 | | 100.4 | |
| 1933..... | | 94.4 | 84.9 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 93.3 | | 98.2 | |
| 1934..... | | 95.6 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 102.1 | 97.1 | | 97.8 | |
| 1935..... | | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| 1936..... | | 98.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 98.1 |
| 1937..... | | 101.2 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 102.0 |
| 1938..... | | 102.2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 102.8 |
| 1939..... | | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 1940..... | 4.8 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 107.2 | 102.3 | 106.6 |
| 1941..... | 10.8 | 111.7 | 116.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 118.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 | 114.9 |
| 1942..... | 16.1 | 117.0 | 127.2 | 111.3 | 112.8 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 107.1 | 122.4 |
| 1943..... | 17.5 | 118.4 | 130.7 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 120.5 | 118.0 | 108.0 | 124.5 |
| 1944..... | 18.0 | 118.9 | 131.3 | 111.9 | 110.6 | 121.5 | 118.4 | 108.9 | 125.2 |
| 1945..... | 18.6 | 119.5 | 133.0 | 112.1 | 107.0 | 122.1 | 119.0 | 109.4 | 126.2 |
| 1946..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 140.4 | 112.7 | 107.4 | 126.3 | 124.5 | 112.6 | 132.1 |
| 1947..... | 34.4 | 135.5 | 159.5 | 116.7 | 115.9 | 143.9 | 141.6 | 117.0 | 148.8 |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.8 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.6 | 119.5 | 110.9 | 126.3 |
| February..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.5 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.7 | 120.1 | 110.9 | 126.2 |
| March..... | 19.1 | 120.1 | 133.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.1 | 120.4 | 110.9 | 126.7 |
| April..... | 19.8 | 120.8 | 135.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.2 | 120.7 | 111.0 | 127.8 |
| May..... | 21.0 | 122.0 | 137.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 123.7 | 122.1 | 111.5 | 129.5 |
| June..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 142.1 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 112.1 | 132.1 |
| July..... | 24.1 | 125.1 | 144.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 126.4 | 125.1 | 113.7 | 134.4 |
| August..... | 24.6 | 125.6 | 144.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 126.6 | 125.1 | 113.8 | 135.1 |
| September..... | 24.5 | 125.5 | 143.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 126.6 | 124.4 | 113.9 | 135.0 |
| October..... | 25.8 | 126.8 | 146.5 | 113.4 | 107.3 | 130.2 | 128.8 | 113.9 | 136.9 |
| November..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.6 | 113.4 | 108.6 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 114.1 | 137.3 |
| December..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.4 | 113.4 | 109.2 | 131.2 | 129.4 | 114.1 | 137.2 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 26.0 | 127.0 | 145.5 | 113.4 | 109.0 | 131.5 | 129.8 | 114.7 | 136.9 |
| February..... | 26.8 | 127.8 | 147.0 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 115.5 | 137.9 |
| March..... | 27.9 | 128.9 | 148.7 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 116.0 | 139.4 |
| April..... | 29.6 | 130.6 | 151.6 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 136.9 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 142.3 |
| May..... | 32.0 | 133.1 | 154.9 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 140.0 | 138.6 | 116.8 | 145.2 |
| June..... | 33.8 | 134.9 | 157.7 | 117.8 | 116.7 | 142.4 | 139.8 | 117.1 | 147.4 |
| July..... | 34.8 | 135.9 | 159.8 | 117.8 | 117.3 | 143.2 | 142.5 | 117.2 | 149.1 |
| August..... | 35.5 | 136.6 | 160.6 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 145.5 | 143.7 | 117.2 | 150.2 |
| September..... | 38.3 | 139.4 | 165.3 | 117.8 | 121.1 | 152.0 | 147.4 | 117.5 | 154.7 |
| October..... | 41.1 | 142.2 | 171.3 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 154.2 | 149.9 | 117.6 | 158.5 |
| November..... | 42.5 | 143.6 | 173.6 | 119.9 | 122.6 | 157.0 | 151.4 | 118.2 | 160.6 |
| December..... | 44.8 | 146.0 | 178.7 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 159.3 | 154.9 | 119.8 | 164.4 |
| 1948 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 47.1 | 148.3 | 182.2 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 161.2 | 158.4 | 122.6 | 167.1 |
| February..... | 48.9 | 150.1 | 186.1 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 165.1 | 159.9 | 122.8 | 170.0 |
| March..... | 49.6 | 150.8 | 185.9 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 169.9 | 161.2 | 122.8 | 171.0 |
| April..... | 50.4 | 151.6 | 186.8 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 172.9 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 172.2 |
| May..... | 52.1 | 153.3 | 191.2 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 173.6 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 174.6 |
| June..... | 53.1 | 154.3 | 193.9 | 120.9 | 124.3 | 174.8 | 162.0 | 123.1 | 176.4 |
| July..... | 55.7 | 156.9 | 201.3 | 120.9 | 124.5 | 175.4 | 162.8 | 123.1 | 180.4 |
| August..... | 56.3 | 157.5 | 202.6 | 120.9 | 127.7 | 175.9 | 161.4 | 123.4 | 181.3 |
| September..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 203.9 | 121.0 | 128.5 | 179.9 | 164.2 | 124.4 | 183.5 |
| October..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 205.4 | 121.0 | 128.8 | 181.0 | 165.1 | 124.4 | 184.6 |
| November..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 204.7 | 121.0 | 129.0 | 181.5 | 166.0 | 124.6 | 184.5 |
| December..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 202.0 | 121.7 | 129.1 | 181.5 | 166.2 | 124.6 | 183.2 |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 202.2 | 121.7 | 130.0 | 181.9 | 167.0 | 126.6 | 183.5 |
| February..... | 58.2 | 159.5 | 200.4 | 121.7 | 130.8 | 181.8 | 167.8 | 128.1 | 183.3 |

*For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.

†Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1949

(Base: Aug. 1939=100)

| — | Total | | | Food | Rent | Fuel | Clothing | Home Furnishings and Services | Miscellaneous |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | February 1, 1948 | January 3, 1949 | February 1, 1949 | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 144.3 | 152.3 | 152.1 | 198.7 | 109.1 | 131.5 | 189.5 | 155.1 | 121.5 |
| Saint John..... | 147.7 | 156.2 | 156.2 | 193.3 | 113.8 | 136.6 | 189.5 | 155.9 | 127.7 |
| Montreal..... | 152.8 | 162.3 | 162.4 | 209.8 | 117.4 | 127.7 | 174.6 | 171.6 | 124.9 |
| Toronto..... | 147.8 | 155.0 | 154.7 | 192.8 | 118.2 | 146.6 | 182.3 | 164.7 | 126.0 |
| Winnipeg..... | 144.4 | 153.4 | 153.8 | 200.3 | 114.4 | 120.6 | 172.7 | 171.6 | 122.0 |
| Saskatoon..... | 151.9 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 211.0 | 121.9 | 139.4 | 186.4 | 172.7 | 121.0 |
| Edmonton..... | 145.1 | 154.5 | 154.4 | 204.3 | 108.7 | 114.6 | 185.9 | 163.7 | 124.3 |
| Vancouver..... | 148.7 | 160.8 | 160.8 | 206.7 | 112.1 | 138.9 | 193.3 | 162.5 | 129.8 |

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(Base: August, 1939=100)

Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month

| Commodities* | Per | Dec. 1941 | Aug. 1945 | Dec. 1945 | Dec. 1948 | Jan. 1949 | Feb. 1949 | Price Feb. 1949 |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Beef, sirloin steak..... | lb. | 120.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 248.4 | 251.3 | 249.5 | 69.6 |
| Beef, round steak..... | lb. | 125.7 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 276.8 | 280.2 | 278.9 | 66.1 |
| Beef, rib roast..... | lb. | 125.5 | 174.3 | 174.3 | 278.3 | 281.7 | 280.9 | 64.6 |
| Beef, shoulder..... | lb. | 132.7 | 161.6 | 162.3 | 295.6 | 301.3 | 301.3 | 47.9 |
| Beef, stewing, boneless..... | lb. | 136.7 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 328.7 | 333.9 | 334.6 | 45.7 |
| Veal, front roll, boneless..... | lb. | 139.3 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 303.0 | 311.8 | 316.6 | 53.5 |
| Lamb, leg roast..... | lb. | 109.9 | 164.4 | 152.8 | 232.0 | 238.7 | 245.4 | 69.7 |
| Pork, fresh loins, centre-cut..... | lb. | 125.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 229.2 | 228.5 | 226.2 | 61.5 |
| Pork, fresh shoulder, hock-off..... | lb. | 127.0 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 256.7 | 256.2 | 253.6 | 48.3 |
| Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on..... | lb. | 132.3 | 141.5 | 142.5 | 232.0 | 231.4 | 230.2 | 73.4 |
| Lard, pure..... | lb. | 151.3 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 326.3 | 323.7 | 281.6 | 32.1 |
| Shortening, vegetable..... | lb. | 134.7 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 283.3 | 281.3 | 264.6 | 38.1 |
| Eggs, grade "A" large..... | doz. | 156.4 | 155.3 | 181.3 | 212.6 | 200.8 | 175.4 | 54.6 |
| Milk..... | qt. | 111.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 160.5 | 161.5 | 162.4 | 17.7 |
| Butter, creamery, prints..... | lb. | 140.5 | 144.3 | 148.0 | 267.8 | 267.4 | 267.4 | 73.0 |
| Cheese, plain, mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 174.6 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 229.0 | 229.7 | 230.5 | 30.8 |
| Bread, plain white, wrapped..... | lb. | 106.5 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 150.8 | 152.4 | 152.4 | 9.6 |
| Flour, first grade..... | lb. | 127.3 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 6.2 |
| Rolled oats, package..... | lb. | 112.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 9.7 |
| Corn flakes, 8 oz..... | pkg. | 101.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 14.9 |
| Tomatoes, canned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s..... | tin | 129.9 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 224.5 | 221.7 | 217.9 | 23.1 |
| Peas, canned, 2 s..... | tin | 117.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 18.0 |
| Corn, canned, 2 s..... | tin | 128.3 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 187.6 | 186.7 | 185.8 | 21.0 |
| Beans, dry..... | lb. | 129.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 280.4 | 278.4 | 272.5 | 13.9 |
| Onions..... | lb. | 108.2 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 126.5 | 6.2 |
| Potatoes..... | 10 lbs. | 89.9 | 218.3 | 149.4 | 140.4 | 141.3 | 143.1 | 31.3 |
| Prunes, bulk..... | lb. | 115.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 177.2 | 178.9 | 180.7 | 20.6 |
| Raisins, seedless, bulk..... | lb. | 104.0 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 129.1 | 127.8 | 127.2 | 19.2 |
| Oranges..... | doz. | 132.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 136.5 | 40.0 |
| Lemons..... | doz. | 111.3 | 147.7 | 148.6 | 142.2 | 139.1 | 139.1 | 45.2 |
| Jam, strawberry, 16 oz..... | jar | 111.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 149.8 | 24.6 |
| Peaches, 20 oz..... | tin | 101.5 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 146.7 | 146.2 | 145.2 | 28.6 |
| Marmalade, orange, 16 oz..... | jar | 118.3 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 145.1 | 19.7 |
| Corn syrup, 2 lb..... | tin | 138.0 | 158.2 | 157.7 | 186.9 | 185.7 | 183.4 | 31.4 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | lb. | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 149.2 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 9.8 |
| Sugar, yellow..... | lb. | 131.3 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 154.0 | 155.6 | 155.6 | 9.8 |
| Coffee..... | lb. | 141.6 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 186.1 | 186.7 | 187.6 | 63.4 |
| Tea, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 145.2 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 174.1 | 174.5 | 175.5 | 51.6 |

*Descriptions and units of sale apply to February, 1949 prices.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless) per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 67.5 | 62.6 | 60.5 | 44.3 | 44.7 | ..... | ..... | 57.9 | 50.0 | 70.5 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 68.5 | 63.1 | c 58.9 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 39.3 | 66.9 | 60.7 | 47.4 | 69.0 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 74.4 | 68.8 | 70.0 | 49.1 | 46.3 | ..... | 68.0 | 61.8 | 50.9 | 74.5 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 82.0 | 72.5 | 61.0 | 53.8 | 48.0 | ..... | 67.2 | 64.7 | 53.0 | 74.0 |
| 5—Truro..... | 65.7 | 61.4 | 63.3 | 42.8 | 45.0 | ..... | ..... | 60.3 | 47.7 | 72.8 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 68.7 | 61.1 | 58.5 | 42.8 | 40.6 | 48.4 | 62.0 | 57.4 | 43.2 | 71.4 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 70.1 | 66.6 | 65.8 | 46.1 | 42.5 | ..... | 65.3 | 62.0 | 47.0 | 74.4 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 75.6 | 68.8 | c 62.0 | 46.6 | 43.3 | 46.5 | 68.1 | 61.5 | 46.2 | 70.4 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 75.3 | 69.4 | 62.7 | 47.0 | 38.3 | ..... | ..... | 57.4 | 49.4 | ..... |
| 10—Hull..... | 66.3 | 63.4 | 59.8 | 46.0 | 43.1 | 52.7 | 69.7 | 57.9 | 45.8 | 64.0 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 74.6 | 69.6 | 65.7 | 44.1 | 40.4 | ..... | 72.3 | 56.4 | 47.2 | 70.7 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 71.8 | 70.0 | 64.0 | 43.6 | 38.6 | 61.8 | 68.3 | 54.4 | 45.3 | 65.0 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 65.2 | 59.2 | 57.0 | 42.5 | 33.2 | 56.3 | 58.5 | 58.8 | 46.7 | 72.0 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74.3 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 72.0 | 67.6 | 62.1 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 58.2 | 62.7 | 60.3 | 48.3 | 70.3 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 70.0 | 65.8 | 67.5 | 40.0 | 42.2 | ..... | ..... | 60.6 | 45.7 | 72.5 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | ..... | 65.6 | ..... | 43.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54.4 | 47.0 | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 79.9 | 72.1 | 60.0 | 43.5 | 39.2 | ..... | 57.0 | 59.0 | 46.2 | 69.9 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 68.0 | 66.7 | 65.0 | 51.7 | 48.7 | ..... | 73.0 | 61.7 | 51.3 | 71.9 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 69.6 | 67.1 | 64.8 | 51.7 | 46.1 | 55.7 | 70.0 | 62.0 | 45.2 | 70.3 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 71.9 | 69.9 | 69.3 | 49.1 | 49.0 | ..... | 69.3 | 66.1 | 52.1 | 75.9 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 70.6 | 68.2 | 66.1 | 49.7 | 47.0 | ..... | 71.0 | 65.0 | 49.6 | 71.5 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 68.0 | 67.4 | c 63.4 | 47.9 | 49.0 | ..... | 71.0 | 61.4 | 46.8 | 70.2 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 65.4 | 62.4 | 68.5 | 48.4 | 44.9 | ..... | 66.7 | 64.2 | 55.0 | 75.6 |
| 25—Galt..... | 70.8 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 51.8 | 49.7 | ..... | ..... | 63.2 | 48.5 | 70.0 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 70.6 | 68.6 | 67.0 | 53.3 | 50.2 | 56.8 | 71.7 | 62.3 | 45.1 | 69.6 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 71.0 | 69.0 | 68.4 | 50.9 | 48.4 | 58.7 | 75.1 | 62.4 | 44.2 | 68.8 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 67.2 | 64.3 | 62.5 | 46.8 | 44.6 | ..... | 67.0 | 61.5 | 45.4 | 69.5 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 69.9 | 67.6 | 65.3 | 49.9 | 47.4 | 55.0 | 73.3 | 64.8 | 46.9 | 70.6 |
| 30—London..... | 69.5 | 68.5 | 64.1 | 50.8 | 46.4 | 53.8 | 74.3 | 59.9 | 44.3 | 69.9 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 69.0 | 67.4 | 64.7 | 50.0 | 47.3 | ..... | 71.3 | 62.0 | 47.4 | 69.3 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 68.7 | 67.0 | 66.4 | 49.3 | 47.7 | ..... | 67.3 | 63.6 | 46.7 | 73.8 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 69.1 | 67.9 | 66.3 | 49.9 | 46.1 | ..... | ..... | 59.1 | 43.8 | 65.8 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, FEBRUARY, 1949

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints, per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 28.5 | 37.9 | 50.7 | 16.0 | 75.1 | 33.3 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 15.0 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 32.5 | 38.2 | 54.6 | 19.0 | 74.8 | 32.3 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 11.1 | 15.9 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 34.2 | 38.3 | 57.5 | 19.0 | 74.6 | 32.5 | 11.2 | ..... | 10.0 | 16.3 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 32.7 | 38.0 | 62.4 | 20.0 | 74.8 | 32.9 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 16.3 |
| 5—Truro..... | 35.0 | 38.2 | 54.0 | 18.0 | 75.0 | 33.6 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 10.2 | 15.4 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 33.3 | 39.6 | 60.2 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.1 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 15.2 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 33.5 | 38.9 | 57.4 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.8 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 15.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 32.3 | 38.3 | 59.2 | 18.0 | 74.9 | 33.9 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 15.0 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 35.7 | 43.3 | 58.9 | 17.0 | 73.3 | 31.7 | 8.0 | 6.5 | ..... | 15.3 |
| 10—Hull..... | 28.1 | 36.7 | 54.5 | 18.0 | 72.3 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 14.1 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 29.8 | 38.1 | 55.6 | 17.5 | 73.1 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 14.7 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 30.7 | 37.9 | 55.0 | 17.0 | 73.0 | 31.3 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 14.8 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 33.0 | 39.1 | 52.4 | 16.0 | 73.1 | 30.7 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 14.3 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 30.7 | 38.7 | 55.5 | 16.0 | 73.6 | 31.0 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 | ..... |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 30.9 | 38.4 | 57.4 | 17.0 | 72.8 | 31.9 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 15.4 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 30.5 | 37.6 | 56.2 | 16.0 | 72.8 | 31.1 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 15.0 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 33.3 | 38.5 | 53.7 | 16.0 | 72.6 | 30.6 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 15.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 30.4 | 37.0 | 57.3 | 17.0 | 71.7 | 31.4 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 16.1 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 32.9 | 38.4 | 49.2 | 17.0 | 73.9 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 14.4 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 30.3 | 37.7 | 53.8 | 18.0 | 73.4 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 14.6 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 31.5 | 38.5 | 53.8 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 30.0 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 14.3 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 30.2 | 38.9 | 51.7 | 18.0 | 73.9 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.5 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 28.8 | 38.3 | 53.8 | 18.0 | 73.3 | 29.7 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 14.1 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 31.1 | 37.0 | 58.9 | 20.0 | 71.7 | 31.4 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 14.8 |
| 25—Galt..... | 30.5 | 37.9 | 52.9 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.9 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 29.9 | 38.4 | 55.7 | 17.0 | 73.5 | 29.1 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 14.7 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 29.6 | 38.1 | 53.9 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.7 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 31.7 | 37.7 | 52.6 | 18.0 | 73.0 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 14.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 31.0 | 38.7 | 52.0 | 17.0 | 73.7 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 14.3 |
| 30—London..... | 31.6 | 37.8 | 53.6 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 30.2 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 14.3 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 30.9 | 39.2 | 56.7 | 17.5 | 73.7 | 30.3 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 15.0 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 32.8 | 39.7 | 58.9 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 30.3 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 15.4 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 31.1 | 37.0 | 53.2 | 18.0 | 73.6 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 14.8 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless) per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chlops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | Bacon, side fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 70·1 | 66·0 | 67·0 | 49·6 | 45·8 | ..... | 70·6 | 61·5 | 48·5 | 73·1 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 71·3 | 67·6 | 67·8 | 50·3 | 46·7 | ..... | ..... | 61·6 | 48·1 | 67·6 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 71·5 | 68·9 | 65·6 | 51·0 | 47·9 | 53·7 | 76·3 | 60·5 | 45·1 | 72·0 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 64·3 | 60·6 | 62·1 | 47·0 | 46·1 | ..... | 69·7 | 58·9 | 51·4 | 75·8 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 68·2 | 67·8 | 66·4 | 51·8 | 46·2 | ..... | ..... | 61·0 | 43·7 | 64·7 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 70·2 | 67·5 | 66·1 | 51·8 | 47·3 | 53·3 | 73·0 | 62·2 | 49·3 | 68·2 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 68·4 | 66·1 | c 62·7 | 50·6 | 46·2 | 54·7 | ..... | 60·6 | 47·1 | 65·9 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 70·0 | 67·8 | 65·0 | 48·4 | 46·0 | ..... | 69·7 | 65·0 | 52·9 | 74·7 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 68·0 | 67·5 | 66·5 | 48·0 | 43·3 | ..... | ..... | 60·2 | 46·0 | 68·5 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 70·5 | 67·7 | 65·3 | 48·8 | 48·9 | 54·0 | 70·0 | 61·3 | 47·7 | 70·4 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 70·8 | 68·7 | 65·9 | 49·2 | 49·3 | 51·9 | 73·7 | 61·4 | 48·7 | 70·3 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 71·4 | 68·2 | 69·7 | 52·8 | 47·7 | 60·2 | 73·9 | 62·2 | 44·2 | 68·7 |
| 46—Welland..... | 67·7 | 65·1 | c 60·0 | 47·4 | 41·8 | ..... | ..... | 62·2 | 48·9 | 67·2 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 67·8 | 65·2 | 62·1 | 47·1 | 46·5 | 58·0 | 72·4 | 62·1 | 46·4 | 68·1 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 71·2 | 67·4 | 65·4 | 50·0 | 47·8 | ..... | 70·8 | 61·0 | 45·4 | 71·5 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 67·3 | 62·7 | ..... | 46·3 | 45·0 | ..... | ..... | 61·7 | ..... | 77·1 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 65·1 | 59·8 | c 58·1 | 46·5 | 44·8 | 51·7 | 65·7 | 60·4 | 49·7 | 74·7 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 64·2 | 59·4 | 61·6 | 47·7 | 46·0 | ..... | 65·3 | 59·8 | 45·0 | 79·2 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 63·6 | 59·2 | 56·7 | 45·0 | 46·0 | 49·4 | 63·0 | 59·3 | 45·8 | 75·8 |
| 53—Regina..... | 62·8 | 59·7 | 58·7 | 43·6 | 45·1 | 48·4 | 63·4 | 60·9 | 46·4 | 77·8 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 64·5 | 61·1 | 61·1 | 48·1 | 47·7 | 54·7 | 71·0 | 63·5 | 48·8 | 80·3 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 64·9 | 61·9 | c 62·7 | 44·4 | 45·3 | 44·5 | 70·0 | 59·4 | 49·8 | 80·4 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 67·0 | 65·0 | 62·0 | 48·0 | 45·7 | ..... | ..... | 63·0 | 51·2 | 83·4 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 62·1 | 58·0 | 60·6 | 42·0 | 44·6 | 52·1 | 61·7 | 58·1 | 45·7 | 77·9 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 67·0 | 62·3 | 62·7 | 48·0 | 46·3 | 57·3 | ..... | 59·5 | 51·0 | 82·0 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 78·2 | 72·3 | 74·0 | 52·0 | 51·3 | ..... | 82·0 | 73·5 | 59·7 | 85·4 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 69·7 | 66·0 | 66·6 | 48·1 | 49·7 | 51·5 | 71·0 | 63·6 | 52·5 | 82·9 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 76·4 | 69·5 | 76·0 | 48·7 | 46·7 | ..... | 75·0 | 67·0 | 55·7 | 89·2 |
| 62—Trail..... | 73·5 | 69·5 | 71·3 | 49·3 | 49·3 | ..... | 78·0 | 69·5 | 58·5 | 84·2 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 73·3 | 68·7 | 70·9 | 50·8 | 51·0 | 59·8 | 74·1 | 65·8 | 52·3 | 83·9 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 72·6 | 68·3 | 70·3 | 51·6 | 52·5 | 59·0 | 78·0 | 66·2 | 52·3 | 84·3 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, FEBRUARY, 1949

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints, per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rollod oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 29.0 | 37.6 | 53.6 | 18.0 | 73.2 | 30.5 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 34—Owen Sound..... | 32.7 | 39.0 | 51.6 | 18.0 | 73.8 | 29.4 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 14.2 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 30.1 | 37.2 | 49.8 | 18.0 | 73.6 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.2 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 32.6 | 36.9 | 57.9 | 20.0 | 72.6 | 31.5 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 14.8 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 29.5 | 36.8 | 56.3 | 17.5 | 72.9 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 14.5 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 31.1 | 37.5 | 52.9 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 30.3 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 14.5 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 31.8 | 38.7 | 52.2 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 10.2 | 14.8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 34.2 | 37.4 | 58.3 | 20.0 | 73.2 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 14.8 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 31.1 | 38.5 | 50.7 | 18.0 | 73.6 | 30.1 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 14.8 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 33.4 | 38.0 | 58.8 | 20.0 | 73.5 | 30.6 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 14.9 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 33.8 | 37.5 | 56.7 | 20.0 | 73.1 | 30.5 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 14.7 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 29.1 | 37.2 | 54.8 | 18.0 | 73.8 | 28.9 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 14.1 |
| 46—Welland..... | 31.8 | 38.0 | 56.2 | 18.0 | 73.9 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 13.9 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 31.0 | 38.4 | 53.1 | 18.0 | 73.5 | 29.6 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 14.6 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 31.6 | 38.8 | 52.0 | 17.5 | 73.7 | 30.1 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 14.8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 31.8 | 38.7 | 54.8 | 16.0 | 70.2 | 31.1 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 15.5 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 30.0 | 35.4 | 53.6 | 17.0 | 70.8 | 31.0 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 14.8 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 32.9 | 36.1 | 51.8 | 17.0 | 69.7 | 30.8 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 15.1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 32.7 | 35.9 | 52.4 | 17.0 | 70.7 | 30.1 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 14.7 |
| 53—Regina..... | 30.3 | 37.5 | 52.8 | 17.0 | 69.2 | 31.1 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 15.1 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 31.8 | 36.1 | 53.1 | 17.0 | 70.2 | 30.2 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 14.7 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 32.7 | 35.7 | 49.3 | 17.0 | 71.0 | 30.1 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 15.2 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 35.7 | 37.6 | 54.3 | 20.0 | 71.1 | 31.2 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 15.4 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 30.9 | 36.7 | 48.8 | 17.0 | 70.9 | 30.3 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 14.3 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 33.8 | 35.9 | 52.0 | 17.0 | 70.9 | 31.3 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 14.7 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 34.9 | 40.1 | 53.2 | 20.0 | 73.2 | 31.8 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 15.4 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 33.4 | 37.8 | 53.0 | 17.0 | 72.7 | 30.4 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 15.1 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 41.5 | 42.5 | 61.2 | 25.0 | 73.2 | 33.8 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 10.5 | 16.1 |
| 62—Trail..... | 38.2 | 43.3 | 58.4 | 20.0 | 72.9 | 31.2 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 15.6 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 33.7 | 37.1 | 53.4 | 17.0 | 72.7 | 31.0 | 11.7 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 14.7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 36.5 | 38.9 | 54.1 | 19.0 | 72.7 | 32.0 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 15.1 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.), per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 25.9 | 18.1 | 22.1 | 14.5 | 6.8 | 22.1 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 45.5 | 63.8 | 50.3 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 24.6 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 14.4 | 5.2 | 26.2 | 21.3 | 18.8 | 42.4 | 45.5 | 48.6 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 24.3 | 18.5 | 21.3 | 13.5 | 5.9 | 27.8 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 43.9 | 52.4 | 50.1 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 23.6 | 19.0 | 22.1 | 14.1 | 5.6 | 29.8 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 46.3 | 53.8 | 49.0 |
| 5—Truro..... | 23.7 | 17.9 | 21.1 | 13.5 | 5.3 | 26.0 | 21.6 | 20.3 | 36.6 | 54.1 | 50.2 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 25.1 | 19.7 | 21.5 | 14.0 | 5.9 | 23.5 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 44.7 | 50.0 | 51.2 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 23.1 | 19.1 | 21.8 | 14.4 | 5.9 | 25.3 | 20.2 | 21.6 | 37.7 | 52.8 | 51.3 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 23.7 | 17.7 | 21.5 | 14.5 | 5.5 | 23.9 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 43.0 | 45.7 | 48.3 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 21.1 | 18.4 | 22.3 | 15.0 | 8.4 | 35.4 | ..... | 24.0 | 49.0 | ..... | 57.0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 19.7 | 16.5 | 21.1 | 13.8 | 7.9 | 28.8 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 36.4 | 39.1 | 46.4 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 18.2 | 16.6 | 19.3 | 13.5 | 7.0 | 28.0 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 37.8 | 39.9 | 47.1 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 19.2 | 18.1 | 20.0 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 25.0 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 36.1 | 39.3 | 49.1 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 18.3 | 18.2 | 20.3 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 24.0 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 44.3 | 51.0 | 47.7 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 18.1 | 18.0 | 19.5 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 27.2 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 46.6 | 43.0 | 45.7 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 19.1 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 24.6 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 39.3 | 45.7 | 48.9 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 21.0 | 17.2 | 21.0 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 28.5 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 48.6 | 46.7 | 47.6 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 19.6 | 17.9 | 20.8 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 27.3 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 48.1 | 49.8 | 50.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 19.6 | 16.3 | 21.3 | 12.3 | 6.7 | 25.7 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 38.2 | 44.1 | 48.0 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 21.0 | 17.3 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 28.7 | 19.3 | 17.7 | 40.2 | 38.3 | 46.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 22.5 | 16.7 | 20.6 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 27.6 | 21.5 | 17.1 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 44.3 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 23.7 | 18.3 | 21.2 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 30.7 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 34.8 | 41.2 | 48.2 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 22.3 | 18.1 | 20.5 | 11.7 | 4.2 | 29.5 | 20.4 | 17.9 | 35.1 | 41.9 | 46.7 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 19.8 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 29.7 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 38.7 | 39.9 | 49.2 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 21.7 | 17.8 | 20.5 | 13.4 | 6.2 | 33.6 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 39.1 | 50.9 | 49.0 |
| 25—Galt..... | 23.0 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 28.3 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 44.5 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 22.7 | 17.4 | 21.2 | 12.9 | 5.2 | 28.8 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 38.3 | 39.7 | 45.1 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 22.1 | 17.0 | 20.5 | 13.7 | 5.1 | 29.1 | 21.3 | 17.2 | 41.4 | 38.3 | 43.6 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 21.3 | 17.3 | 20.5 | 14.5 | 5.2 | 28.5 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 38.9 | 40.5 | 45.4 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 22.6 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 27.8 | 21.8 | 17.7 | 39.8 | 41.6 | 45.4 |
| 30—London..... | 22.9 | 17.8 | 20.4 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 28.5 | 20.4 | 16.3 | 38.7 | 41.9 | 43.0 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 22.7 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 13.3 | 4.9 | 29.5 | ..... | 16.9 | 42.2 | 40.5 | 46.7 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 22.5 | 17.1 | 21.3 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 30.2 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 40.9 | 37.8 | 49.7 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 22.4 | 17.7 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 4.6 | 25.8 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 39.8 | 42.1 | 44.6 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, FEBRUARY, 1949

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 29·5 | 40·8 | 36·2 | 9·6 | 9·3 | 70·5 | 50·1 | ..... | 15·00 | 26·00-30·00(b) |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 29·2 | 42·1 | 33·9 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 69·7 | 49·7 | ..... | 16·57 | 28·50-32·50 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 29·4 | 44·1 | 35·3 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 72·9 | 49·9 | ..... | ..... | 16·00-20·00 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 29·6 | 43·8 | 35·8 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 72·1 | 51·1 | ..... | 10·60 | 20·50-24·50(b) |
| 5—Truro..... | 30·0 | 41·4 | 34·2 | 9·5 | 9·6 | 70·7 | 52·2 | ..... | 15·05 | ..... |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 30·7 | 44·2 | 34·6 | 9·7 | 9·6 | 68·7 | 49·8 | ..... | 16·05 | 21·00-25·00(b) |
| 7—Moncton..... | 30·2 | 43·2 | 33·3 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 66·5 | 49·8 | ..... | 15·95 | 27·00-31·00(b) |
| 8—Saint John..... | 27·5 | 40·7 | 33·5 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 68·2 | 50·7 | ..... | 16·87 | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 32·4 | 43·7 | 37·7 | 10·0 | 9·7 | 73·5 | 54·0 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10—Hull..... | 27·0 | 38·4 | 29·9 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 61·5 | 53·2 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 11—Montreal..... | 27·9 | 40·2 | 30·8 | 9·0 | 9·4 | 66·9 | 53·0 | 23·45 | ..... | 24·50-28·50(b) |
| 12—Quebec..... | 30·5 | 42·6 | 32·6 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 63·4 | 52·9 | 21·00 | ..... | 29·00-33·00(b) |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 28·7 | 38·1 | 31·3 | 9·0 | 8·9 | 60·3 | 53·4 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 29·3 | 40·0 | 32·0 | 8·9 | 9·0 | ..... | 51·8 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 30·2 | 39·7 | 33·3 | 9·0 | 9·0 | 62·3 | 53·0 | 22·25 | ..... | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| 16—Sorel..... | 32·0 | 41·0 | 33·1 | 9·0 | 8·7 | 65·7 | 52·6 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 31·7 | 38·5 | 35·0 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 64·1 | 51·3 | 23·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 28·0 | 39·9 | 32·5 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 65·3 | 53·2 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 30·6 | 35·9 | 28·7 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 61·3 | 52·1 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 20—Brantford..... | 28·4 | 35·4 | 28·6 | 9·8 | 9·7 | 62·4 | 51·6 | 21·75 | ..... | 22·50-26·50 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 30·5 | 37·2 | 30·2 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 63·3 | 51·8 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 22—Chatham..... | 28·6 | 37·4 | 28·6 | 9·9 | 9·9 | 64·7 | 54·0 | 22·50 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 29·5 | 38·8 | 29·1 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 61·6 | 51·6 | 23·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 24—Fort William..... | 26·6 | 42·2 | 30·8 | 9·9 | 10·0 | 60·5 | 51·0 | ..... | 22·10 | 20·50-33·50 |
| 25—Galt..... | 27·2 | 33·9 | 28·3 | 9·8 | 9·6 | 62·7 | 53·1 | 22·00 | ..... | 25·50-29·50 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 27·9 | 36·9 | 28·5 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 63·4 | 53·1 | 21·75 | ..... | 24·00-28·00 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 25·9 | 33·6 | 28·9 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 62·2 | 52·7 | 21·00 | ..... | 29·50-33·50 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 28·8 | 36·1 | 28·9 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 64·0 | 52·2 | 22·00 | ..... | 33·00-37·00 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 28·6 | 35·7 | 28·8 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 58·2 | 53·3 | 22·00 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 30—London..... | 28·3 | 35·2 | 29·1 | 9·8 | 9·5 | 60·8 | 51·5 | 22·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 24·3 | 36·3 | 28·7 | 9·7 | 9·6 | 62·1 | 53·0 | 20·50 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 27·3 | 38·6 | 32·7 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 67·0 | 52·7 | 24·00 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 26·1 | 35·5 | 29·1 | 9·5 | 9·3 | 66·7 | 53·2 | 22·00 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½ s (28 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 21.2 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 29.0 | 22.4 | 19.5 | 34.8 | 37.8 | 45.9 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 22.9 | 17.0 | 20.6 | 13.7 | 4.6 | 27.0 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 35.9 | 41.4 | 47.5 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 22.1 | 16.9 | 19.9 | 13.5 | 4.9 | 25.3 | 21.7 | 17.2 | 38.1 | 40.3 | 46.4 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 21.6 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 13.0 | 6.6 | 35.5 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 36.1 | 48.5 | 49.0 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 23.0 | 17.7 | 20.4 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 29.5 | 21.4 | 16.4 | 35.6 | 38.3 | 44.1 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 22.7 | 19.0 | 21.3 | 12.6 | 5.4 | 26.6 | 20.3 | 16.5 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 46.0 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 23.7 | 18.7 | 21.5 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 28.2 | 20.4 | 17.7 | 37.7 | 43.5 | 46.2 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 22.9 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 13.5 | 6.1 | 33.4 | 20.0 | 19.2 | 37.7 | 41.7 | 48.2 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 22.8 | 17.9 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 5.5 | 27.7 | 20.5 | 16.7 | 40.6 | 38.7 | 48.0 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 22.7 | 17.2 | 21.8 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 29.1 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 36.9 | 43.9 | 48.0 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 22.7 | 17.4 | 21.6 | 14.1 | 5.8 | 34.9 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 35.2 | 39.3 | 49.8 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 21.7 | 16.5 | 20.1 | 14.1 | 4.7 | 30.9 | 20.5 | 17.8 | 36.7 | 38.0 | 42.7 |
| 46—Welland..... | 21.9 | 15.8 | 20.3 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 30.5 | 21.2 | 17.6 | 39.4 | 37.4 | 46.1 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 21.8 | 18.6 | 20.8 | 13.4 | 5.2 | 30.8 | 20.3 | 18.1 | 39.6 | 49.0 | 44.9 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 22.5 | 16.5 | 19.9 | 12.6 | 5.0 | 26.1 | 20.2 | 17.4 | 35.6 | 38.0 | 44.4 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 24.6 | 19.2 | 21.1 | 15.9 | 7.5 | 30.3 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 44.7 | 50.1 | ..... |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 24.8 | 19.1 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 6.8 | 33.5 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 42.0 | 48.5 | 57.3 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 25.9 | 18.4 | 21.1 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 39.0 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 39.8 | 61.0 | ..... |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 26.7 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 15.7 | 8.2 | 36.0 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 41.3 | 54.3 | 58.3 |
| 53—Regina..... | 26.0 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 14.5 | 7.6 | 38.8 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 43.8 | 49.5 | 61.9 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 26.5 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 42.0 | 20.9 | 19.9 | 41.7 | 49.7 | 53.0 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 26.3 | 17.7 | 19.9 | 14.2 | 7.3 | 39.3 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 41.5 | 53.0 | 55.1 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 26.7 | 18.3 | 20.3 | 14.2 | 7.4 | 43.2 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 42.9 | 49.6 | 60.0 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 26.7 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 14.7 | 7.4 | 33.0 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 43.6 | 46.6 | 59.1 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 26.1 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 13.7 | 7.8 | 34.2 | 22.0 | 19.3 | 41.8 | 57.8 | 55.0 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 27.0 | 18.8 | 23.6 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 46.7 | 20.7 | 17.8 | 38.7 | 44.3 | ..... |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 26.0 | 17.1 | 22.9 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 43.3 | 19.5 | 17.8 | 34.2 | 38.1 | 49.0 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 28.2 | 20.7 | 24.7 | 16.5 | 8.6 | 50.0 | 22.7 | 20.5 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 54.3 |
| 62—Trail..... | 28.1 | 20.4 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 8.2 | 42.0 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 38.7 | 56.6 | 61.7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 24.9 | 17.4 | 22.2 | 15.2 | 7.1 | 43.7 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 34.9 | 41.8 | 52.2 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 26.3 | 19.0 | 22.2 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 46.4 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 33.5 | 41.7 | 53.5 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, FEBRUARY, 1949—concluded

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 27.3 | 37.7 | 28.7 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 60.5 | 51.9 | 22.35 | ..... | 33.50-37.50 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 29.3 | 35.8 | 30.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 65.0 | 53.3 | 22.50 | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 28.6 | 39.0 | 28.4 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 63.1 | 51.6 | 22.25 | ..... | 27.50-31.50 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 27.3 | 41.9 | 31.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 60.3 | 50.0 | ..... | 22.10 | 24.50-28.50 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 25.8 | 34.2 | 28.0 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 60.4 | 53.1 | 21.50 | ..... | 28.00-32.00 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 29.4 | 39.1 | 29.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 63.0 | 53.3 | 22.00 | ..... | 22.00-26.00 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 29.2 | 37.4 | 29.6 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 62.5 | 52.9 | 21.75 | ..... | ..... |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 27.2 | 39.6 | 31.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 60.6 | 52.2 | 22.00 | ..... | 25.00-29.00 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 28.8 | 36.5 | 29.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 63.6 | 52.1 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 28.9 | 38.8 | 32.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 61.0 | 52.3 | 23.00 | ..... | 31.00-35.00 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 28.7 | 40.4 | 33.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 60.6 | 52.5 | 25.75 | ..... | 31.50-35.50 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 26.1 | 37.1 | 28.1 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 63.3 | 52.3 | 21.25 | ..... | 34.50-38.50 |
| 46—Welland..... | 25.5 | 34.4 | 29.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 59.9 | 51.6 | 21.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 47—Windsor..... | 29.2 | 36.0 | 29.5 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 63.4 | 52.3 | 22.00 | ..... | 27.00-31.00 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 28.1 | 36.2 | 28.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 62.9 | 51.7 | 22.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 28.3 | 42.4 | 32.9 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 64.4 | 50.4 | ..... | 16.00 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 27.5 | 41.1 | 30.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 55.4 | 49.6 | ..... | 17.30 | 29.00-33.00 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 28.8 | 39.7 | 33.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 62.5 | 49.4 | ..... | 14.25 | 27.00-31.00 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 29.7 | 44.8 | 33.7 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 63.6 | 50.7 | ..... | 14.50 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 53—Regina..... | 28.5 | 41.9 | 32.4 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 64.6 | 53.5 | ..... | 15.25 | 30.00-34.00 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 28.7 | 43.5 | 33.9 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 62.5 | 50.3 | ..... | 14.75 | 24.00-28.00 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 27.8 | 42.7 | 33.1 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 61.3 | 50.0 | ..... | 12.25 | 27.50-31.50 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 29.8 | 47.3 | 36.7 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 65.2 | 49.4 | ..... | ..... | 23.50-27.50 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27.3 | 41.9 | 32.4 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 62.1 | 49.1 | ..... | 8.20 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 28.8 | 44.0 | 31.4 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 60.5 | 50.8 | ..... | 8.20 | 25.00-29.00 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 28.3 | 37.7 | 31.6 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 62.9 | 49.9 | ..... | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 27.3 | 37.1 | 30.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 57.2 | 49.4 | ..... | 16.70 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 30.7 | 41.0 | 33.9 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 64.6 | 49.6 | ..... | 18.75 | 20.00-24.00 |
| 62—Trail..... | 29.3 | 41.3 | 34.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 58.9 | 50.1 | ..... | 15.37 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 27.1 | 36.7 | 29.8 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 59.5 | 48.7 | ..... | 16.90 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 28.1 | 38.9 | 29.2 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 60.2 | 49.8 | ..... | 18.10 | 23.00-27.00 |

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc., occur from time to time.

(a) Rent figures are obtained by multiplying increases since June, 1941 by the average rental determined by the census of that date. The increases are based upon reports from real estate agents and periodic sample surveys which are now being conducted by direct interview.

(b) Rents marked (b) are for apartments or flats. Other rent figures are for single houses. Apartment or flat rents have been shown where this type of dwelling is more common than single houses.

(c) Averages include prices for cuts with bone-in.

(d) Revised price.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(1926=100)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1945 | 1947 | 1948 | Jan. 1948 | Nov. 1948 | Dec. 1948 | Jan. 1949 |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All commodities | 64.0 | 127.4 | 155.9 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 67.1 | 75.4 | 90.0 | 103.6 | 129.1 | 153.2 | 146.9 | 159.7 | 159.5 | 159.3 |
| Classified According to Chief Component Material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products..... | 58.1 | 127.9 | 167.0 | 86.2 | 91.6 | 59.3 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 97.0 | 115.1 | 135.4 | 132.6 | 139.6 | 139.3 | 138.4 |
| II. Animals and Their Products..... | 70.9 | 127.1 | 145.1 | 96.0 | 109.0 | 59.4 | 74.6 | 92.1 | 107.9 | 131.8 | 168.8 | 159.1 | 176.5 | 176.2 | 173.0 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..... | 58.2 | 157.1 | 170.5 | 101.7 | 91.3 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 91.0 | 120.8 | 138.8 | 187.0 | 149.6 | 161.6 | 162.0 | 162.7 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 63.9 | 89.1 | 154.4 | 106.3 | 83.9 | 62.8 | 79.2 | 96.9 | 120.8 | 162.4 | 186.2 | 181.7 | 192.2 | 191.9 | 191.3 |
| V. Iron and Its Products..... | 68.9 | 156.9 | 168.4 | 104.6 | 83.7 | 85.4 | 98.5 | 111.9 | 117.1 | 137.0 | 158.9 | 150.6 | 166.1 | 167.1 | 170.6 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..... | 98.4 | 141.9 | 135.7 | 97.3 | 89.2 | 64.3 | 71.3 | 77.7 | 70.8 | 124.4 | 155.5 | 145.9 | 165.5 | 165.9 | 166.0 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products..... | 50.8 | 82.3 | 112.2 | 107.0 | 92.9 | 84.4 | 85.3 | 93.2 | 102.0 | 114.5 | 133.5 | 127.2 | 137.0 | 137.8 | 138.0 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 63.4 | 118.7 | 141.5 | 105.4 | 95.4 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 98.9 | 99.4 | 107.9 | 120.1 | 113.7 | 127.1 | 129.2 | 130.4 |
| Classified According to Purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods..... | 62.0 | 102.7 | 136.1 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 71.1 | 75.9 | 91.1 | 98.1 | 117.3 | 140.5 | 135.2 | 144.0 | 144.3 | 144.0 |
| II. Producers' Goods..... | 61.8 | 119.0 | 150.8 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 73.9 | 89.5 | 103.4 | 122.4 | 152.3 | 146.7 | 155.6 | 155.7 | 154.3 |
| III. Beverages and Tobacco..... | 62.2 | 91.9 | 126.3 | 101.4 | 91.1 | 68.0 | 77.2 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 113.9 | 137.7 | 127.5 | 136.2 | 136.7 | 137.2 |
| IV. Other Consumers' Goods..... | 67.7 | 133.3 | 164.8 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 68.1 | 77.4 | 83.6 | 100.7 | 129.3 | 153.6 | 145.8 | 162.9 | 162.6 | 162.5 |
| V. Producers' Goods..... | 56.1 | 81.9 | 108.6 | 104.1 | 94.6 | 68.9 | 95.4 | 105.7 | 119.1 | 133.1 | 153.2 | 142.9 | 162.0 | 163.4 | 163.3 |
| VI. Producers' Equipment..... | 69.1 | 139.0 | 171.0 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 81.1 | 98.7 | 128.9 | 153.6 | 146.1 | 163.0 | 162.5 | 162.4 |
| VII. Producers' Materials..... | 67.0 | 100.7 | 144.0 | 108.7 | 99.0 | 78.2 | 89.7 | 107.3 | 127.3 | 166.4 | 195.6 | 187.8 | 205.7 | 203.8 | 204.3 |
| VIII. Building and Construction Materials..... | 69.5 | 148.1 | 177.3 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 57.5 | 63.9 | 76.6 | 93.8 | 122.5 | 146.5 | 139.0 | 155.7 | 155.5 | 155.3 |
| IX. Manufacturers' Materials..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Classified According to Degree of Manufacture— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. All Raw (or partly manufactured)..... | 63.8 | 120.8 | 154.1 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 56.6 | 67.5 | 81.8 | 105.6 | 130.7 | 156.1 | 148.3 | 164.5 | 163.6 | 163.4 |
| II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)..... | 64.8 | 127.7 | 156.5 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 117.4 | 140.0 | 136.5 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 143.3 |
| III. Canadian Farm Products— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field..... | 56.4 | 132.0 | 166.5 | 81.4 | 93.8 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 59.0 | 110.1 | 126.0 | 132.4 | 136.8 | 128.0 | 126.6 | 126.8 |
| Animal..... | 77.0 | 133.6 | 150.8 | 99.0 | 112.5 | 59.7 | 81.2 | 95.9 | 123.0 | 143.9 | 177.6 | 164.4 | 186.7 | 186.3 | 184.0 |
| TOTAL..... | 64.1 | 132.6 | 160.6 | 88.0 | 100.8 | 51.0 | 64.3 | 72.8 | 114.9 | 132.7 | 149.3 | 147.1 | 149.9 | 148.9 | 148.2 |

The indexes for 1948 and January 1949—, are subject to revision.
(a) Index revised due to the inclusion of the additional payment of 20 cents per bushel to western producers for wheat sold to the Wheat Board, this payment was retroactive to August 1945.

TABLE F-6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country: | Canada | United States | Mexico | United Kingdom | Ireland | France | Italy | Sweden | Switzerland | Egypt | South Africa | Australia | New Zealand |
|-----------------------|---|--|----------------|---|--------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|---|------------------|--|---|---|
| Description of Index: | Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Consumers' Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics | Cost of Living | Interim Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour | Interim Index of Retail Prices | Retail Price Index, Statistique Générale | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Living, Federal Labour Department | Cost of Living | Cost of Living, Census Statistics Office | Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician | Retail Price Index, Government Statistician |
| Localities: | | | Mexico City | 630 | 105 | Paris | | | 34 Towns | Cairo | 9 Towns | 6 Capital Cities | 25 Towns |
| Base Period: | 1935-39 | 1935-39 | 1939 | June, 1947 | Aug., 1947 | 1938 | 1938 | 1935 | June, 1914 | June=1 Aug. 1939 | 1933 | 1936-39 =1000 | Dec. 1942 =1000 |
| | (a) | (b) | | (c) | (d) | | | | (e) | | | (f) | (g) |
| 1913..... | 79.1 | 70.7 | | (g) 100 | | | | | 100 | | 81.4 | | 628 |
| 1914..... | 79.1 | 71.8 | | (g) 123 | | | | | 85.5 | | 85.5 | | 676 |
| 1915..... | 80.7 | 72.5 | | (g) 146 | | | | | 90.8 | | 90.8 | | 724 |
| 1916..... | 87.0 | 77.9 | | (g) 176 | | | | | 99.6 | | 99.6 | | 786 |
| 1917..... | 102.4 | 91.6 | | (g) 203 | | | | | 106.4 | | 106.4 | | 890 |
| 1918..... | 115.6 | 107.5 | | (g) 215 | | | | | 117.7 | | 117.7 | | 912 |
| 1919..... | 126.5 | 123.8 | | (g) 249 | | | | | 122.2 | | 122.2 | | 1034 |
| 1920..... | 145.4 | 143.0 | | (g) 226 | | | | | 200 | | 145.8 | | 1024 |
| 1921..... | 129.9 | 127.7 | | (g) 183 | | | | | 164 | | 110.1 | | 952 |
| 1922..... | 120.4 | 119.7 | | (g) 172 | 185 | | | | 162 | 125 | 106.3 | | 1011 |
| 1923..... | 121.8 | 126.4 | | (g) 164 | 176 | | | | 161 | 118 | 106.6 | | 1004 |
| 1924..... | 121.7 | 122.5 | | (g) 140 | 151 | | | | 131 | 99 | 93.2 | | 795 |
| 1925..... | 94.4 | 92.4 | | (g) 158 | 178 | | | (k) 108 | 138 | 103(m) | 88.9 | | 990 |
| 1926..... | 101.5 | 99.4 | 100.0 | (g) 184 | 205 | 108 | | 121 | 151 | 113 | 103.4 | | 1035 |
| 1927..... | 105.6 | 100.2 | 100.7 | (g) 184 | 205 | 129 | | 138 | 174 | 138 | 108.2 | | 1073 |
| 1928..... | 111.7 | 105.2 | 104.4 | (g) 199 | 226 | 150 | | 149 | 193 | 184 | 117.3 | | (d) 1002 |
| 1929..... | 117.0 | 116.5 | 121.0 | (g) 200 | 250 | 175 | | 152 | 203 | 242 | 124.4 | | 1003 |
| 1930..... | 118.4 | 123.6 | 158.5 | (g) 199 | 282 | 224 | | 151 | 207 | 279 | 138.2 | | 1004 |
| 1931..... | 118.9 | 125.4 | 169.1 | (g) 201 | 285 | 285 | | 151 | 209 | 293 | 132.7 | | 1008 |
| 1932..... | 119.5 | 128.4 | 213.5 | (g) 203 | 285 | 393 | | 152 | 208 | 287 | 134.1 | | 1039 |
| 1933..... | 123.6 | 139.3 | 266.7 | (g) 203 | 291 | 2823 | | 156 | 217 | 279 | 139.7 | | |
| 1934..... | 135.5 | 159.2 | 300.3 | (g) 203 | | 1030 | | | 224 | | | | |
| 1935..... | 155.0 | 171.2 | | (g) 104 | | | | | 224 | | | | |
| 1936..... | 148.3 | 168.8 | 306.4 | 108 | | 1414 | | | 224 | | | | |
| 1937..... | 150.1 | 167.5 | 311.7 | 106 | | 1519 | 4842 | | 224 | 281 | 141.8 | | |
| 1938..... | 150.8 | 166.9 | 313.1 | 106 | 97 | 1499 | 4791 | | 224 | 283 | 142.4 | | |
| 1939..... | 151.6 | 169.3 | 313.4 | 108 | | 1499 | 4919 | 163 | 223 | 283 | 144.5 | | 1103 |
| 1940..... | 153.3 | 170.5 | 314.2 | 108 | | 1511 | 4937 | | 223 | 282 | 145.1 | | |
| 1941..... | 154.3 | 171.7 | 314.5 | 110 | 100 | 1511 | 4875 | | 223 | 281 | 146.7 | | |
| 1942..... | 154.3 | 173.7 | 322.3 | 108 | | 1529 | 4874 | 164 | 224 | 281 | 148.5 | | |
| 1943..... | 156.9 | 174.5 | 327.4 | 108 | | 1670 | 4901 | | 223 | 280 | 150.1 | | 1110 |
| 1944..... | 157.5 | 174.5 | 325.0 | 108 | 98 | 1783 | 4792 | | 223 | 280 | 149.4 | | |
| 1945..... | 158.6 | 175.6 | 325.6 | 108 | | 1844 | 4910 | 166 | 223 | 280 | | | 1098 |
| 1946..... | 159.6 | 172.2 | 327.1 | 109 | | 1870 | 4838 | | 223 | 279 | | | |
| 1947..... | 159.6 | 172.2 | 325.7 | 109 | 97 | | 4870 | 166 | 226 | | | | |
| 1948..... | 158.9 | 171.4 | | 109 | | | | | 225 | | | | |

(a) First week of month. (b) Middle of month. (c) Last week of month. (d) Quarterly. (e) Years 1914-42 on base 1926-30=1000. (f) Yearly averages are for period from July of preceding year to June of year specified. (g) July. (h) June. (i) Years 1914-47 on base July, 1914=100. 1947 average is for first half of year. (j) New series on June, 1947 base. (k) Without taxes. (l) Annual averages are on base July, 1914=100. (m) Average June-December.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1948-1949†

| Date | Number of Strikes and Lockouts | | Number of Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | In Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Estimated Working Time |
| 1949* | | | | | | |
| January..... | 10‡ | 10 | 1,811‡ | 1,811 | 9,700 | .01 |
| February..... | 6 | 9 | 6,711 | 7,235 | 71,732 | .09 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 16 | | 8,522 | | 81,432 | .05 |
| 1948 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 19‡ | 19 | 12,729‡ | 12,729 | 135,835 | .17 |
| February..... | 8 | 14 | 1,858 | 11,058 | 140,130 | .17 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 27 | | 14,587 | | 275,965 | .17 |

* Preliminary figures.

‡ Strikes un-terminated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

† The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1949 (¹)

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Particulars(²) |
|--|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Establishments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to February, 1949 | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Woollen factory workers, Huntingdon, P.Q. | 1 | 189 | 800 | Commenced January 18; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated February 5; negotiations; compromise. |
| Knitting factory workers, Paris, Ont. | 1 | 250 | 5,000 | Commenced January 18; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, pay for eight statutory holidays, extension of vacation plan, etc; un-terminated. |
| Miscellaneous Wood Products— Wood heel factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. | 1 | 85 | 1,000 | Commenced November 19, 1948; because application for union recognition refused by Labour Relations Board as not representative of majority of employees; terminated February 18; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer. |

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1949 ⁽¹⁾

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars(?) |
|---|---------------------|-----------|---|---|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During February, 1949 | | | | |
| MINING— Asbestos miners, Norbestos, P.Q. | 1 | 108 | 540 | Commenced February 10; for dis- missal of three foremen; termi- nated February 15; conciliation, provincial; in favour of employer. |
| Asbestos miners, mill-work- ers, etc. Asbestos, Black Lake, Coleraine, Thetford Mines, P.Q. | 9 | (3) 4,550 | 57,000 | Commenced February 14; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, elimination of asbestos dust, welfare and pension plan, extension of vacations with pay, pay for nine statutory holidays, following refer- ence to provincial conciliation; unterminated. |
| MANUFACTURING— Rubber and Its Products— Rubber footwear factory workers, Kitchener, Ont. | 1 | 666 | 3,300 | Commenced February 17; protest against change in time standards and methods affecting one style of footwear; terminated February 23 (work resumed from February 24 to March 1); conciliation, provin- cial, and return of workers pending reference to grievance committee; indefinite. |
| Boots and Shoes (Leather)— Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q. | 1 | (4) 16 | 50 | Commenced February 7; for im- plementation of award of arbi- tration board for increased wages, piece rates; terminated February 10; negotiations; in favour of workers. |
| Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.— Chemical factory workers, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. | 1 | (5) 1,357 | 4,000 | Commenced February 10; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by majority report of arbitration board; terminated February 12; negotiations; in fa- vour of workers. |
| CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Building trades workers, Toronto, Ont. | 1 | (6) 14 | 42 | Commenced February 16; protest against employment of plumbers of another union on installation of refrigeration equipment; termi- nated February 18; negotiations; in favour of workers. |

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary data based where possible on direct reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

⁽²⁾ In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

⁽³⁾ 820 indirectly affected; ⁽⁴⁾ 600 indirectly affected; ⁽⁵⁾ 215 indirectly affected; ⁽⁶⁾ 100 indirectly affected.

H—Industrial Accidents

TABLE H-1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

| Causes | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Metalliferous Mining | Coal Mining | Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, n.e.s. | Structural Materials | Manufacturing | Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco | Animal Foods | Textiles and Clothing | Leather, Fur and Products | Rubber Products | Saw and Planing Mill Products | Wood Products | Pulp, Paper and Paper Products | Printing and Publishing | Iron, Steel and Products | Non-Ferrous Metal Products | Non-Metallic Mineral Products |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|---|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Prime Movers: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers..... | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Shafting, coupling, collars, set screw and keys..... | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets..... | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Gears, cogs, cams, and friction wheels..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | 9 | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | |
| Working Machines..... | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 21 | 1 | | | | | 9 | | 5 | | 3 | | 3 |
| Hoisting Apparatus: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elevators..... | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Conveyers and others..... | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Total..... | | | | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 |
| Dangerous Substances: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Explosive substances..... | 2 | 3 | | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| Electric current..... | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 11 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | |
| Hot and inflammable substances and flames..... | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 13 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Conflagrations..... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Gas fumes, poisons, etc..... | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 3 | | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.)..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 2 | | 44 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | 6 | 2 | 6 | | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Striking Against or Being Struck by Objects: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Striking against objects..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Being struck by objects..... | | 5 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 11 | | | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | | | 3 | | |
| Total..... | | 5 | | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 11 | | | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | | | 3 | | |
| Falling Objects: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collapse of structure..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc..... | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles..... | | | 9 | | | | | | 18 | | | 1 | | | 8 | 3 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Objects falling in mines and quarries..... | | | | 50 | 33 | 13 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Falling trees and limbs..... | 2 | 70 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Others..... | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | |
| Total..... | 6 | 83 | | 54 | 34 | 14 | 6 | | 31 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 13 | 4 | | | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Handling of Objects: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc..... | | 5 | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Sharp objects..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | | 5 | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | |

CANADA, IN 1948, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

| Chemical and Allied Products | Shipbuilding | Miscellaneous Products | Construction | Buildings and Structures | Railway | Highway and Bridge | Miscellaneous | Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply | Transportation and Public Utilities | Steam Railways | Street and Electric Railways | Water Transportation | Air Transportation | Local and Highway Transportation | Storage | Telegraphs and Telephones | Express | Unclassified | Trade | Wholesale | Retail | Finance | Service | Public Administration | Recreational | Laundrying, Dyeing and Cleaning | Personal, Domestic and Business | Professional | Unclassified | TOTAL |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | | | 4 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 9 |
| | | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 11 |
| | | | 4 | 3 | | | 1 | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 9 |
| | 2 | | 13 | 7 | | 1 | 3 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | | | | | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 59 |
| 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 8 | | | | | | | 15 |
| | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 6 | | 1 | | | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | | 20 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 9 | | 3 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 5 | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 11 | | 1 | 7 | | 1 | 157 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| | | | 5 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 36 |
| | | | 6 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | 4 | | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 12 |
| | 1 | | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 40 |
| | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 52 |
| | | | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 79 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 15 |
| | | 1 | 22 | 9 | | 3 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 214 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |

TABLE H-1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

| Causes | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Metaliferous Mining | Coal Mining | Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, n.e.s. | Structural Materials | Manufacturing | Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco | Animal Foods | Textiles and Clothing | Leather, Fur and Products | Rubber Products | Saw and Planing Mill Products | Wood Products | Pulp, Paper and Paper Products | Printing and Publishing | Iron, Steel and Products | Non-Ferrous Metal Products | Non-Metallic Mineral Products |
|---|-------------|---------|----------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|---|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tools..... | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Moving Trains, Vehicles, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Derailments, collisions..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between, cars and engines..... | 9 | 1 | | 4 | | 4 | | | 8 | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Falling from or in cars or engines..... | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mine and quarry cars..... | | | | 14 | 5 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements..... | 28 | 13 | | 2 | | 2 | | | 30 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Animal-drawn vehicles and implements..... | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Watercraft..... | 14 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aircraft..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 44 | 29 | 13 | 21 | 6 | 15 | | | 38 | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Animals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses, n.e.s..... | 11 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Other animals..... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 14 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Falls of Persons: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From elevations..... | 7 | 1 | | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | 11 | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | 3 | 1 | |
| From ladders..... | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | 4 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc..... | 12 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Into holds of vessels..... | 4 | | | | | | | | 6 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | |
| On the level..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| From loads, etc..... | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Collapse of support..... | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On sharp objects..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Down stairs and inclines..... | | | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc..... | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Total..... | 13 | 21 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 2 | | 37 | 2 | 1 | | | | 12 | | 7 | | 9 | 4 | |
| Other Causes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infection, n.e.s..... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial disease, strain, etc..... | 1 | 5 | | 61 | 45 | 8 | 8 | | 56 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 33 | 1 | 12 |
| Drowning, n.e.s..... | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Shooting and violence..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cave ins, land slides, ice jams, etc..... | 3 | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No particulars..... | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 6 | 8 | 3 | 69 | 51 | 10 | 8 | | 57 | 3 | 1 | | | | 3 | | 3 | | 33 | 1 | 12 |
| Grand Total..... | 94 | 162 | 30 | 190 | 125 | 44 | 21 | | 262 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 1 | | 63 | 8 | 30 | 1 | 75 | 11 | 25 |

| Chemical and Allied Products | Shipbuilding | Miscellaneous Products | Construction | Buildings and Structures | Railway | Highway and Bridge | Miscellaneous | Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply | Transportation and Public Utilities | Steam Railways | Street and Electric Railways | Water Transportation | Air Transportation | Local and Highway Transportation | Storage | Telegraphs and Telephones | Express | Unclassified | Trade | Wholesale | Retail | Finance | Service | Public Administration | Recreational | Laundering, Dyeing and Cleaning | Personal, Domestic and Business | Professional | Unclassified | TOTAL |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 31 | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 66 | 62 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 1 | 25 | 15 | | 6 | 4 | 3 | 34 | 5 | 1 | | 25 | 2 | 1 | | | | 15 | 7 | 8 | | 24 | 20 | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 10 | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | | |
| 2 | | 1 | 28 | 15 | | 7 | 6 | 7 | 157 | 103 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 28 | 2 | 1 | | | 19 | 10 | 9 | | 41 | 35 | | 1 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| | | | 3 | 3 | | | | 4 | 14 | 1 | 13 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | 11 | 4 | | | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | 61 | 47 | | 2 | 12 | 8 | 34 | 9 | 22 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 1 | | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 14 | 8 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 10 | 8 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 22 | 16 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | 6 | 2 | 4 | | 22 | 16 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 173 | 107 | | 19 | 47 | 44 | 244 | 129 | 2 | 55 | 6 | 43 | 2 | 7 | | | 42 | 17 | 25 | 3 | 105 | 78 | 2 | 2 | 20 | | 3 | 1,350 |

TABLE H-2.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES¹

| Industry | 1943 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | 1947 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------------------|-------|-----|--|
| | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | P.Q. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon and N.W.T. | Total | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | P.Q. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon and N.W.T. | Total | | |
| Agriculture..... | | 5 | 3 | 10 | 38 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 3 | | 94 | | 4 | 3 | 10 | 52 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 6 | | | 117 | |
| Logging..... | | 3 | 12 | 27 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 72 | | 162 | | 5 | 8 | 28 | 53 | 2 | | 15 | 81 | | | 192 | |
| Fishing and Trapping..... | | 8 | | | 3 | | | | 19 | | 30 | | 5 | 11 | 2 | | 1 | | | 11 | | | 30 | |
| Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying..... | | 19 | 1 | 27 | 61 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 52 | | 190 | | 7 | 1 | 38 | 74 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 41 | | | 190 | |
| Metalliferous mining..... | | 1 | | 21 | 54 | 4 | 2 | 43 | 43 | | 125 | | | | 33 | 72 | 2 | 2 | 34 | | | | 143 | |
| Coal mining..... | | 18 | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | 17 | 8 | | 44 | | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | | 20 | 6 | | | | 33 | |
| Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s..... | | | | | | | | 6 | 1 | | 21 | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | 14 | |
| Structural materials..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 1 | 14 | 8 | 53 | 125 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 43 | | 262 | 13 | 6 | 72 | 108 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 52 | | | | 265 | |
| Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco..... | | 2 | 2 | | 11 | | | 2 | | | 17 | | 1 | | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 11 | |
| Animal foods..... | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | 11 | | | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 7 | |
| Textiles and clothing..... | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 6 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Leather, fur and products..... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Rubber products..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Saw and planing mill products..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 30 | | 63 | | 5 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 29 | | | | 59 | |
| Wood products..... | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 8 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 5 | 13 | | | | 13 | |
| Pulp, paper and paper products..... | | 1 | | 12 | 12 | | | 1 | 4 | | 30 | | | | 17 | 16 | | 2 | | | | | 36 | |
| Printing and publishing..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Iron, steel and products..... | | 6 | | 11 | 49 | 2 | | 1 | 6 | | 75 | | 3 | 1 | 13 | 49 | | | 1 | 4 | | | 71 | |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | | | 4 | 6 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 11 | | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | | | 1 | 5 | 15 | | | 3 | 1 | | 25 | | | | 6 | 11 | | 1 | 3 | | | | 21 | |
| Chemical and allied products..... | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 7 | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Shipbuilding..... | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | 2 | | | | 6 | | | 11 | |
| Miscellaneous products..... | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | |
| Construction..... | | 9 | 5 | 48 | 72 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 18 | | 173 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 41 | 61 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 27 | | | 169 | |
| Buildings and structures..... | | 6 | 2 | 29 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 12 | | 107 | | 5 | 5 | 30 | 47 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 17 | | | 117 | |
| Railway..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highway and bridge..... | | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 19 | | 5 | | 6 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | 27 | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | | 1 | 15 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 47 | | | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 6 | 2 | | | 25 | |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Production and Supply..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | | 44 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 17 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 40 | |
| Transportation and Public Utilities..... | 1 | 16 | 8 | 47 | 86 | 8 | 9 | 35 | 34 | | 244 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 56 | 131 | 19 | 6 | 16 | 38 | | 2 | 289 | |
| Steam railways..... | | 3 | 6 | 17 | 55 | 6 | 5 | 21 | 16 | | 129 | | 3 | 7 | 29 | 49 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 16 | | | 128 | |
| Street and electric railways..... | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | 10 | |
| Water transportation..... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 20 | 9 | | | 8 | 8 | | 55 | | 3 | 6 | 14 | 56 | | | 1 | 12 | | | 93 | |
| Air transportation..... | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | | | 11 | |
| Local and highway transportation..... | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 18 | | 2 | 5 | 9 | | 43 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | 37 | |
| Storage..... | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| Telegraphs and telephones..... | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Express..... | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Unclassified..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Trade..... | 1 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 42 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 57 |
| Wholesale..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 22 |
| Retail..... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 35 |
| Finance..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Service..... | 4 | 20 | 44 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 105 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 55 | 8 | 15 | 110 |
| Public Administration..... | 3 | 13 | 34 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 78 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 42 | 7 | 6 | 89 |
| Recreational..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laundering, dyeing and cleaning..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Personal, domestic and business..... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Professional establishments..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Unclassified..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Total..... | 3 | 82 | 41 | 255 | 488 | 55 | 38 | 117 | 271 | 9 | 65 | 47 | 275 | 46 | 1,475 |

¹ Includes accidents to seamen and airmen on Canadian craft only; any such accidents occurring outside of Canada are assigned to province from which craft were operated. For quarterly reports of accidents see the Labour Gazette for July and October 1943, and January and March, 1944. ² Preliminary figures. ³ Revised figures for 1947.

TABLE H-3.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS 1928-1943

| | Agriculture | Logging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply | Transportation and Public Utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Unclassified | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|-------|
| 1928..... | 194 | 176 | 43 | 260 | 201 | 250 | 34 | 353 | 64 | 102 | 102 | 1 | 1,677 |
| 1929..... | 156 | 235 | 54 | 234 | 250 | 298 | 40 | 326 | 58 | 117 | 117 | 1 | 1,766 |
| 1930..... | 122 | 175 | 36 | 258 | 196 | 324 | 42 | 327 | 58 | 117 | 117 | 1 | 1,665 |
| 1931..... | 163 | 76 | 40 | 158 | 142 | 217 | 44 | 205 | 43 | 97 | 97 | 1 | 1,188 |
| 1932..... | 154 | 73 | 30 | 123 | 116 | 124 | 21 | 196 | 51 | 83 | 83 | 1 | 974 |
| 1933..... | 111 | 91 | 36 | 112 | 103 | 65 | 15 | 161 | 48 | 3 | 63 | 1 | 808 |
| 1934..... | 151 | 114 | 47 | 144 | 118 | 118 | 20 | 165 | 62 | 86 | 86 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 1935..... | 124 | 116 | 38 | 175 | 133 | 103 | 25 | 184 | 44 | 1 | 86 | 2 | 1,107 |
| 1936..... | 127 | 133 | 57 | 181 | 112 | 105 | 14 | 240 | 45 | 2 | 86 | 2 | 1,247 |
| 1937..... | 156 | 149 | 52 | 201 | 157 | 170 | 23 | 227 | 46 | 1 | 66 | 1 | 1,167 |
| 1938..... | 143 | 136 | 30 | 253 | 136 | 154 | 19 | 166 | 44 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 1,071 |
| 1939..... | 156 | 148 | 29 | 169 | 132 | 181 | 25 | 181 | 44 | 1 | 65 | 1 | 1,208 |
| 1940..... | 127 | 177 | 34 | 175 | 144 | 173 | 25 | 236 | 51 | 1 | 93 | 1 | 1,553 |
| 1941..... | 144 | 178 | 24 | 262 | 263 | 176 | 30 | 317 | 65 | 1 | 79 | 1 | 1,510 |
| 1942..... | 107 | 170 | 34 | 199 | 315 | 227 | 21 | 318 | 44 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 1,465 |
| 1943..... | 99 | 151 | 49 | 213 | 310 | 154 | 16 | 334 | 59 | 1 | 59 | 1 | 1,204 |
| 1944..... | 109 | 137 | 34 | 159 | 271 | 100 | 17 | 264 | 53 | 1 | 88 | 1 | 1,345 |
| 1945..... | 114 | 166 | 20 | 188 | 269 | 127 | 24 | 292 | 52 | 3 | 99 | 7 | 1,378 |
| 1946..... | 119 | 145 | 41 | 174 | 346 | 132 | 22 | 237 | 53 | 8 | 110 | 8 | 1,475 |
| 1947..... | 117 | 132 | 30 | 190 | 265 | 169 | 40 | 289 | 57 | 3 | 105 | 1 | 1,350 |
| 1948 ¹ | 94 | 162 | 30 | 190 | 262 | 173 | 44 | 244 | 42 | 3 | 105 | 1 | 1,350 |

¹ Preliminary figures.

TABLE II-4.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1948, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

| Industry | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total, 1948 ¹ | Per Cent of Total | Total, 1947 ² | Per Cent of Total | Number Gained, Employed, Latest Census |
|---|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Agriculture..... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 94 | 7.0 | 117 | 7.9 | 1,051,994 ³ |
| Logging..... | 17 | 8 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 17 | 162 | 12.0 | 192 | 13.0 | 93,850 ³ |
| Fishing and Trapping..... | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 30 | 2.2 | 30 | 2.0 | 73,514 ³ |
| Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying..... | 23 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 20 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 190 | 14.1 | 190 | 12.9 | 104,519 ³ |
| Metalliferous mining..... | 19 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 125 | 9.2 | 143 | 9.7 | 56,783 |
| Coal mining..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | ... | 7 | 4 | 8 | 44 | 3.3 | 33 | 2.2 | 25,307 |
| Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 1.6 | 14 | 1.0 | 9,593 |
| Structural materials..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,836 |
| Manufacturing..... | 23 | 24 | 16 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 30 | 28 | 21 | 15 | 25 | 19 | 262 | 19.4 | 265 | 18.0 | 1,068,156 ³ |
| Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco..... | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 | 115,115 |
| Animal foods..... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 0.8 | 7 | 0.5 | 58,940 |
| Textiles and clothing..... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 0.4 | 8 | 0.5 | 104,737 |
| Leather, fur and products..... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0.1 | ... | ... | 43,304 |
| Rubber products..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0.2 | 22,055 |
| Saw and planing mill products..... | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 63 | 4.7 | 59 | 4.0 | 69,846 |
| Wood products..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0.6 | 13 | 0.9 | 38,671 |
| Pulp, paper and paper products..... | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 3 | 5 | 30 | 2.2 | 36 | 2.4 | 66,628 |
| Printing and publishing..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0.1 | ... | ... | 10,720 |
| Iron, steel and products..... | 6 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 75 | 5.6 | 71 | 4.8 | 249,373 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0.8 | 8 | 0.5 | 84,493 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 29 | 1.9 | 21 | 1.4 | 30,378 |
| Chemical and allied products..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0.5 | 11 | 0.8 | 20,246 |
| Shipbuilding..... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.3 | 21,381 |
| Miscellaneous products..... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Construction..... | 13 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 21 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 173 | 12.8 | 169 | 11.5 | 250,330 ³ |
| Buildings and structures..... | 9 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 107 | 7.9 | 117 | 7.9 | ... |
| Railway..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Highway and bridge..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 1.4 | 27 | 1.9 | ... |
| Miscellaneous..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 3.5 | 25 | 1.7 | ... |
| Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply..... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 44 | 3.3 | 40 | 2.7 | 24,577 ³ |

Transportation and Public Utilities

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Transportation and Public Utilities..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steam railways..... | 23 | 32 | 7 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 33 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 24 | 9 | 244 | 18.1 | 289 | 19.6 | 187,920 ⁵ |
| Street and electric railways..... | 17 | 28 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 129 | 9.6 | 128 | 8.7 | 22,627 ⁶ |
| Water transportation..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.7 | 32,764 ³ |
| Air transportation..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 55 | 4.1 | 63 | 6.3 | 5,626 ⁵ |
| Local and highway transportation..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 3.2 | 37 | 2.5 | 58,874 ³ |
| Storage..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.5 | 10,285 ³ |
| Telegraphs and telephones..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 | 44,289 ⁶ |
| Express..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 8,017 ⁶ |
| Unclassified..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 465,120 ³ |
| Trade..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 42 | 3.1 | 57 | 3.9 | 112,931 | |
| Retail..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 1.2 | 22 | 1.5 | 352,189 | |
| Finance..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.5 | 89,663 ³ | |
| Service..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Administration..... | 7 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 105 | 7.8 | 110 | 7.5 | 792,340 ³ |
| Recreational..... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 78 | 5.8 | 89 | 6.0 | 135,874 |
| Laundry, dyeing and cleaning..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 17,519 |
| Personal, domestic and business..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1.5 | 8 | 0.6 | 22,711 |
| Professional establishments..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.6 | 352,221 |
| Unclassified..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.5 | 264,015 |
| Total..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 115 | 117 | 91 | 118 | 125 | 82 | 132 | 146 | 116 | 107 | 108 | 93 | 1,350 | 100.0 | 1,475 | 100.0 | 45,915 ³ |

Preliminary figures. ² Revised figures. ³ Decennial Census of Industry, 1946. ⁴ Fishermen only: Annual Census of Industry, 1946. ⁵ Annual Census of Industry, 1947.

**TABLE H-5.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL, IN CANADA, REPORTED BY
PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS**

| Province | Medical aid only ¹ | Temporary disability | Permanent disability | Fatal | Total |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1939 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3,482 | 7,715 | 582 | 44 | 11,823 |
| New Brunswick..... | 2,577 | 5,264 | 263 | 22 | 8,126 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 53,651 |
| Ontario..... | 30,672 | 21,203 | 1,020 | 215 | 53,110 |
| Manitoba..... | 5,128 | 4,044 | 196 | 33 | 9,401 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 2,466 | 2,670 | 107 | 17 | 5,260 |
| Alberta..... | 5,211 | 6,483 | 101 | 37 | 11,832 |
| British Columbia..... | 11,994 | 14,915 | 735 | 132 | 27,776 |
| Total..... | | | | | 180,979 |
| 1942 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,601 | 9,530 | 570 | 77 | 17,778 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,933 | 7,356 | 215 | 34 | 11,535 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 96,888 |
| Ontario..... | 74,642 | 40,985 | 1,950 | 309 | 117,886 |
| Manitoba..... | 7,548 | 5,929 | 265 | 45 | 13,787 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,114 | 3,516 | 108 | 28 | 6,766 |
| Alberta..... | 8,924 | 9,586 | 107 | 63 | 18,680 |
| British Columbia..... | 35,904 | 28,476 | 901 | 194 | 65,475 |
| Total..... | | | | | 348,795 |
| 1943 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,459 | 8,756 | 616 | 100 | 16,931 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,926 | 7,175 | 225 | 29 | 11,355 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 90,564 |
| Ontario..... | 72,532 | 46,670 | 1,692 | 343 | 121,237 |
| Manitoba..... | 7,287 | 6,369 | 244 | 48 | 13,948 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,162 | 3,615 | 121 | 23 | 6,921 |
| Alberta..... | 9,035 | 10,176 | 141 | 78 | 19,700 |
| British Columbia..... | 34,919 | 32,521 | 979 | 216 | 68,635 |
| Total..... | | | | | 349,291 |
| 1944 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,558 | 8,561 | 543 | 63 | 16,725 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,933 | 7,201 | 206 | 25 | 11,365 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 84,308 |
| Ontario..... | 66,819 | 40,191 | 2,210 | 286 | 109,506 |
| Manitoba..... | 7,182 | 6,163 | 251 | 34 | 13,630 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,010 | 3,626 | 122 | 26 | 6,784 |
| Alberta..... | 9,353 | 9,379 | 506 | 48 | 19,286 |
| British Columbia..... | 27,757 | 31,504 | 1,057 | 145 | 60,463 |
| Total..... | | | | | 322,067 |
| 1945 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 6,748 | 9,219 | 515 | 55 | 16,537 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3,309 | 7,652 | 200 | 32 | 11,193 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 82,724 |
| Ontario..... | 61,298 | 39,741 | 2,321 | 333 | 103,693 |
| Manitoba..... | 7,277 | 5,885 | 284 | 31 | 13,477 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,069 | 4,305 | 123 | 12 | 7,509 |
| Alberta..... | 6,171 | 12,546 | 363 | 74 | 19,154 |
| British Columbia..... | 25,718 | 28,871 | 1,128 | 137 | 55,854 |
| Total..... | | | | | 310,141 |
| 1946 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 6,623 | 10,361 | 469 | 57 | 17,507 |
| New Brunswick..... | 4,824 | 8,183 | 237 | 31 | 13,275 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 90,900 |
| Ontario..... | 76,411 | 43,426 | 2,440 | 246 | 122,523 |
| Manitoba..... | 8,021 | 6,461 | 279 | 34 | 14,795 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,167 | 5,160 | 161 | 21 | 9,509 |
| Alberta..... | 9,467 | 13,186 | 351 | 64 | 23,068 |
| British Columbia..... | 29,387 | 29,279 | 1,113 | 168 | 59,947 |
| Total..... | | | | | 351,524 |
| 1947 | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,491 | 8,501 | 409 | 44 | 16,445 |
| New Brunswick..... | 5,663 | 8,746 | 247 | 37 | 14,693 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 96,135 |
| Ontario..... | 77,283 | 38,744 | 1,006 | 159 | 117,192 |
| Manitoba..... | 8,936 | 6,482 | 299 | 29 | 15,746 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 4,658 | 5,331 | 142 | 21 | 10,152 |
| Alberta..... | 11,951 | 13,362 | 464 | 87 | 25,864 |
| British Columbia..... | 40,556 | 33,083 | 1,203 | 176 | 75,018 |
| Total..... | | | | | 371,245 |
| 1948² | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,409 | 9,104 | 103 | 50 | 16,666 |
| New Brunswick..... | | | | 22 | 15,500 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 93,028 |
| Ontario..... | 109,904 | 49,390 | 2,199 | 240 | 161,733 |
| Manitoba..... | 9,417 | 6,831 | 315 | 30 | 16,693 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 5,494 | 6,257 | 167 | 26 | 11,944 |
| Alberta..... | 13,432 | 14,500 | 525 | 100 | 28,557 |
| British Columbia..... | 41,311 | 31,269 | 1,261 | 223 | 74,064 |
| Total..... | | | | | 418,185 |

(¹) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for compensation; the period varies in the several provinces. (²) Preliminary figures.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
Research and Statistics Branch

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1948

with Information for Certain Other Countries

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1949

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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949



CONTENTS



| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1948..... | PAGE 5 |
|--|-------------------------|

Charts

| | |
|---|---|
| Results of Strikes and Lockouts According to Number of Workers Involved Each Year, 1914-1948..... | 6 |
| Loss in Man-Working Days Through Strikes and Lockouts by Groups of Industries Each Year, 1914-1948..... | 7 |

Tables

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Years, 1901-1948..... | 8 |
| 2. Number of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Industries, 1901-1948..... | 9 |
| 3. Workers Involved in Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Industries, 1901-1948... | 10 |
| 4. Time Loss in Man-Working Days in Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Industries, 1901-1948..... | 11 |
| 5. Strikes and Lockouts, 1948, by Industries..... | 12 |
| 6. Strikes and Lockouts, 1948, by Causes and Results..... | 13 |
| 7. Strikes and Lockouts, 1948, by Industries and Methods of Settlement..... | 14 |
| 8. Strikes and Lockouts, 1948, by Number of Workers Involved..... | 15 |
| 9. Strikes and Lockouts, 1948, by Time Loss..... | 15 |
| 10. Strikes and Lockouts, 1948, by Duration..... | 15 |
| 11. Strikes and Lockouts, 1948, by Provinces..... | 15 |
| 12. Strikes and Lockouts, 1938-1948, by Months..... | 16 |
| 13. Detailed List of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1948..... | 17 |
| Canada and Other Countries, 1919-1948..... | 31 |

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1948

A marked improvement in industrial relations, as compared with the two preceding years, was shown during 1948 by statistics of disputes between workers and employers which resulted in work stoppages (strikes and lockouts). During 1948, the loss of time due to strikes and lockouts was little more than one-third of the loss in 1947 and one-fifth of that in 1946, the peak year. The number of strikes and lockouts in 1948 and the number of workers involved were the lowest recorded for any year since 1939.

In 1948 about 60 per cent of the idleness resulted from three strikes, involving coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, automotive parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ont., and furniture factory workers in various centres in Quebec. About 12 per cent of the total time lost during the year was caused by five prolonged strikes in the textile and clothing industry in various localities in Quebec.

During the year there were 154 strikes and lockouts in existence, as compared with 236 in 1947, and 228 in 1946. In 1948, 42,820 workers were involved in strikes, 104,120 in 1947, and 139,474 in 1946. The time loss in 1948 amounted to 886,000 man-working days, as compared with 2,400,000 in 1947 and 4,500,000 days in 1946.

Based on the number of wage and salary workers in Canada, the total amount of time lost was about one-tenth of one per cent of the estimated working time. In 1947, it was about one-quarter of one per cent, and in 1946, one-half of one per cent. The total time lost in 1948 was equivalent to an average loss for each wage and salary worker in Canada of about one-quarter of a day, three-quarters of a day in 1947, and one and one-half days in 1946. The average loss of time for each worker involved in stoppages in 1948 was about 21 days, as compared with 23 days in 1947, 32 days in 1946, 15 days in 1945, less than eight days in each of the preceding seven years, and 41 days in 1925, the highest on record.

Analysis of Statistics, 1948

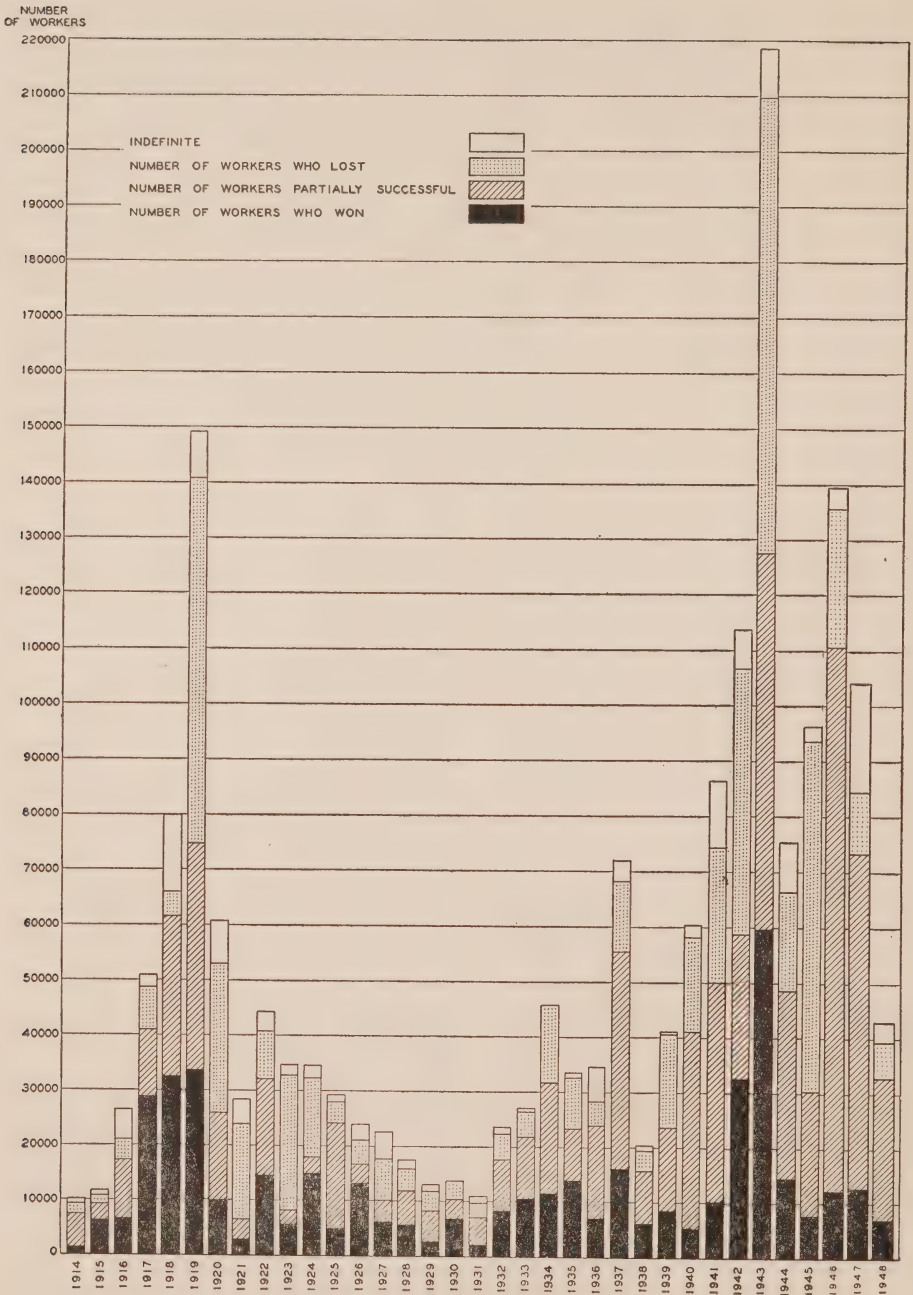
The demand for higher wages, to offset increases in the cost of living, was the central issue in two-thirds of the strikes during the year, causing about 85 per cent of the total time loss. In 1947, about 90 per cent of the time loss resulted from disputes over wage increases. Such demands were often linked with various questions involving unionism, working conditions, etc. However, since 1945, when most of the

strike idleness resulted from questions involving unionism, the question of union security has not been a major issue. There were no sympathetic strikes recorded during 1948. The great variety and complexity of the causes leading to strikes and lockouts present difficulties in classification for statistical purposes as there are usually several points in dispute in each case.

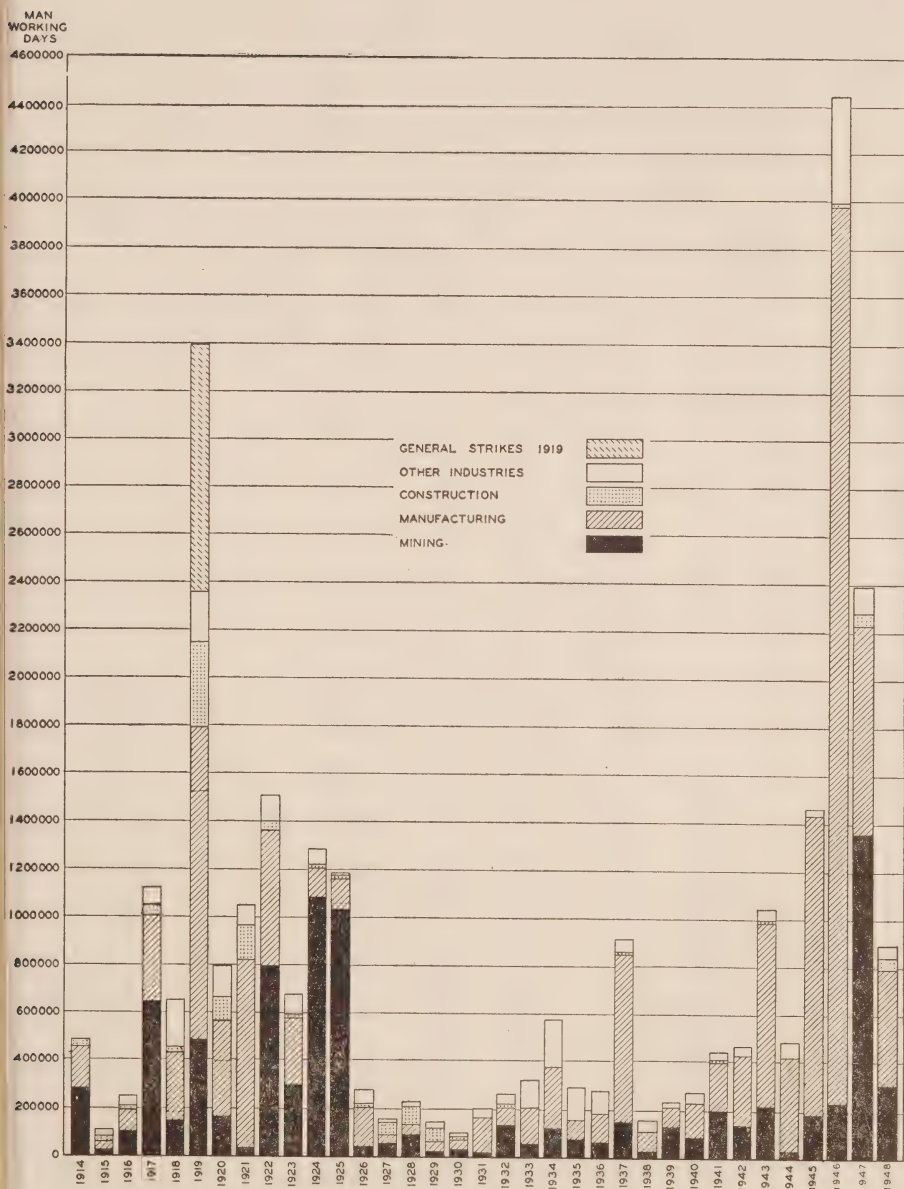
Of the 154 strikes and lockouts during the year, about one-fifth were settled in favour of the workers, and one-quarter in favour of the employers, while about 40 per cent resulted in a compromise or partial gain for the workers, about the same proportion as last year. Most of the important strikes were in this latter group, involving about 60 per cent of the total workers and over 70 per cent of the time loss.

In the manufacturing group of industries employment is greater than in any other industry. In recent years the time loss has been greater in this group than in all others combined, the year 1947 being an exception, with the greatest loss in the mining group. There were only two important strikes in the coal mining industry during 1948, and nine lesser stoppages. A strike of coal miners in western Canada, which commenced on January 13, 1948, involved some 7,000 miners in Alberta and 2,000 in British Columbia. Work was resumed at the majority of mines by the end of February and at others at later dates. In some cases settlement was not arrived at until the end of July. By the end of the year the strike had not been declared terminated as no

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1914—1948



LOSS IN MAN-WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1914-1948



agreement had been reached at three mines in the Edmonton district. Employment conditions were considered to be no longer affected by the end of July, all miners having secured other jobs pending final settlement. This strike accounted for more than 30 per cent of the total time lost during the year. The time loss in the manufacturing group was 55 per cent of the 1948 total; mining (all), 35 per cent; con-

struction, 4.5 per cent; transportation, 3.0 per cent; logging, 1.1 per cent; service, 1.0 per cent; trade, 0.3 per cent; and finance, 0.2 per cent. More than half the time loss in manufacturing was in metal products and about one-quarter in textiles, clothing, etc.

Settlement of 60 of the 154 strikes in 1948 was brought about by direct negotiations. Negotiations played an important part in

TABLE I.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1948

| Year | Number Beginning During the Year | Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Year | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | All Industries | | | | | | |
| | | Number of Strikes and Lockouts | Number of Employers | Number of Workers Involved | Time Loss | | | |
| | | | | | In Man-Working Days | Average Days Per Wage and Salary Earner | Average Days Per Worker Involved | Per cent of Estimated Working Time |
| 1901..... | 97 | 99 | 285 | 24,089 | 737,808 | | | |
| 1902..... | 124 | 125 | 532 | 12,709 | 203,801 | | | |
| 1903..... | 171 | 175 | 1,124 | 38,408 | 558,959 | | | |
| 1904..... | 103 | 103 | 591 | 11,420 | 192,890 | | | |
| 1905..... | 95 | 96 | 332 | 12,513 | 246,138 | | | |
| 1906..... | 149 | 150 | 965 | 23,382 | 378,276 | | | |
| 1907..... | 183 | 188 | 950 | 34,060 | 520,142 | | | |
| 1908..... | 72 | 76 | 178 | 26,071 | 703,571 | | | |
| 1909..... | 88 | 90 | 372 | 18,114 | 880,663 | | | |
| 1910..... | 94 | 101 | 1,233 | 22,203 | 731,324 | | | |
| 1911..... | 99 | 100 | 533 | 29,285 | 1,821,084 | | | |
| 1912..... | 179 | 181 | 1,321 | 42,860 | 1,135,786 | | | |
| 1913..... | 143 | 152 | 1,077 | 40,519 | 1,036,254 | | | |
| 1914..... | 58 | 63 | 261 | 9,717 | 490,850 | | | |
| 1915..... | 62 | 63 | 120 | 11,395 | 95,042 | | | |
| 1916..... | 118 | 120 | 332 | 26,538 | 236,814 | | | |
| 1917..... | 158 | 160 | 758 | 50,255 | 1,123,515 | | | |
| 1918..... | 228 | 230 | 782 | 79,743 | 647,942 | | | |
| 1919..... | 332 | 336 | 1,967 | 148,915 | 3,400,942 | 1.79 | 22.84 | 0.60 |
| 1920..... | 310 | 322 | 1,374 | 60,327 | 799,524 | 0.42 | 13.25 | 0.14 |
| 1921..... | 159 | 168 | 1,208 | 28,257 | 1,048,914 | 0.66 | 37.12 | 0.22 |
| 1922..... | 89 | 104 | 732 | 43,775 | 1,528,661 | 0.95 | 34.92 | 0.32 |
| 1923..... | 77 | 86 | 450 | 34,261 | 671,750 | 0.39 | 19.61 | 0.13 |
| 1924..... | 64 | 70 | 435 | 34,310 | 1,295,054 | 0.76 | 37.75 | 0.26 |
| 1925..... | 86 | 87 | 497 | 28,949 | 1,193,281 | 0.69 | 41.22 | 0.23 |
| 1926..... | 75 | 77 | 512 | 23,834 | 266,601 | 0.14 | 11.19 | 0.05 |
| 1927..... | 72 | 74 | 480 | 22,299 | 152,570 | 0.08 | 6.84 | 0.03 |
| 1928..... | 96 | 98 | 548 | 17,581 | 224,212 | 0.11 | 12.75 | 0.04 |
| 1929..... | 88 | 90 | 263 | 12,946 | 152,080 | 0.07 | 11.75 | 0.02 |
| 1930..... | 67 | 67 | 338 | 13,768 | 91,797 | 0.04 | 6.67 | 0.01 |
| 1931..... | 86 | 88 | 266 | 10,738 | 204,238 | 0.10 | 19.02 | 0.04 |
| 1932..... | 111 | 116 | 497 | 23,390 | 255,000 | 0.15 | 10.90 | 0.05 |
| 1933..... | 122 | 125 | 617 | 26,558 | 317,547 | 0.20 | 11.96 | 0.07 |
| 1934..... | 189 | 191 | 1,100 | 45,800 | 574,519 | 0.33 | 12.54 | 0.11 |
| 1935..... | 120 | 120 | 719 | 33,260 | 288,703 | 0.16 | 8.68 | 0.05 |
| 1936..... | 155 | 156 | 709 | 34,812 | 276,997 | 0.15 | 7.96 | 0.05 |
| 1937..... | 274 | 278 | 630 | 71,905 | 86,393 | 0.44 | 12.33 | 0.15 |
| 1938..... | 142 | 147 | 614 | 20,395 | 148,678 | 0.08 | 7.29 | 0.02 |
| 1939..... | 120 | 122 | 243 | 41,038 | 224,588 | 0.11 | 5.47 | 0.04 |
| 1940..... | 166 | 168 | 894 | 60,619 | 266,318 | 0.12 | 4.39 | 0.04 |
| 1941..... | 229 | 231 | 658 | 87,091 | 433,914 | 0.17 | 4.98 | 0.06 |
| 1942..... | 352 | 354 | 492 | 113,916 | 450,202 | 0.16 | 3.95 | 0.05 |
| 1943..... | 401 | 402 | 651 | 218,404 | 1,041,198 | 0.35 | 4.77 | 0.12 |
| 1944..... | 195 | 199 | 400 | 75,290 | 490,139 | 0.16 | 6.51 | 0.06 |
| 1945..... | 196 | 197 | 418 | 96,068 | 1,457,420 | 0.49 | 15.17 | 0.17 |
| 1946..... | 225 | 228 | 1,299 | 139,474 | 4,516,393 | 1.49 | 32.38 | 0.50 |
| 1947..... | 232 | 236 | 1,173 | 104,120 | 2,397,340 | 0.77 | 23.02 | 0.26 |
| 1948..... | 147 | 154 | 674 | 42,820 | 885,793 | .27 | 20.68 | .09 |
| Total..... | 7,198 | *7,363 | *32,604 | *2,228,210 | 37,981,125 | | | |

* In this table figures for strikes and lockouts extending over the end of the year are counted more than once.

the settlement of differences in many other cases, following reference to conciliation boards, labour courts, etc. Provincial conciliation, assisted by civic conciliation in three cases, effected settlement in 34 strikes; 11 strikes were referred to labour boards, commissioners, etc.; seven were settled by arbitration; and 29 by return of workers.

More than 50 per cent of the strikes in 1948 involved fewer than 100 workers in each case. These caused less than four per cent of the total time loss. Ten strikes, involving more than 1,000 workers in each case, caused more than 60 per cent of the total time loss.

The greatest proportion of strike idleness is usually caused by a few prolonged

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, 1901-1948*

| Year | Industries† | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|---|-------|---------|-------|
| | Agri- culture | Log- ging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, etc. | | Manu- facturing† | Con- struction† | Trans- portation and Public Utilities | Trade | Service | |
| | | | | Coal | Other | | | | | | |
| 1901... | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 59 | 17 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 99 |
| 1902... | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 62 | 33 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 125 |
| 1903... | | | 1 | 7 | 2 | 81 | 50 | 27 | | 7 | 175 |
| 1904... | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 63 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 103 |
| 1905... | 2 | | | 10 | 4 | 49 | 19 | 10 | | 2 | 96 |
| 1906... | | | | 13 | 2 | 79 | 33 | 20 | | 3 | 150 |
| 1907... | | | 1 | 13 | 4 | 78 | 56 | 26 | | 9 | †188 |
| 1908... | | | | 7 | 3 | 37 | 21 | 7 | 1 | | 76 |
| 1909... | | | 3 | 13 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 11 | | 1 | 90 |
| 1910... | | | | 3 | 3 | 47 | 33 | 13 | 2 | | 101 |
| 1911... | | | | 6 | 2 | 37 | 33 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 100 |
| 1912... | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 59 | 76 | 28 | 1 | 8 | 181 |
| 1913... | | | 2 | 4 | 6 | 58 | 48 | 23 | 1 | 10 | 152 |
| 1914... | | | | 3 | 1 | 27 | 23 | 4 | | 5 | 63 |
| 1915... | | | | 9 | 2 | 35 | 6 | 5 | | 6 | 63 |
| 1916... | | | | 8 | 3 | 57 | 16 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 120 |
| 1917... | | | | 21 | 4 | 72 | 24 | 32 | 1 | 6 | 160 |
| 1918... | | | | 46 | 2 | 94 | 18 | 47 | 2 | 19 | †230 |
| 1919... | | 19 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 160 | 52 | 30 | 10 | 24 | †336 |
| 1920... | | 28 | | 35 | 11 | 143 | 50 | 27 | 5 | 22 | †322 |
| 1921... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 98 | 33 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 168 |
| 1922... | | 2 | 2 | 21 | | 36 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 104 |
| 1923... | | 2 | | 23 | 5 | 32 | 10 | 11 | | 3 | 86 |
| 1924... | | 1 | 1 | 15 | | 28 | 16 | 3 | | 6 | 70 |
| 1925... | | | 2 | 17 | 1 | 43 | 17 | 5 | | 2 | 87 |
| 1926... | | 4 | | 16 | 1 | 36 | 13 | 4 | | 3 | 77 |
| 1927... | | 2 | 1 | 20 | | 19 | 24 | 4 | | 4 | 74 |
| 1928... | | 5 | 1 | 14 | | 45 | 28 | 3 | | 2 | 98 |
| 1929... | | 3 | | 8 | 2 | 41 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 4 | †90 |
| 1930... | | 2 | 2 | 15 | | 21 | 20 | 3 | | 4 | 67 |
| 1931... | | 3 | 3 | 9 | | 43 | 13 | 3 | | 14 | 88 |
| 1932... | | 11 | 2 | 33 | | 54 | 10 | | | 6 | 116 |
| 1933... | 1 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 66 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 125 |
| 1934... | 1 | 17 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 112 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 191 |
| 1935... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 58 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 6 | (1) |
| 1936... | 1 | 6 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 81 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 17 | 156 |
| 1937... | 2 | 7 | 1 | 44 | 5 | 145 | 25 | 16 | 7 | 26 | 278 |
| 1938... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 74 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 147 |
| 1939... | | 1 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 43 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 122 |
| 1940... | | 1 | 5 | 65 | 5 | 59 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 168 |
| 1941... | | 1 | | 45 | 3 | 131 | 23 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 231 |
| 1942... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 53 | 8 | 219 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 15 | †354 |
| 1943... | | 6 | | 111 | 9 | 222 | 12 | 24 | 7 | 16 | \$402 |
| 1944... | | 2 | | 46 | 3 | 120 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 190 |
| 1945... | | | | 39 | 3 | 126 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 197 |
| 1946... | | 2 | 3 | 42 | 8 | 122 | 15 | 20 | 8 | 9 | \$228 |
| 1947... | | 1 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 133 | 33 | 23 | 8 | 20 | 236 |
| 1948... | | 6 | | 11 | 1 | 79 | 19 | 14 | 6 | 17 | †154 |
| Total | 17 | 162 | 58 | 1,054 | 140 | 3,615 | 1,140 | 665 | 112 | 385 | 7,363 |

* In this table, figures for strikes and lockouts extending over the end of year are counted more than once.

† Two groups in which few strikes occurred are not shown in this table; they are: Finance—1929, one strike; 1942, one strike; 1943, one strike; Miscellaneous—1907, one strike; 1918, 2 strikes; 1919, 14 strikes, (general strike); 1920, one strike.

‡ In this table the manufacturing group now includes shipbuilding since 1901; prior to 1942 shipbuilding had been in the construction group.

§ In 1943 two strikes involved workers in five industries; in 1946, one strike involved workers in two industries.

strikes. This year, 13 strikes which lasted more than 50 days caused about 75 per cent of the total loss. About 75 per cent of the strikes were settled within 25 days. These involved 56 per cent of the workers, but, being of relatively short duration, caused less than 15 per cent of the time loss.

At the end of the year five strikes were recorded as unterminated, namely: strip

coal miners in the Bienfait-Estevan field, Sask.; textile factory workers at St. Johns, P.Q.; electricians, helpers and apprentices at Victoria, B.C.; cleaners and dyers at Vancouver, B.C.; and wood heel factory workers at Montreal, P.Q. Settlement of the first four strikes above-mentioned was reached early in January, 1949, and of the last-mentioned about the middle of February, 1949.

TABLE III.—WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES, 1901-1948*

| Year | Industries† | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|---|-------|---------|-----------|
| | Agri- culture | Log- ging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, etc. | | Manu- facturing† | Con- struction† | Trans- portation and Public Utilities | Trade | Service | |
| | | | | Coal | Other | | | | | | |
| 1901... | | 100 | 8,000 | 1,760 | 1,125 | 4,919 | 2,595 | 5,547 | 4 | 39 | 24,089 |
| 1902... | | 30 | 30 | 510 | | 3,852 | 3,427 | 4,800 | 34 | 26 | 12,709 |
| 1903... | | | 4,100 | 5,410 | 299 | 12,198 | 7,232 | 8,845 | | 32 | 38,408 |
| 1904... | | | 870 | 184 | 360 | 5,151 | 3,440 | 1,295 | 29 | 82 | 11,420 |
| 1905... | 850 | | | 5,564 | 281 | 2,350 | 1,541 | 1,813 | | 114 | 12,513 |
| 1906... | | | | 4,549 | 215 | 7,925 | 8,261 | 2,374 | | 58 | 23,382 |
| 1907... | | | 75 | 8,990 | 3,119 | 9,151 | 5,852 | 6,376 | | 491 | 34,060 |
| 1908... | | | | 3,541 | 408 | 10,211 | 3,354 | 8,547 | 10 | | 26,071 |
| 1909... | | | 1,171 | 8,618 | 490 | 2,851 | 3,241 | 1,703 | | 40 | 18,114 |
| 1910... | | | | 2,950 | 399 | 6,854 | 7,418 | 4,540 | 42 | | 22,203 |
| 1911... | | | | 9,890 | 65 | 5,318 | 8,580 | 4,949 | 150 | 333 | 29,285 |
| 1912... | | 33 | 620 | 2,243 | 2,085 | 9,515 | 20,798 | 7,012 | 30 | 524 | 42,860 |
| 1913... | | | 6,220 | 4,837 | 2,008 | 12,102 | 10,651 | 4,459 | 18 | 224 | 40,519 |
| 1914... | | | | 2,500 | 75 | 4,887 | 1,879 | 253 | | 123 | 9,717 |
| 1915... | | | | 2,753 | 2,700 | 4,242 | 227 | 1,340 | | 133 | 11,395 |
| 1916... | | | | 11,270 | 2,500 | 7,260 | 1,602 | 3,104 | 380 | 422 | 26,538 |
| 1917... | | | | 17,379 | 2,310 | 17,857 | 2,426 | 9,470 | 37 | 776 | 50,255 |
| 1918... | | | | 22,920 | 1,663 | 29,105 | 1,556 | 17,748 | 38 | 6,556 | 79,743 |
| 1919... | | 2,741 | 11 | 10,130 | 3,438 | 58,039 | 14,611 | 12,574 | 1,171 | 1,801 | 148,915 |
| 1920... | | 3,012 | | 12,128 | 2,080 | 24,129 | 10,069 | 6,727 | 586 | 1,477 | 160,327 |
| 1921... | 590 | 345 | 100 | 1,456 | 189 | 19,727 | 3,940 | 1,172 | 130 | 608 | 28,257 |
| 1922... | | 250 | 985 | 26,475 | | 10,397 | 1,868 | 3,628 | 25 | 147 | 43,775 |
| 1923... | | 437 | | 20,814 | 1,906 | 7,483 | 980 | 2,572 | | 69 | 34,261 |
| 1924... | | 1,800 | 573 | 21,201 | | 6,818 | 1,049 | 133 | | 2,736 | 34,310 |
| 1925... | | | 980 | 18,672 | 11 | 7,584 | 1,499 | 131 | | 72 | 28,949 |
| 1926... | | 1,750 | | 8,445 | 35 | 11,857 | 1,208 | 515 | | 24 | 23,834 |
| 1927... | | 770 | 300 | 16,653 | | 930 | 3,238 | 326 | | 82 | 22,299 |
| 1928... | | 1,006 | 1,500 | 5,033 | | 5,503 | 4,298 | 132 | | 109 | 17,581 |
| 1929... | | 1,075 | | 3,045 | 70 | 2,868 | 5,606 | 204 | 36 | 31 | 112,946 |
| 1930... | | 170 | 700 | 6,228 | | 4,939 | 1,367 | 278 | | 86 | 13,768 |
| 1931... | | 236 | 1,000 | 2,129 | | 5,406 | 549 | 451 | | 967 | 10,738 |
| 1932... | | 1,435 | 3,200 | 8,540 | | 8,811 | 1,307 | | | 97 | 23,390 |
| 1933... | 1,200 | 5,383 | 250 | 3,028 | 400 | 15,569 | 254 | 322 | 98 | 54 | 26,558 |
| 1934... | 93 | 5,889 | 50 | 11,461 | 1,373 | 25,150 | 454 | 465 | 116 | 749 | 45,800 |
| 1935... | 2,175 | 2,132 | 1,330 | 6,131 | 638 | 14,568 | 379 | 5,592 | 69 | 255 | 33,269 |
| 1936... | 1,100 | 2,605 | 2,840 | 8,581 | 74 | 15,061 | 685 | 3,291 | 17 | 558 | 34,812 |
| 1937... | 78 | 3,010 | 800 | 15,477 | 2,060 | 46,344 | 1,286 | 1,441 | 188 | 1,221 | 71,905 |
| 1938... | 10 | 870 | 1,848 | 5,054 | 12 | 7,610 | 729 | 2,519 | 1,489 | 254 | 20,395 |
| 1939... | | 70 | 15 | 31,102 | 231 | 7,901 | 683 | 265 | 563 | 208 | 41,038 |
| 1940... | | 50 | 1,855 | 31,223 | 429 | 17,018 | 1,053 | 6,816 | 1,404 | 771 | 60,619 |
| 1941... | | 300 | | 38,136 | 3,340 | 37,838 | 4,781 | 1,566 | 193 | 937 | 87,091 |
| 1942... | 426 | 604 | 3,260 | 19,670 | 2,738 | 80,037 | 3,889 | 2,233 | 61 | 774 | 113,916 |
| 1943... | | 632 | | 59,017 | 535 | 139,656 | 785 | 8,712 | 202 | 8,865 | 218,404 |
| 1944... | | 90 | | 11,180 | 864 | 53,093 | 427 | 7,484 | 105 | 2,047 | 75,290 |
| 1945... | | | | 27,422 | 470 | 62,788 | 380 | 4,322 | 445 | 241 | 96,068 |
| 1946... | | 19,000 | 800 | 21,414 | 5,687 | 86,815 | 994 | 3,645 | 437 | 682 | 139,474 |
| 1947... | | 50 | 750 | 45,467 | 1,799 | 41,357 | 6,091 | 4,434 | 880 | 3,292 | 104,120 |
| 1948... | | 1,495 | | 14,695 | 2,000 | 18,500 | 3,337 | 1,312 | 239 | 1,132 | 142,820 |
| Total | 6,522 | 57,370 | 44,233 | 625,875 | 50,481 | 999,544 | 171,885 | 177,437 | 9,226 | 40,611 | 2,228,210 |

* In this table figures for strikes and lockouts extending over the end of the year are counted more than once.

† Two groups in which few strikes occurred are not shown in this table; they are: Finance—1929, 11 workers; 1942, 224 workers; 1948, 110 workers; Miscellaneous—1907, 6 workers; 1918, 157 workers; 1919, 44,399 workers (general strike); 1920, 119 workers.

‡ In this table the manufacturing group now includes shipbuilding since 1901; prior to 1942 shipbuilding had been in the construction group.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each strike. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and

since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature, the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year.

The annual review for 1930, appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries

TABLE IV.—TIME LOSS IN MAN-WORKING DAYS IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES 1901-1948

| Year | Industries† | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|---|--------|------------|
| | Agri- culture | Log- ging | Fishing and Trapping | Mining, etc. | | Manu- facturing‡ | Con- struction‡ | Trans- portation and Public Utilities | Trade | Service |
| | | | | Coal | Other | | | | | |
| 1901... | | 1,300 | 130,000 | 7,040 | 90,675 | 158,456 | 49,155 | 300,965 | 12 | 205 |
| 1902... | | 870 | 750 | 10,120 | | 119,722 | 35,077 | 35,507 | 975 | 280 |
| 1903... | | | 49,200 | 173,441 | 7,902 | 280,580 | 147,051 | 196,208 | | 4,577 |
| 1904... | | | 4,300 | 792 | 5,400 | 129,059 | 46,437 | 6,141 | 193 | 568 |
| 1905... | 1,700 | | | 101,770 | 1,073 | 48,634 | 29,289 | 63,001 | | 671 |
| 1906... | | | | 146,622 | 1,505 | 143,874 | 65,573 | 19,348 | | 1,354 |
| 1907... | | | 600 | 102,824 | 79,189 | 168,652 | 125,033 | 36,518 | | 7,320 |
| 1908... | | | | 13,600 | 2,050 | 213,552 | 32,637 | 441,722 | 10 | |
| 1909... | | | 6,500 | 720,180 | 6,120 | 89,850 | 48,319 | 9,654 | | 40 |
| 1910... | | | | 485,000 | 6,774 | 68,564 | 115,013 | 55,525 | 448 | |
| 1911... | | | | 1,513,320 | 2,180 | 59,966 | 199,597 | 38,991 | 450 | 6,580 |
| 1912... | | 198 | 30,600 | 107,240 | 45,468 | 350,457 | 508,917 | 87,938 | 500 | 4,468 |
| 1913... | | | 53,800 | 562,025 | 58,796 | 211,110 | 110,776 | 36,447 | 18 | 3,282 |
| 1914... | | | | 280,800 | 225 | 176,854 | 29,025 | 1,730 | | 2,216 |
| 1915... | | | | 11,907 | 8,400 | 38,123 | 10,500 | 24,700 | | 1,412 |
| 1916... | | | | 72,387 | 25,300 | 92,778 | 11,563 | 28,617 | 1,130 | 5,039 |
| 1917... | | | | 554,890 | 61,790 | 367,870 | 42,402 | 60,121 | 481 | 5,961 |
| 1918... | | | | 130,696 | 16,693 | 294,330 | 12,434 | 129,078 | 214 | 63,975 |
| 1919... | | 62,301 | 220 | 383,659 | 104,040 | 1,315,240 | 353,527 | 129,172 | 8,955 | 10,058 |
| 1920... | | 52,370 | | 99,920 | 65,934 | 405,909 | 94,156 | 55,006 | 6,128 | 15,531 |
| 1921... | 1,160 | 11,100 | 1,400 | 31,318 | 1,854 | 798,684 | 134,331 | 65,621 | 480 | 2,966 |
| 1922... | | 3,250 | 16,290 | 798,548 | | 571,864 | 40,156 | 93,851 | 75 | 4,627 |
| 1923... | | 7,147 | | 299,539 | 4,124 | 280,135 | 6,912 | 73,218 | | 6,875 |
| 1924... | | 38,000 | 5,000 | 1,089,484 | | 129,278 | 8,331 | 77 | | 24,184 |
| 1925... | | | 5,355 | 1,040,276 | 22 | 135,798 | 11,435 | 269 | | 126 |
| 1926... | | 52,030 | | 35,193 | 35 | 163,417 | 12,914 | 1,612 | | 1,400 |
| 1927... | | 4,420 | 300 | 53,833 | | 37,611 | 54,567 | 896 | | 943 |
| 1928... | | 12,762 | 4,500 | 88,000 | | 39,893 | 74,654 | 3,100 | | 1,303 |
| 1929... | | 25,725 | | 6,805 | 9,080 | 48,834 | 56,354 | 4,104 | 500 | 528 |
| 1930... | | 640 | 12,400 | 24,183 | | 40,035 | 12,367 | 652 | | 1,520 |
| 1931... | | 2,250 | 11,400 | 11,523 | | 149,214 | 3,346 | 20,900 | | 5,605 |
| 1932... | | 9,890 | 29,500 | 132,766 | | 75,175 | 7,257 | | | 412 |
| 1933... | 1,500 | 105,190 | 6,500 | 33,019 | 14,000 | 150,634 | 3,186 | 875 | 2,383 | 2,600 |
| 1934... | 93 | 193,558 | 250 | 91,459 | 26,700 | 252,009 | 2,272 | 629 | 778 | 6,771 |
| 1935... | 6,745 | 35,090 | 14,660 | 65,707 | 7,771 | 82,038 | 846 | 74,696 | 289 | 861 |
| 1936... | 4,000 | 31,305 | 40,950 | 56,042 | 724 | 125,666 | 1,301 | 12,052 | 50 | 4,907 |
| 1937... | 58 | 26,575 | 1,600 | 112,826 | 26,520 | 687,510 | 7,376 | 14,458 | 4,156 | 5,314 |
| 1938... | 85 | 1,750 | 22,744 | 21,366 | 36 | 81,939 | 728 | 9,517 | 3,439 | 7,074 |
| 1939... | | 210 | 40 | 111,274 | 10,800 | 80,962 | 1,414 | 325 | 18,864 | 699 |
| 1940... | | 200 | 12,070 | 68,763 | 7,540 | 151,081 | 2,026 | 15,087 | 6,668 | 2,883 |
| 1941... | | 4,000 | | 109,069 | 82,620 | 207,180 | 12,662 | 4,224 | 760 | 13,399 |
| 1942... | | 974 | 10,000 | 66,318 | 63,211 | 296,135 | 4,266 | 5,439 | 74 | 2,407 |
| 1943... | | 7,287 | | 204,980 | 3,334 | 777,661 | 1,920 | 18,958 | 718 | 26,340 |
| 1944... | | 145 | | 28,507 | 864 | 401,385 | 1,212 | 45,426 | 334 | 12,266 |
| 1945... | | | | 183,102 | 396 | 1,238,901 | 2,948 | 28,096 | 3,220 | 757 |
| 1946... | | 450,000 | 8,360 | 43,854 | 185,622 | 3,760,299 | 6,995 | 52,338 | 3,743 | 5,182 |
| 1947... | | 150 | 31,000 | 1,314,334 | 45,443 | 877,077 | 44,362 | 74,271 | 1,231 | 9,472 |
| 1948... | | 9,750 | | 303,639 | 5,350 | 487,532 | 39,666 | 26,176 | 2,890 | 9,255 |
| Total | 15,619 | 1,150,437 | 510,289 | 11,933,960 | 1,085,560 | 16,861,527 | 2,622,285 | 2,403,956 | 70,166 | 285,673 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 37,981,125 |

† Two groups in which few strikes occurred are not shown in this table; they are: Finance—1929, 150 days; 1942, 1,100 days; 1948, 1,535 days; Miscellaneous—1907, 6 days; 1918, 522 days; 1919, 1,033,770 days (general strike); 1920, 4,570 days.

‡ In this table the manufacturing group now includes shipbuilding since 1901; prior to 1942 shipbuilding had been in the construction group.

adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. In this

discussion the word "strikes" is frequently used for convenience in place of "strikes and lockouts".

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Strikes of less than one day's duration and those involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such strikes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department.

(Continued on page 31)

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1948, BY INDUSTRIES

| Industry | Strikes and Lockouts | | Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Per Cent of Total | Number | Per Cent of Total | Man-working Days | Per Cent of Total |
| Agriculture | | | | | | |
| Logging | 6 | 3.9 | 1,495 | 3.5 | 9,750 | 1.1 |
| Fishing and Trapping | | | | | | |
| Mining, etc. (1) | 12 | 7.8 | 16,695 | 39.0 | 308,989 | 34.9 |
| Coal..... | 11 | 7.1 | 14,695 | 34.3 | 303,639 | 34.3 |
| Other..... | 1 | .7 | 2,000 | 4.7 | 5,350 | .6 |
| Manufacturing | 79 | 51.3 | 18,500 | 43.2 | 487,532 | 55.0 |
| Vegetable foods, etc..... | 3 | 2.0 | 231 | .5 | 2,135 | .2 |
| Tobacco and liquors..... | 2 | 1.3 | 173 | .4 | 760 | .1 |
| Rubber and its products..... | 3 | 2.0 | 330 | .8 | 1,479 | .2 |
| Animal foods..... | 1 | .6 | 200 | .5 | 250 | .0 |
| Boots and shoes (leather)..... | | | | | | |
| Fur, leather and other animal products..... | 1 | .6 | 44 | .1 | 1,400 | .2 |
| Textiles, clothing, etc..... | 14 | 9.1 | 3,754 | 8.8 | 133,298 | 15.0 |
| Pulp, paper and paper products..... | | | | | | |
| Printing and publishing..... | 2 | 1.3 | 859 | 2.0 | 7,645 | .9 |
| Miscellaneous wood products..... | 10 | 6.5 | 1,791 | 4.2 | 86,186 | 9.7 |
| Metal products..... | 37 | 24.0 | 10,735 | 25.1 | 251,984 | 28.4 |
| <i>Ferrous</i> | 23 | 18.2 | 7,984 | 18.7 | 216,903 | 24.5 |
| <i>Non-ferrous</i> | 9 | 6.8 | 2,751 | 6.4 | 35,081 | 3.9 |
| Shipbuilding (2)..... | | | | | | |
| Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc..... | 5 | 3.3 | 312 | .7 | 2,315 | .3 |
| Miscellaneous products..... | 1 | .6 | 71 | .1 | 80 | .0 |
| Construction (1) | 19 | 12.3 | 3,337 | 7.8 | 39,666 | 4.5 |
| Buildings and structures..... | 18 | 11.7 | 3,322 | 7.8 | 39,546 | 4.5 |
| Railway..... | | | | | | |
| Bridge (1)..... | | | | | | |
| Highway..... | 1 | .6 | 15 | .0 | 120 | .0 |
| Canal, harbour, waterway..... | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | | | | | |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 14 | 9.1 | 1,312 | 3.0 | 26,176 | 3.0 |
| Steam railways..... | 1 | .6 | 12 | .0 | 48 | .0 |
| Electric railways and local bus lines..... | 1 | .6 | 66 | .1 | 300 | .0 |
| Other local and highway transport..... | 6 | 3.9 | 357 | .8 | 3,083 | .4 |
| Water transport..... | 6 | 4.0 | 877 | 2.1 | 22,745 | 2.6 |
| Air transport (3)..... | | | | | | |
| Telegraph and telephone..... | | | | | | |
| Electricity and gas..... | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | | | | | | |
| Trade | 6 | 3.9 | 239 | .6 | 2,890 | .3 |
| Finance | 1 | .7 | 110 | .3 | 1,535 | .2 |
| Service | 17 | 11.0 | 1,132 | 2.6 | 9,255 | 1.0 |
| Public administration (1)..... | 4 | 2.6 | 79 | .1 | 160 | .0 |
| Recreation..... | | | | | | |
| Business and personal..... | 13 | 8.4 | 1,053 | 2.5 | 9,095 | 1.0 |
| Total | 154 | 100.0 | 42,820 | 100.0 | 885,793 | 100.0 |

(1) Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under bridge construction; water service is under public administration.

(2) Shipbuilding was included prior to 1942 under construction; see footnotes to Tables II, III and IV.

(3) No air transport group prior to 1943 as there were no strikes.

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1948, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

| Cause or Object | In Favour of Workers | | | In Favour of Employers | | | Compromise or Partially Successful | | | Indefinite or Unterminated | | | Total | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | TimeLoss in Man-working Days | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | TimeLoss in Man-working Days | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | TimeLoss in Man-working Days | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | TimeLoss in Man-working Days | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | TimeLoss in Man-working Days |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wages (1) | 23 | 3,897 | 101,028 | 13 | 762 | 15,474 | 54 | 23,626 | 587,833 | 15 | 2,371 | 31,435 | 105 | 30,656 | 735,770 |
| Increase in wages..... | 7 | 632 | 5,165 | 5 | 81 | 168 | 15 | 3,917 | 189,138 | 4 | 223 | 3,530 | 31 | 4,853 | 198,001 |
| Decrease in wages..... | 1 | 71 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 71 | 80 |
| Increase in wages and reduced hours..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase in wages and other changes (2)..... | 15 | 3,194 | 95,783 | 8 | 681 | 15,306 | 39 | 19,709 | 398,695 | 11 | 2,148 | 27,905 | 73 | 25,732 | 537,689 |
| Hours of Labour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduced hours..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased hours..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other causes affecting wages and working conditions | 4 | 1,414 | 2,711 | 12 | 4,367 | 7,477 | 4 | 2,154 | 52,950 | 1 | 200 | 250 | 21 | 8,135 | 63,388 |
| Union questions | 16 | 2,813 | 88,923 | 12 | 876 | 21,321 | 37 | 19,142 | 396,775 | 15 | 3,138 | 98,251 | 80 | 25,969 | 605,470 |
| Recognition of union..... | 2 | 169 | 140 | 1 | 18 | 320 | 1 | 43 | 450 | 2 | 370 | 19,000 | 6 | 600 | 19,910 |
| Collective agreements..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First agreements, renewals and amendments..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Closed shop, union shop, maintenance of membership, check-off, etc..... | 14 | 2,644 | 88,783 | 7 | 512 | 10,966 | 1 | 21 | 415 | 10 | 2,138 | 27,705 | 66 | 24,372 | 523,364 |
| Increase in wages and other changes (3)..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease in wages and other changes (4)..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment of workers for union activity or union jurisdiction (5)..... | | | | 4 | 346 | 10,235 | | | | 2 | 423 | 37,546 | 6 | 769 | 47,781 |
| Discharge of workers for union activity or union jurisdiction (5)..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 207 | 14,000 | 1 | 207 | 14,000 |
| Other union questions (6)..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Discharge of workers (1) (2) | 2 | 634 | 830 | 7 | 257 | 2,661 | 2 | 60 | 388 | | | | 11 | 951 | 3,269 |
| Employment of particular persons (4) | | | | 1 | 281 | 210 | | | | | | | 1 | 281 | 210 |
| Sympathy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unclassified | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 | 200 | 50 | | | | | | | 2 | 1,200 | 1,050 |
| Total (2) | 32 | 7,114 | 105,699 | 39 | 6,231 | 35,827 | 62 | 25,904 | 642,036 | 21 | 3,571 | 102,231 | 154 | 42,820 | 885,793 |

(1) The figures for the group "Increase in wages and other changes" under "Union Questions—Collective Agreements" are included in these totals and are therefore shown twice in the table but counted only once in the final total, see footnote 2; in addition to increase in wages, "other changes" may include union security, reduced hours, changes in working conditions, vacations with pay, (2) These totals are not the sum of the above group totals, see footnote 1.
(3) These figures are not the sum of the above group totals, see footnote 1.
(4) Union jurisdiction refers to disputes between unions as to the character or class of work which their respective members perform, not to disputes re bargaining agency.
(5) Other than in connection with union questions.
(6) Including suspension and refusal to reinstate
(7) Inter-union dispute.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1948, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

| Industry | Negotiations between Parties | | Conciliation or Mediation | | Reference to Labour Boards, Commissioners, etc. | | Arbitration | | Return of Workers | | Replacement of Workers | | Indefinite or Unterminated | | Total | |
|--|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|---|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers | Strikes and Lock-outs | Workers |
| Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Logging..... | 1 | 1,100 | | | | 1 | 100 | | 3 | 275 | 1 | 20 | | | 6 | 1,495 |
| Fishing and trapping | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining, etc. | | | 2 | 11,000 | | | | 2 | 1,749 | 7 | 3,746 | | 1 | 200 | 12 | 16,695 |
| Manufacturing | 32 | 9,804 | 25 | 6,226 | 3 | 378 | 2 | 220 | 10 | 1,073 | 2 | 179 | 5 | 620 | 79 | 18,500 |
| Clothing, textiles and leather (1)..... | 4 | 1,124 | 6 | 1,721 | | 1 | | | 2 | 374 | 2 | 179 | 1 | 400 | 15 | 3,798 |
| Metal..... | 22 | 8,144 | 9 | 1,873 | 1 | 207 | | | 4 | 488 | | | 1 | 23 | 37 | 10,735 |
| Shipbuilding..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other..... | 6 | 536 | 10 | 2,632 | 2 | 171 | 2 | 220 | 4 | 211 | | | 3 | 197 | 27 | 3,967 |
| Construction | 14 | 2,442 | 3 | 695 | | | 1 | 110 | | | | | 1 | 90 | 19 | 3,337 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5 | 537 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade..... | 2 | 87 | | | 3 | 244 | 1 | 39 | 3 | 255 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 225 | 14 | 1,312 |
| Finance | 1 | 110 | | | 2 | 38 | 1 | 72 | 1 | 42 | | | | | 6 | 239 |
| Service | 5 | 522 | 4 | 172 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 110 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | 2 | 170 | | | 5 | 258 | | | 1 | 10 | 17 | 1,132 |
| Total | 60 | 14,602 | (2) 34 | 18,093 | 11 | 930 | 7 | 2,190 | 29 | 5,649 | 4 | 211 | 9 | 1,145 | 154 | 42,820 |

(1) Textiles, clothing, etc.; fur, leather and other animal products; boots and shoes (leather).

(2) Conciliation, provincial in 31 cases; provincial and civic in 2 cases; civic in one case; followed by negotiations in 12 cases.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1948, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

| Number of Workers Involved | Strikes and Lockouts | | Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Per Cent of Total | Number | Per Cent of Total | Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Total |
| Under 10..... | 7 | 4.5 | 51 | .1 | 314 | .0 |
| 10 and under 50..... | 52 | 33.8 | 1,491 | 3.5 | 15,030 | 1.7 |
| 50 and under 100..... | 22 | 14.3 | 1,489 | 3.5 | 15,005 | 1.7 |
| 100 and under 500..... | 55 | 35.7 | 11,665 | 27.2 | 263,544 | 29.8 |
| 500 and under 1,000..... | 8 | 5.2 | 5,302 | 12.4 | 47,650 | 5.4 |
| 1,000 and over..... | 10 | 6.5 | 22,822 | 53.3 | 544,250 | 61.4 |
| Total..... | 154 | 100.0 | 42,820 | 100.0 | 885,793 | 100.0 |

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1948, BY TIME LOSS

| Number of Man-Working Days Lost | Strikes and Lockouts | | Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Per Cent of Total | Number | Per Cent of Total | Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Total |
| Under 100..... | 38 | 24.7 | 1,803 | 4.2 | 1,918 | .2 |
| 100 and under 500..... | 37 | 24.0 | 4,716 | 11.0 | 8,254 | .9 |
| 500 and under 1,000..... | 23 | 14.9 | 3,153 | 7.4 | 14,526 | 1.6 |
| 1,000 and under 10,000..... | 43 | 27.9 | 16,301 | 38.1 | 143,295 | 16.2 |
| 10,000 and under 50,000..... | 10 | 6.5 | 4,108 | 9.6 | 190,800 | 21.6 |
| 50,000 and over..... | 3 | 2.0 | 12,739 | 29.7 | 527,000 | 59.5 |
| Total..... | 154 | 100.0 | 42,820 | 100.0 | 885,793 | 100.0 |

TABLE X.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1948, BY DURATION

| Period of Duration | Strikes and Lockouts | | Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Per Cent of Total | Number | Per Cent of Total | Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Total |
| Under 5 days..... | 65 | 42.2 | 15,841 | 37.0 | 23,716 | 2.7 |
| 5 days and under 10..... | 16 | 10.4 | 2,819 | 6.6 | 16,566 | 1.9 |
| 10 days and under 15..... | 16 | 10.4 | 2,724 | 6.4 | 30,210 | 3.4 |
| 15 days and under 20..... | 7 | 4.5 | 516 | 1.2 | 8,455 | 1.0 |
| 20 days and under 25..... | 13 | 8.4 | 2,215 | 5.2 | 45,920 | 5.2 |
| 25 days and under 50..... | 12 | 7.8 | 1,351 | 3.1 | 35,891 | 4.0 |
| 50 days and under 100..... | 10 | 6.5 | 5,715 | 13.3 | 336,825 | 38.0 |
| 100 days and over..... | 3 | 2.0 | 9,661 | 22.6 | 327,000 | 36.9 |
| Unterminated or carried over from previous year..... | 12 | 7.8 | 1,978 | 4.6 | 61,210 | 6.9 |
| Total..... | 154 | 100.0 | 42,820 | 100.0 | 885,793 | 100.0 |

TABLE XI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1948, BY PROVINCES

| Province | Strikes and Lockouts | | Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Per Cent of Total | Number | Per Cent of Total | Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Total |
| Nova Scotia..... | 15 | 9.7 | 6,859 | 16.0 | 10,204 | 1.1 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | | | | | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 8 | 5.2 | 517 | 1.2 | 7,740 | .9 |
| Quebec..... | 31 | 20.1 | 8,652 | 20.2 | 233,316 | 26.3 |
| Ontario..... | 68 | 44.2 | 13,727 | 32.1 | 282,580 | 31.9 |
| Manitoba..... | 2 | 1.3 | 222 | .5 | 2,550 | .3 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 9 | 5.8 | 598 | 1.4 | 10,780 | 1.2 |
| Alberta..... | 5 | 3.3 | 146 | .3 | 1,573 | .2 |
| British Columbia..... | 10 | 6.5 | 2,165 | 5.1 | 21,060 | 2.4 |
| Interprovincial*..... | 6 | 3.9 | 9,934 | 23.2 | 315,990 | 35.7 |
| Total..... | 154 | 100.0 | 42,820 | 100.0 | 885,793 | 100.0 |

* Nova Scotia, 3 strikes involved 216 workers, with a time loss of 2,815 days; New Brunswick, 1 strike, 25 workers, 250 days; Quebec, 3 strikes, 217 workers, 4,725 days; Ontario, 2 strikes, 277 workers, 15,640 days; Alberta, 1 strike, 7,000 workers, 224,000 days; British Columbia, 3 strikes, 2,199 workers, 68,560 days. The figures for seaman's strikes included in this group are estimates only.

TABLE XII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1935-1948, BY MONTHS

| Month | Number of Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in Month | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| January..... | 18 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 32 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| February..... | 7 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 27 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 8 |
| March..... | 12 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 25 | 11 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| April..... | 10 | 6 | 15 | 30 | 17 | 35 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 23 | 12 |
| May..... | 9 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 28 | 35 | 24 | 13 | 29 | 33 | 13 |
| June..... | 17 | 8 | 12 | 28 | 50 | 53 | 22 | 12 | 25 | 20 | 16 |
| July..... | 11 | 9 | 21 | 26 | 61 | 33 | 22 | 25 | 33 | 19 | 13 |
| August..... | 17 | 17 | 20 | 28 | 53 | 46 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 18 |
| September..... | 6 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 35 | 35 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 27 | 18 |
| October..... | 25 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 25 | 36 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 29 | 10 |
| November..... | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 25 | 24 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 15 | 14 |
| December..... | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Year..... | 142 | 120 | 166 | 229 | 352 | 401 | 195 | 196 | 225 | 232 | 147 |

| Month | Number of Strikes and Lockouts in Existence During Month | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| January..... | 23 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 33 | 26 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 19 |
| February..... | 9 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 31 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 14 |
| March..... | 14 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 27 | 14 | 23 | 30 | 21 | 15 |
| April..... | 14 | 6 | 19 | 35 | 20 | 37 | 12 | 15 | 30 | 29 | 18 |
| May..... | 15 | 13 | 23 | 34 | 32 | 40 | 25 | 15 | 36 | 47 | 22 |
| June..... | 22 | 13 | 14 | 32 | 55 | 59 | 23 | 13 | 36 | 33 | 29 |
| July..... | 16 | 10 | 21 | 29 | 68 | 39 | 23 | 27 | 47 | 29 | 26 |
| August..... | 22 | 18 | 22 | 35 | 59 | 50 | 26 | 27 | 46 | 38 | 31 |
| September..... | 15 | 17 | 15 | 29 | 43 | 38 | 9 | 17 | 37 | 42 | 31 |
| October..... | 32 | 27 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 38 | 14 | 18 | 27 | 48 | 22 |
| November..... | 9 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 26 | 28 | 12 | 24 | 20 | 29 | 21 |
| December..... | 8 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 12 |
| Year..... | *147 | *122 | *168 | *231 | *354 | *402 | *199 | *197 | *228 | *236 | *154 |

| Month | Number of Workers Involved in New Strikes and Lockouts | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| January..... | 2,042 | 1,164 | 732 | 1,610 | 852 | 19,740 | 4,839 | 5,426 | 2,277 | 2,058 | 11,596 |
| February..... | 1,547 | 1,818 | 2,599 | 1,618 | 1,507 | 2,611 | 8,737 | 5,012 | 3,594 | 29,449 | 1,858 |
| March..... | 2,103 | 424 | 1,775 | 1,108 | 3,432 | 16,688 | 1,612 | 4,770 | 4,299 | 1,012 | 1,860 |
| April..... | 2,795 | 315 | 12,629 | 20,094 | 7,272 | 32,292 | 14,384 | 4,622 | 4,924 | 3,113 | 2,152 |
| May..... | 1,090 | 3,519 | 8,327 | 5,462 | 5,512 | 7,210 | 9,481 | 3,242 | 46,681 | 19,350 | 1,157 |
| June..... | 1,987 | 1,746 | 4,826 | 6,918 | 15,740 | 21,765 | 5,840 | 2,773 | 31,556 | 3,077 | 2,048 |
| July..... | 1,012 | 4,415 | 8,563 | 21,500 | 17,048 | 14,205 | 9,229 | 11,758 | 28,226 | 1,767 | 6,368 |
| August..... | 2,134 | 10,623 | 6,894 | 8,878 | 20,156 | 35,346 | 9,086 | 8,505 | 5,130 | 5,737 | 2,046 |
| September..... | 915 | 7,434 | 2,746 | 8,352 | 12,875 | 9,797 | 1,024 | 19,635 | 2,036 | 16,495 | 6,296 |
| October..... | 2,494 | 5,649 | 8,102 | 4,718 | 6,062 | 6,092 | 4,260 | 6,737 | 7,212 | 10,869 | 2,638 |
| November..... | 407 | 2,920 | 2,339 | 3,769 | 20,262 | 17,439 | 1,380 | 20,924 | 1,970 | 8,508 | 2,373 |
| December..... | 133 | 839 | 903 | 3,088 | 1,185 | 35,049 | 2,117 | 2,654 | 839 | 1,450 | 1,795 |
| Year..... | 18,569 | 40,866 | 60,435 | 87,025 | 111,903 | 218,284 | 71,989 | 96,042 | 138,794 | 102,885 | 41,687 |

| Month | Number of Workers Involved in All Strikes and Lockouts in Existence | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| January..... | 3,868 | 1,336 | 916 | 1,676 | 2,865 | 19,860 | 8,140 | 5,452 | 2,957 | 3,293 | 12,729 |
| February..... | 1,627 | 2,622 | 3,041 | 1,819 | 3,007 | 5,239 | 8,782 | 5,053 | 3,769 | 32,552 | 11,058 |
| March..... | 2,258 | 1,598 | 1,981 | 1,189 | 3,777 | 16,993 | 1,669 | 4,800 | 6,097 | 17,070 | 3,845 |
| April..... | 2,871 | 315 | 13,839 | 20,460 | 7,433 | 32,496 | 14,384 | 4,622 | 7,110 | 17,988 | 4,678 |
| May..... | 1,741 | 3,728 | 8,590 | 5,975 | 6,507 | 15,306 | 22,827 | 3,336 | 47,855 | 35,893 | 3,204 |
| June..... | 2,516 | 2,355 | 6,837 | 7,547 | 16,275 | 23,321 | 5,980 | 2,926 | 70,600 | 19,101 | 8,804 |
| July..... | 1,428 | 4,420 | 8,563 | 22,170 | 21,736 | 15,679 | 9,671 | 11,975 | 50,429 | 3,105 | 8,338 |
| August..... | 2,375 | 11,823 | 6,923 | 13,314 | 21,434 | 35,645 | 12,585 | 13,190 | 42,506 | 7,255 | 7,617 |
| September..... | 2,132 | 8,190 | 3,057 | 10,773 | 13,357 | 10,305 | 1,024 | 19,819 | 33,451 | 21,528 | 11,619 |
| October..... | 3,233 | 6,496 | 8,130 | 5,511 | 6,107 | 6,361 | 4,260 | 25,863 | 33,425 | 26,759 | 7,908 |
| November..... | 675 | 4,863 | 3,657 | 4,740 | 20,439 | 18,172 | 1,662 | 31,054 | 7,915 | 14,775 | 3,452 |
| December..... | 267 | 1,666 | 953 | 5,688 | 1,488 | 35,227 | 2,312 | 19,511 | 2,256 | 3,387 | 2,566 |
| Year..... | *20,395 | *41,038 | *60,619 | *87,091 | *113,916 | *218,404 | *75,290 | *96,068 | *139,474 | *104,120 | *42,820 |

| Month | Time Loss in Man-working Days for All Strikes and Lockouts in Existence | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| January..... | 29,287 | 10,472 | 5,962 | 3,508 | 46,635 | 166,715 | 23,658 | 31,937 | 18,948 | 28,504 | 135,835 |
| February..... | 3,575 | 24,098 | 12,749 | 7,126 | 24,141 | 24,301 | 39,888 | 6,656 | 11,891 | 198,214 | 140,130 |
| March..... | 9,391 | 9,982 | 14,940 | 3,670 | 21,602 | 30,822 | 2,834 | 8,709 | 45,856 | 378,580 | 57,133 |
| April..... | 16,449 | 1,361 | 64,914 | 77,036 | 20,869 | 103,936 | 115,994 | 23,533 | 45,704 | 365,687 | 51,269 |
| May..... | 12,589 | 16,732 | 51,122 | 22,397 | 17,780 | 47,229 | 126,386 | 6,738 | 566,410 | 366,070 | 39,754 |
| June..... | 12,672 | 8,616 | 38,827 | 39,284 | 41,593 | 142,917 | 9,528 | 5,138 | 933,876 | 168,737 | 34,337 |
| July..... | 9,708 | 12,445 | 21,186 | 48,859 | 53,498 | 65,632 | 26,023 | 45,497 | 915,911 | 23,769 | 77,588 |
| August..... | 12,745 | 32,298 | 13,821 | 33,569 | 49,951 | 240,493 | 120,283 | 41,122 | 870,694 | 51,758 | 110,625 |
| September..... | 16,268 | 17,546 | 6,476 | 82,463 | 37,808 | 37,598 | 800 | 134,556 | 687,714 | 273,947 | 112,759 |
| October..... | 17,295 | 33,724 | 17,949 | 19,693 | 26,926 | 25,639 | 7,139 | 419,242 | 392,247 | 400,114 | 88,598 |
| November..... | 6,409 | 36,351 | 15,222 | 41,764 | 103,355 | 103,566 | 5,080 | 422,673 | 33,278 | 119,701 | 17,000 |
| December..... | 2,230 | 20,963 | 3,150 | 54,545 | 6,044 | 52,350 | 12,626 | 261,619 | 23,804 | 22,259 | 20,765 |
| Year..... | 148,678 | 224,588 | 266,318 | 433,914 | 450,202 | 1,041,198 | 490,139 | 1,457,420 | 4,516,933 | 2,397,340 | 885,793 |

* These figures relate to the actual number of strikes and lockouts in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1948

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in Favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Duration in Working Days |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Employers | Workers | | |
| LOGGING— Bush workers..... Loggers..... Loggers..... Loggers..... Loggers..... Loggers..... Loggers..... Loggers..... | Delray, Ont..... | Refusal to cut pulpwood on a piece-work basis | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Dec. 29, 1947 | Jan. 3..... | 1 | 50 | 50 | 1 |
| | Craicfort Island, B.C..... | Protesting increase in rates for board from \$1.50 per day to \$2.00 | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Feb. 17..... | Mar. 30..... | 1 | 65 | 2,100 | 34 |
| | Port Hardy, B.C..... | Protesting increase in rates for board from \$1.50 per day to \$2.00 | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Mar. 15..... | Mar. 22..... | 1 | 160 | 800 | 5 |
| | British Columbia..... | Protesting increase in rates for board from \$2.00 per day to \$2.50 | Negotiations and replacement | Partially successful | Oct. 1 and sprado strikes to Oct. 15 | by Oct. 18.. | 6 | 1,100 | 5,000 | 7 |
| | Hope, B.C..... | For payment of back pay alleged to be owing. | Replacement..... | Employer..... | Nov. 4..... | Nov. 12..... | 1 | 20 | 100 | 5 |
| | Campbell River, B.C..... | Protest against discharge of a set (3) of fallers for inefficiency | Reference to Labour Relations Board and negotiations | Employer..... | Nov. 15..... | Dec. 8..... | 1 | 100 | 1,700 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,405 | 9,750 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| MINING— Coal— Coal miners..... Coal miners..... Coal miners..... Coal miners..... Coal miners..... Coal miners, shot-firers Coal miners..... Coal miners..... Coal miners..... | Alberta and British Columbia | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, increased payment to welfare fund, and other changes | Conciliation, provincial, and negotiations | Compromise for all but three mines | Jan. 13..... | By end of July for all but three mines† | 61 | 9,000 | 289,000 | 142 |
| | Stellarton, N.S..... | Protest against dismissal of one miner and suspension of another for loading dirty coal | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | May 3..... | May 3..... | 1 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| | Inverside, N.S..... | For a union agreement with an increase in wages to prevailing rates of pay | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | July 23..... | July 27..... | 1 | 7 | 21 | 3 |
| | New Waterford, N.S..... | Protesting retirement of one miner, dismissal of others for absenteeism, infraction of safety regulations and quitting work before end of shift. | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Sept. 9..... | Sept. 13..... | 3 | 2,408 | 2,800 | 1 1/3 |
| | Sydney Mines, N.S..... | Protest against suspension of a shot-firer for one day for absenteeism | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Oct. 4..... | Oct. 7..... | 1 | 21* | 60 | 3 |
| | Springhill, N.S..... | Dispute over alleged shortage of picks | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Oct. 20..... | Oct. 21..... | 3 | 1,200 | 600 | ‡ |
| | Drumheller, Alta..... | Dispute over seniority rights of mine switchman | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Oct. 29..... | Oct. 30..... | 1 | 8* | 8 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1948—Continued

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in Favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number Involved | | Time Lost in Man- in Working Days | Duration in Working Days |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | †Em- ployers | Workers | | |
| MINING— <i>conc.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal— <i>conc.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal miners..... | Stellarton, N.S..... | Against dismissal of a miner for using violence against official during argument | Reference to umpire..... | Workers..... | Nov. 1..... | Nov. 2..... | 1 | 574 | 700 | 1 1/3 |
| Strip coal miners..... | Bienfait-Estevan Field, Sask. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, retention of 40-hour week, welfare fund, etc., following reference to conciliation board | Untermiated..... | ..... | Nov. 3..... | ..... | 9 | 200* | 8,000 | 43 |
| Coal miners, loaders.. | New Waterford, N.S. | Protesting suspension of loaders for refusal to stay on wall pending repairs to equipment | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Nov. 10..... | Nov. 12..... | 1 | 22* | 20 | 1 |
| Coal miners..... | Glace Bay, N.S..... | Dispute over alleged shortage of shovels resulting in dismissal of 35 loaders | Reference to umpire..... | Workers..... | Dec. 8..... | Dec. 10..... | 1 | 1,175 | 2,350 | 2 |
| Other— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asbestos miners..... | Black Lake and Thetford Mines, P.Q. | Alleged delay in negotiations for new agreements providing for increased wages, union security, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc. | Conciliation, provincial.... | Compromise..... | Jan. 7..... | Jan. 9..... | 6 | 2,000 | 5,350 | 2 2/3 |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vegetable Foods, etc.—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakery workers..... | Vancouver, B.C..... | For implementation of award of arbitration board providing for increased wages and other changes in new agreement under negotiations | Negotiations and further reference to arbitration | Indefinite, company bankrupt | Dec. 8, 1947 | Jan. 9..... | 1 | 20 | 120 | 6 |
| Food processing factory workers | Chatham, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and additional paid statutory holidays | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | June 8..... | June 21..... | 1 | 190 | 1,600 | 8 3/4 |
| Bakery workers..... | Chatham, Ont..... | For union shop clause in union agreement under negotiations.... | Conciliation, provincial.... | Compromise..... | Aug. 22..... | Sept. 16..... | 1 | 21 | 415 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | 231 | 2,135 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---|------|-------|-------|
| <i>Tobacco and Liquors—</i> Soft drink factory workers | Edmonton, Alta..... | For implementation of award of arbitration board providing for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations | Employment conditions no longer affected by the end of February | Indefinite..... | Dec. 1, 1947 | † | 1 | 43 | 500 | 47½ |
| Tobacco factory workers | Montreal, P.Q..... | For implementation of award of arbitration board for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes | Conciliation, provincial.... | Workers..... | Oct. 27..... | Oct. 29..... | 1 | 130 | 260 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 173 | 760 | |
| <i>Rubber and Its Products</i> (Including <i>Synthetic</i>)— Tire factory workers, press room and tire cure | Kitchener, Ont..... | Alleged inability to maintain earnings on tire-curing standards established Nov. 17-47 | Conciliation, provincial.... | Compromise..... | Jan. 8..... | Jan. 17..... | 1 | 150* | 1,150 | 7 2/3 |
| Tire factory workers, inspection room | New Toronto, Ont.. | Protest against change in method of inspecting over-size tires | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | May 20..... | May 21..... | 1 | 129* | 129 | 1 |
| Tire factory workers, mixers | Kitchener, Ont..... | For increased wages..... | Conciliation, provincial.... | Compromise..... | Aug. 11..... | Aug. 29..... | 1 | 51*† | 200 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | 330 | 1,479 | |
| <i>Animal Foods—</i> Fish packers..... | Halifax, N.S..... | Against proposed night shift and dismissal of two union officers | Conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration | Indefinite..... | Nov. 4..... | Nov. 5..... | 1 | 200* | 250 | 1½ |
| | | | | | | | | 200 | 250 | |
| <i>Fur and Leather Products—</i> Tannery workers..... | Owen Sound, Ont.... | For implementation of award of conciliation board for new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc. | Negotiations and conciliation, civic | Workers..... | Oct. 27..... | Dec. 8..... | 1 | 44 | 1,400 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | 44 | 1,400 | |

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1948—Continued

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in Favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Duration in Working Days |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | †Em- ployers | Workers | | |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Con.</i> Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Braid, elastic and hosiery factory workers | Lansing, Ont..... | Alleged discrimination in dismissal of workers following application for certification of union as bargaining agency | Reference to conciliation board | Compromise, one worker reinstated union not granted certification | Jan. 19..... | Feb. 2..... | 1 | 43 | 450 | 11 |
| Canvas products factory workers | Toronto, Ont..... | For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, etc., and alleged discrimination in dismissal of two workers | Return of workers and replacement | Employer..... | Jan. 20..... | Feb. 19..... | 1 | 18 | 320 | 23½ |
| Hosiery factory workers | Drummondville, P.Q. | For implementation of award of arbitration board providing for increased wages and other changes in new agreement under negotiations | Conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations | Compromise..... | Feb. 16..... | Mar. 31..... | 1 | 400 | 13,000 | 34 |
| Clothing factory workers | Hawkesbury, Ont.. | For increased wages, piece rates..... | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | Feb. 17..... | Mar. 15..... | 1 | 22 | 200 | 22½ |
| Clothing factory workers | Granby and Roxton Pond, P.Q. | Alleged discrimination in lay-off of workers | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Mar. 30..... | June 3..... | 2 | 290 | 9,900 | 51½ |
| Hosiery factory workers | Sherbrooke, P.Q.... | Alleged infringement of seniority rights following installation of new machines | Conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations | Compromise..... | Apr. 5..... | July 12..... | 1 | 450 | 27,500 | 69 |
| Work clothing and canvas products fac- tory workers | Hull, P.Q..... | For implementation of award of arbitration board for a union agreement with increased wages, union security, payment for statutory holidays, etc. | Replacement and return of workers | Employer..... | Apr. 8..... | by June 10.. | 1 | 161 | 6,500 | 50½ |
| Textile factory work- ers | St. Johns, P.Q..... | Alleged discrimination in dismissal of workers | Unterminated..... | ..... | July 12..... | ..... | 3 | 400 | 37,000 | 146 |
| Rayon spinning fac- tory workers | St. Georges de Beauce, P.Q. | For implementation of award of arbitration board providing for increased wages | Conciliation, provincial, and negotiations | Compromise..... | July 20..... | Sept. 27..... | 1 | 330 | 18,000 | 58 |
| Woolen factory work- ers | Sherbrooke, P.Q.... | Protesting introduction of new bonus system | Conciliation, provincial..... | Compromise..... | Aug. 16..... | Nov. 3..... | 1 | 454 | 19,300 | 55 |
| Knitting factory workers | St. Jerome, P.Q..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | Sept. 9..... | Sept. 9..... | 1 | 941* | 350 | 3/8 |
| Corset factory work- ers | Quebec, P.Q..... | For implementation of award of arbitration board for a union agreement providing for in-creased wages and other changes | Return of workers and replacement | Employer..... | Sept. 21..... | Oct. 6..... | 1 | 84 | 660 | 13 |

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1948—Continued

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in Favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Duration in Man-Working Days |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | †Em- ployers | Workers | | |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Miscellaneous Wood Products—Cont.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture factory workers | Owen Sound, Ont. | For increased wages | Negotiations | Compromise | Aug. 9 | Aug. 13 | 1 | 105 | 680 | 6½ |
| Sash and door factory workers | Montreal, P.Q. | Alleged discrimination against union during negotiations for wage increases | Return of workers and re-employment | Employer | Aug. 26 | Aug. 27 | 1 | 35 | 50 | 1½ |
| Furniture factory workers | St. Charles de Bellechasse, P.Q. | Against dismissal of foreman | Return of workers and re-employment | Employer | Sept. 20 | Oct. 1 | 1 | 9 | 81 | 9 |
| Furniture factory workers | Montreal, P.Q. | For implementation of award of arbitration board for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, payment for statutory holidays, etc. | Return of workers | Employer | Sept. 23 | Oct. 25 | 1 | 38 | 750 | 20 |
| Wood heel factory workers | Montreal, P.Q. | Because application for union recognition refused by Labour Relations Board as not representative of majority of employees | Unterminated | | Nov. 19 | | 1 | 145 | 3,000 | 33½ |
| | | | | | | | | 1,791 | 86,186 | |
| <i>Metal Products (Terrorous)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steel mill workers | Burnaby, B.C. | For new agreement providing for increased wages, additional union security, and other changes | Negotiations | Compromise | Aug. 21, 1947 | Feb. 2 | 1 | 50 | 800 | 22 |
| Moulders | Sackville, N.B. | Protesting lay-off of physically unfit worker | Return of workers | Employer | Jan. 6 | Jan. 8 | 1 | 65 | 130 | 2 |
| Farm implement factory workers | Victoriaville, P.Q. | For implementation of award of arbitration board providing for increased wages retroactive for six months and other changes, in renewal of agreement which expired June 27-47 | Negotiations | Workers | Jan. 23 | Feb. 13 | 1 | 50 | 900 | 18 |
| Steel products factory workers | Fort Erie, Ont. | For increased wages | Conciliation, provincial | Compromise | Feb. 2 | Feb. 7 | 1 | 149 | 670 | 4½ |
| Metal factory workers | Dundas, Ont. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Negotiations | Compromise | Feb. 2 | Aug. 23 | 2 | 436 ^{††} | 22,000 | 143 |
| Hardware factory workers | Hamilton, Ont. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, etc. | Conciliation, provincial | Workers | Mar. 15 | Mar. 19 | 1 | 370 | 1,295 | 3½ |
| Bed and spring factory workers | Cornwall, Ont. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, revisions in vacations with pay, etc. | Negotiations | Compromise | Apr. 30 | May 31 | 1 | 23 | 475 | 20 3/4 |

| | New Toronto, Ont. | Leaside, Ont. | Ingersoll, Ont. | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | Oshawa, Ont. | Windsor, Ont. | St. Andre de Kamouraska, P.Q. | Kitchener, Ont. | St. Catharines, Ont. | Toronto, Ont. | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | Joliette, P.Q. | Plessisville, P.Q. | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | Fort Erie, Ont. | Samia, Ont. | Montreal, P.Q. | Trenton, N.S. |
|---|--|---|---|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cannery equipment factory workers | For a union agreement providing for greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board | Alleged discrimination in lay-off of one worker | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | For increased wages. | Against employment of a certain worker | For increased wages. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | For increased wages. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to conciliation board | Refusal to take compensatory leave during week for overtime work on Sundays | For implementation of award of arbitration board for a union agreement providing for increased wages, vacations with pay, etc. | Protesting refusal of arbitration board to approve demands for reduced hours without reduction in earnings, union shop, etc. | For increased wages. | For increased wages and extension of vacations with pay, and against proposed incentive plan for piece work | For increased wages and payment for three additional statutory holidays | For implementation of award of arbitration board for a union agreement with increased wages and other changes | Because train schedule conflicted with hours of work following change from daylight saving to standard time |
| Tool and die factory workers | Return of workers. | Return of workers. | Negotiations. | Negotiations. | Negotiations. | Return of workers. | Conciliation, provincial. | Return of workers pending further negotiations | Negotiations. | Negotiations. | Conciliation, provincial. | Conciliation, provincial and civic | Return of workers pending further negotiations | Negotiations. | Negotiations. | Negotiations. | Return of workers. | Negotiations. |
| Machine and tool factory workers | Compromise. | Employer. | Workers | Workers | Compromise. | Employer. | Compromise. | Indefinite, see later strike | Compromise. | Compromise. | Workers | Workers | Compromise. | Indefinite, settlement not reached by end of year | Compromise. | Compromise. | Employer. | Workers, train schedule changed |
| Bricklayers, steel mill | June 7..... | June 14..... | June 22..... | June 22..... | June 22..... | June 25..... | June 25..... | July 14..... | July 14..... | July 21..... | Aug. 4..... | Aug. 11..... | Aug. 18..... | Aug. 24..... | Aug. 24..... | Aug. 25..... | Sept. 22..... | Sept. 29..... |
| Automotive parts factory workers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Automotive parts factory workers | 160 | 85 | 180 | 68 | 3,600 | 210 | 315 | 3,000 | 163,000 | 4,600 | 160 | 2,300 | 7,000 | 85 | 875 | 1,100 | 1,775 | 1,000 |
| Farm implement factory workers | 24 | 17 | 239 ^{*12} | 34 | 160 | 281 | 45 | 200 | 2,589 | 631 | 160 | 120 ^{*13} | 290 ^{*14} | 85 | 61 | 380 | 125 | 1,000 |
| Metal factory workers | 7 | 5 | 3/4 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 66 | 12 | 1 | 20 | 24 1/2 | 1 | 14 1/2 | 3 | 14 1/2 | 1 |
| Automotive parts factory workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Can factory workers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steel mill workers, maintenance men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foundry workers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm implement factory workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steel mill workers, open hearth furnace | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal factory workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Automotive parts factory workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal factory workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight car factory workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1948—Continued

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in Favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Duration in Working Days |
|---|---------------------|---|--|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Employers | Workers | | |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Conc.</i> <i>Metal Products (Ferrous)</i> <i>Conc.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal factory workers | Kitchener, Ont..... | For implementation of majority report of conciliation board for increased wages, pay for two additional statutory holidays and extension of vacation plan | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | Nov. 11..... | Nov. 18..... | 1 | 160* ¹⁶ | 750 | 4½ |
| Tool, machine and foundry workers | Hamilton, Ont..... | Dispute over hours and days of work during power shortage | Negotiations..... | Employer..... | Nov. 15..... | Nov. 17..... | 2 | 180 | 250 | 2 |
| Freight car wheel factory workers | Trenton, N.S..... | Protesting alleged dismissal of two workers following dispute over certain work | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | Dec. 3..... | Dec. 6..... | 1 | 60 | 120 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 7,984 | 216,903 | |
| <i>Metal Products (Non-Ferrous)</i> — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical apparatus factory workers | Aurora, Ont..... | For increased wages..... | Conciliation, provincial..... | Compromise..... | Jan. 6..... | Jan. 12..... | 1 | 40 | 140 | 3½ |
| Radio and tube factory workers | Leaside, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes | Conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending further negotiations | Indefinite, see later strike | Feb. 2..... | Mar. 1..... | 2 | 706* ¹⁶ | 14,000 | 20 |
| Copper-smiths..... | Toronto, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Return of workers pending further negotiations | Indefinite, see later strike | Apr. 1..... | Apr. 8..... | 1 | 14 | 60 | 4½ |
| Costume jewelry factory workers | Toronto, Ont..... | Alleged discrimination in lay-off of six workers | Employment conditions no longer affected by the end of June | Indefinite..... | Apr. 29..... | † | 1 | 23 | 546 | 45 |
| Radio and tube factory workers | Leaside, Ont..... | Inter-union dispute re bargaining agency | Vote to be taken under direction of Ontario Labour Relations Board | Indefinite..... | May 3..... | Aug. 23..... | 2 | 207 | 14,000 | 78 |
| Die casting factory workers | Hamilton, Ont..... | Against proposed revisions in basic wage schedules which would allegedly reduce wages for some classifications | Conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations for a union agreement | Workers..... | May 28..... | June 14..... | 1 | 140 | 1,400 | 10 |
| Automotive parts factory workers | Windsor, Ont..... | For increased wages..... | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | June 17..... | July 5..... | 1 | 408 | 4,425 | 12 |
| Copper-smiths..... | Toronto, Ont..... | For a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board | Conciliation, provincial, and negotiations | Workers..... | June 28..... | Aug. 12..... | 1 | 13 | 360 | 28 |
| Electrical apparatus factory workers | Toronto, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes | Return of workers pending settlement | Compromise..... | July 8..... | July 8..... | 1 | 1,200 | 150 | 1/8 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,751 | 35,081 | |

Non-Metallic Minerals,

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------|---------------|--------------|----|--------|--------|-----|
| <i>Chemicals, etc.—</i> Stone cutters and planemen | Toronto, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, etc. | Negotiations..... | Compromise.... | May 1..... | May 19..... | 4 | 40 | 500 | 14½ |
| Window glass and pro- ducts factory work- ers | Windsor, Ont..... | For a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in new agreement under negotiations | Conciliation, provincial, and negotiations | Compromise.... | May 10..... | June 2..... | 2 | 45 | 785 | 17½ |
| Pharmaceutical factory workers | Windsor, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, pay for eight statutory holidays, union shop, pension plan, etc. | Return of workers pending reference to conciliation board | Compromise.... | June 16..... | June 17..... | 1 | 150*17 | 150 | 1 |
| Chemical factory workers | Palo, Sask..... | For implementation of award of arbitration board providing for increased wages, plus a further increase in wages | Conciliation, provincial... | Compromise.... | July 23..... | Aug. 14..... | 1 | 47 | 820 | 18 |
| Clay products factory workers | St. Thomas, Ont... | For increased wages and against present incentive bonus system | Conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations | Compromise.... | Aug. 30..... | Sept. 1..... | 1 | 30 | 60 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 312 | 2,315 | |
| <i>Miscellaneous Products—</i> Casket factory workers | Toronto, Ont..... | Alleged reduction in piece-work rates for certain workers | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | Feb. 12..... | Feb. 16..... | 1 | 71 | 80 | 2½ |
| | | | | | | | | 71 | 80 | |
| CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Electricians..... | Montreal, P.Q..... | For a union agreement providing for increased wages and other chan- ges | Negotiations..... | Compromise.... | Dec. 22, 1947 | Jan. 13..... | 1 | 80 | 700 | 9 |
| Bricklayers and masons | Windsor, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Negotiations..... | Compromise.... | Apr. 1..... | Apr. 20..... | 25 | 110 | 1,400 | 13 |
| Plasterers and lathers | Toronto, Ont..... | For new agreements providing for increased wages | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | Apr. 1..... | June 7..... | 15 | 200*18 | 4,140 | 45 |
| Carpenters and labourers | Cornwall, Ont..... | For union agreements providing for increased wages, reduced hours, vacations with pay, union securi- ty, etc. | Conciliation, civic and provincial | Compromise.... | Apr. 20..... | May 19-20.. | 12 | 500 | 10,000 | 24 |
| Carpenters..... | Windsor and Essex Co., Ont. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and four per cent vacation pay | Negotiations..... | Compromise.... | Apr. 22..... | May 3..... | 50 | 550 | 3,500 | 7 |
| Plumbers and apprentices | London, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Negotiations and reference to arbitration | Compromise.... | May 3..... | May 20..... | 9 | 110 | 1,400 | 13 |
| Painters..... | Regina, Sask..... | For new agreements providing for increased wages | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | May 6..... | May 7..... | 7 | 73 | 50 | 1 |
| Carpenters..... | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Negotiations..... | Compromise.... | May 6..... | May 17..... | 18 | 150*19 | 1,200 | 8 |
| Carpenters and labourers | Lachute Mills P.Q. | For increased wages..... | Conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations | Workers..... | June 14..... | June 16..... | 1 | 45 | 65 | 1½ |

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1918—Continued

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in Favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Duration in Working Days |
|---|------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | †Em- ployers | Workers | | |
| CONSTRUCTION— <i>Conc.</i> <i>Buildings and Structures—Conc.</i> Plumbers, steam-fitters and apprentices | Kitchener and Waterloo, Ont. | For inclusion of health insurance plan in current agreement | Negotiations..... | Compromise, increase in wages health insurance plan not granted | June 21..... | July 26..... | 9 | 120 | 2,860 | 24 |
| | Moncton, N.B..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, closed shop, etc. | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | June 28..... | July 22..... | 7 | 25 | 450 | 18½ |
| | Windsor, Ont..... | For civic inspection of plumbing units in a certain housing project | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | July 19..... | July 23..... | 1 | 4 | 16 | 4 |
| | Winnipeg, Man..... | For a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board | Conciliation, provincial | Compromise..... | Aug. 4..... | Aug. 13..... | 30 | 150 | 1,050 | 7 |
| | Windsor, Ont..... | For a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes | Return of workers pending further negotiations | Indefinite, settlement not reached by end of year | Sept. 2..... | Sept. 9..... | 9 | 400 | 1,800 | 4½ |
| | Petawawa, Ont..... | For increased wages..... | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | Sept. 7..... | Sept. 8..... | 1 | 120 | 135 | 1½ |
| | Victoria, B.C..... | For a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board | Unterminated..... | ..... | Oct. 25..... | ..... | 14 | 90 | 3,240 | 50 |
| | Calgary, Alta..... | For payment of wages by cash instead of by cheque | Negotiations..... | Employers..... | Oct. 28..... | Nov. 15..... | 9 | 45 | 540 | 12 |
| | Victoria, B.C..... | For increased wages as recommended by second conciliation board | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | Dec. 6..... | Dec. 23..... | 39 | 550 | 7,000 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | 3,322 | | 39,546 | |
| Highway— Truck drivers..... | Porter's Lake, N.S..... | For increased wage rates..... | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | July 2..... | July 10..... | 1 | 15 ^{*20} | 120 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | 15 | | 120 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>Steam Railways—</i> Track labourers..... | Orangedale, N.S..... | For increased wages..... | Replacement..... | Employer..... | Apr. 16..... | Apr. 21..... | 1 | 12 | 48 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | 12 | 48 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---------------|---------------|----|--------|--------|-----|
| <i>Electric Railways and Local Bus Lines—</i> Bus drivers and mechanics | Moncton, N.B. | For implementation of award of conciliation board providing for increased wages | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | June 9..... | June 14..... | 1 | 66 | 300 | 4½ |
| | | | | | | | | 66 | 300 | |
| <i>Other Local and Highway Transport—</i> Taxi drivers..... | Toronto, Ont. | Alleged violation of terms of agreement in dismissal of three drivers | Negotiations..... | Compromise, two drivers reinstated | Mar. 15..... | Mar. 17..... | 1 | 44 | 88 | 2 |
| | Regina, Sask. | For increased wages..... | Conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration board | Indefinite, see later strike | Aug. 16..... | Aug. 18..... | 1 | 39 | 60 | 1½ |
| | Toronto, Ont. | Against dismissal of three drivers for cause | Return of workers pending reference to conciliation board | Employer..... | Sept. 14..... | Sept. 14..... | 1 | 35 | 35 | 1 |
| | New Brunswick..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Return of workers pending reference to conciliation board | Compromise..... | Sept. 27..... | Oct. 13..... | 2 | 107*21 | 2,800 | 14½ |
| Taxi and truck drivers | Regina, Sask. | For implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages and other changes | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | Oct. 1..... | Oct. 5..... | 1 | 30 | 90 | 3 |
| Garage workers, bus depot | Saskatoon, Sask. | Against dismissal of a worker for striking foreman | Return of workers pending reference to Board of Referees | Employer..... | Oct. 2..... | Oct. 3..... | 1 | 12 | 10 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 357 | 3,083 | |
| <i>Water—</i> Ships' officers and seamen | Halifax, N.S. and British Columbia Ports | For new agreements providing for increased wages and other changes, and dispute over carrying arms to China | Return of workers..... | Indefinite..... | Dec. 22, 1947 | Jan. 5..... | 5 | 40 | 100 | 3 |
| | Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B. and British Columbia, Ports | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, changes in working conditions, union security, etc. | Return of workers pending further negotiations for agreements based on report of Industrial Disputes Investigation Commission | Compromise, agreements signed with all but four companies | Mar. 1..... | Apr. 15..... | 40 | 300 | 6,500 | 36 |
| Seamen..... | Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River | For a union agreement..... | Employment conditions no longer affected by the end of October, 1948 | Indefinite..... | June 6..... | † | 34 | 225 | 16,000 | 121 |

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1948—Continued

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Duration in Working Days |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Em- ployers | Workers | | |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>Contc.</i> Stvedores. Seamen. Seamen. | Three Rivers, P.Q. | For increased wages. | Negotiations. | Workers. | July 19. | July 19. | 1 | 97 | 50 | 1 |
| | Cardinal, Ont. | Against dismissal of the cook for unsatisfactory service. | Return of workers. | Employer. | Aug. 29. | Sept. 2. | 1 | 15 | 45 | 3 |
| | Halifax, N.S. and Montreal, P.Q. | Protecting sale of Canadian registry ships to foreign interests and alleged hiring of foreign seamen to replace Canadian seamen | Return of workers. | Employers. | Nov. 5 and sporadic strikes at later dates | By Nov. 23 | 4 | 200 | 50 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 877 | 22,745 | |
| TRADE— Seed packers. Ice cutters and handlers | Brandon, Man. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and changes in working conditions | Return of workers pending reference to arbitration | Compromise. | Jan. 20. | Feb. 16. | 1 | 72 | 1,500 | 21½ |
| | Saskatoon, Sask. | For reduction of probationary period for new employees from 90 to 30 days | Negotiations. | Workers. | Jan. 24. | Jan. 28. | 1 | 75 | 185 | 2½ |
| | Moncton, N.B. | Alleged discrimination in dismissal of three workers | Reference to Labour Relations Board | Employer. | Mar. 18. | Mar. 22. | 1 | 19 | 50 | 2½ |
| | Saskatoon, Sask. | For increased wages. | Negotiations. | Workers. | Sept. 16. | Sept. 20. | 1 | 12 ²² | 30 | 2½ |
| Wholesale grocery warehousemen Wholesale grocery warehouse workers Gas and oil warehouse workers, drivers and helpers Wholesale grocery warehouse workers | Saint John, N.B. | For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 54 to 48 per week, extension of vacation plan and payment for eight statutory holidays | Return of workers. | Employer. | Nov. 5. | Dec. 6. | 1 | 42 | 1,060 | 26 |
| | Windsor, Ont. | For union recognition. | Negotiations and reference to Labour Relations Board | Workers. | Nov. 24. | Nov. 29. | 1 | 19 ²² | 65 | 3½ |
| | | | | | | | | 239 | 2,890 | |
| | Saskatchewan. | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Negotiations. | Compromise. | Nov. 17. | Dec. 6. | 7 | 110 | 1,535 | 14 |
| FINANCE— Government insurance workers | | | | | | | | 110 | 1,535 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---------------|---------------|----|-----|-------|----|
| Public Administration— Civic labourers— Civic truck drivers and labourers Civic truck drivers and labourers Civic labourers— | Lachute, P.Q..... | For increased wages..... | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Apr. 22..... | Apr. 28..... | 1 | 9 | 25 | 3 |
| | Preston, Ont..... | For increased wages..... | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | Aug. 19..... | Aug. 20..... | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| | Brockville, Ont..... | For increased wages..... | Negotiations..... | Compromise..... | Aug. 20..... | Aug. 24..... | 1 | 45 | 90 | 2 |
| | Bridgewater, N.S..... | For increased wages..... | Return of workers and re- placement | Employer..... | Sept. 22..... | Sept. 25..... | 1 | 15 | 35 | 2½ |
| | | | | | | | | 79 | 160 | |
| Business and Personal— Restaurant workers. | Edmonton, Alta..... | For implementation of award of arbitration board providing for increased wages and reduced hours in new agreements under negotiations | Negotiations..... | Workers..... | Jan. 16..... | Jan. 26..... | 2 | 34 | 225 | 8½ |
| | St. Stephen, N.B..... | For union agreements providing for increased wages, reduced hours, etc., as recommended by con- ciliation board | Negotiations..... | Compromise settlements arrived at as to wages and hours but written agree- ments not signed in most cases | Jan. 24..... | Feb. 16..... | 11 | 49 | 800 | 19 |
| Garage and service station workers | Toronto, Ont..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages, pay for eight weeks' vacation and two weeks' disallowance of one worker. | Conciliation, provincial..... | Compromise..... | Mar. 9..... | Mar. 11..... | 1 | 36 | 45 | 1½ |
| | Calgary, Alta..... | Against dismissal of one worker. | Conciliation, provincial..... | Compromise..... | Mar. 9..... | Apr. 13..... | 1 | 16 | 300 | 25 |
| Waitresses..... Garage workers..... | Sydney, N.S..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages and continuance of union shop clause | Return of workers pending reference to conciliation board | Compromise, in- crease in wages and mainte- nance of mem- bership | May 17..... | June 22..... | 9 | 70 | 2,000 | 31 |
| | Montreal, P.Q..... | Protesting alleged delay in signing report of arbitration board on wage increase in new agreement under negotiations | Return of workers pending acceptance of report | Workers..... | May 19..... | May 20..... | 1 | 35 | 35 | 1 |
| Hotel employees..... Garage workers..... | Quebec, P.Q..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Return of workers..... | Employer..... | July 17..... | July 22..... | 1 | 55 | 200 | 4 |
| | Joliette, P.Q..... | For a union agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to April 16-48, reduced hours and other changes as recommended by arbitration board | Conciliation, provincial..... | Compromise..... | Aug. 20..... | Sept. 7..... | 6 | 50 | 650 | 13 |
| Burglar and fire alarm protection workers | Montreal, P.Q., Lon- don, Hamilton and Toronto, Ont. | For a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board, reduced hours, closed shop, etc., in new agreement under negotiations | Return of workers..... | Employers..... | Sept. 15..... | Nov. 2..... | 4 | 169 | 4,340 | 41 |

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1918—Concluded

| Industry and Occupation | Locality | Cause or Object | Method of Settlement or Termination | Result—in Favour of Employer, Workers, etc. | Date of Commencement | Date of Resumption of Work | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Duration in Working Days |
|---|--|--|---|---|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Em- ployers | Workers | | |
| SERVICE— <i>Cont.</i> <i>Business and Personal—Cont.</i> | Laundry and dry-cleaning plant workers | Alleged discrimination in dismissal of two union workers | Return of workers pending reference to Ontario Labour Relations Board | Employer..... | Sept. 23..... | Oct. 7..... | 1 | 20 | 200 | 10 |
| | Laundry and dry-cleaning plant workers | For union recognition..... | Negotiations and reference to Labour Relations Board | Workers..... | Sept. 30..... | Oct. 1..... | 1 | 150 | 75 | 3 |
| | Hotel employees..... | For a new agreement providing for increased wages | Return of workers pending further negotiations | Indefinite, settlement not reached by end of year | Nov. 5..... | Nov. 5..... | 1 | 359 | 25 | 1/16 |
| | Cleaners and dyers.... | For increased wages as recommended by conciliation board | Unterminated..... | ..... | Dec. 7..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 200 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,053 | 9,095 | |

† Number of employers or establishments.

‡ Employment conditions no longer affected.

§ In most cases the figures for strikes involving ships' personnel are estimates only, as it is difficult to secure precise details due to the nature of the industry.

¶ During the year the total time loss in all strikes listed due to workers indirectly affected, that is workers in the plant made idle because of the strike, amounted to about 24,000 days.

* Workers in other plants who may have been indirectly affected are not included. The following list shows the number of workers indirectly affected in each case.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-----|---------|----------|---------|-----|
| 1..... | 571 | 7..... | 900 | 13..... | 30..... | 19..... | 300 |
| 2..... | 140 | 8..... | 50 | 14..... | 45..... | 20..... | 25 |
| 3..... | 150 | 9..... | 200 | 15..... | 213..... | 21..... | 47 |
| 4..... | 760 | 10..... | 200 | 16..... | 325..... | 22..... | 13 |
| 5..... | 680 | 11..... | 102 | 17..... | 60..... | 23..... | 42 |
| 6..... | 1,232 | 12..... | 61 | 18..... | 100..... | | |

During 1948 there were three such strikes, involving 81 workers and causing a time loss of 16 man-days. In 1947, nine were recorded, involving 163 workers, with a time loss of 38 days.

In tables I and XIII the number of employers involved is given. In strikes which involve large numbers of shops or factories, such as clothing, fur, furniture, etc., or building construction jobs, logging and fishing operations, etc., only the approximate number of employers is usually reported.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is not always possible to secure exact information but the estimates made in such cases are the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike

lasted by the number of employees directly involved from time to time, so far as known. The number of employees recorded for each strike is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information was available, the numbers indirectly affected, if important, have been shown in footnotes to the table listing in detail the strikes and lockouts during the year. The workers indirectly affected in each strike are those in the establishment who are unable to continue work because of the stoppage but not participating in the strike. Data as to workers or idleness in other plants which may have been indirectly affected are not included in any of the statistics owing to the difficulty of securing exact information.

Charts

The accompanying charts show the results of strikes according to the number of workers involved and the time loss in man-working days by groups of industries each year, for the period 1914 to 1948.

Canada and Other Countries

Information is given in the accompanying tables as to industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) in certain countries since 1919, including Canada, showing the number of strikes and lockouts, the number of workers involved and the time loss in man-working days. The last extensive review of strikes and lockouts in Canada and 31 other countries was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1940, p. 234. During the war years, and the dislocation following the war, statistics for many countries were not available and our yearly strike review since 1940 has been confined to seven countries, see the Supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1948, p. 32. Throughout the year figures for the different countries are given in the monthly articles in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, as they are received in the Department. The review for this year includes data for such other countries as have resumed publication of statistical tables on strikes and lockouts and for which information has been received in the Department.

In the different countries variations occur in the definition of strikes and lockouts and in the methods of compilation of statistics. In nearly all countries no distinction is made between strikes and lockouts but in a few

cases the figures are for strikes only. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for the year is the number commencing during the year and in other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year.

The figures published by some countries as to the number of workers involved show not only the number of workers directly involved but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts to which they were not parties, but exact information on this point is not always given. In the tables herewith, the column showing the number of workers involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved or the total number directly and indirectly involved, according to the method adopted by the country concerned. For these reasons the figures for strikes and lockouts for the various countries are not exactly comparable.

Footnotes to the tables indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points.

Many countries publish statistics dealing with disputes resulting in work stoppages

only once each year or even less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of great length. Most countries revise their figures when additional facts are brought to light, even though such revisions may necessitate changes in

statistics published a considerable time previously. In nearly all cases statistics dealing with strikes and lockouts in other countries published in the LABOUR GAZETTE are obtained from official publications of the countries concerned.

CANADA

| Year | Number (¹) (²) | Workers Involved (¹) (³) | Time Loss in Man- working Days (³) |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| 1919..... | 332 | 148,915 | 3,400,942 |
| 1920..... | 310 | 60,327 | 799,524 |
| 1921..... | 159 | 28,257 | 1,048,914 |
| 1922..... | 89 | 43,775 | 1,528,661 |
| 1923..... | 77 | 34,261 | 671,750 |
| 1924..... | 64 | 34,310 | 1,295,054 |
| 1925..... | 86 | 28,949 | 1,193,281 |
| 1926..... | 75 | 23,834 | 266,601 |
| 1927..... | 72 | 22,299 | 152,570 |
| 1928..... | 96 | 17,581 | 224,212 |
| 1929..... | 88 | 12,946 | 152,080 |
| 1930..... | 67 | 13,768 | 91,797 |
| 1931..... | 86 | 10,738 | 204,238 |
| 1932..... | 111 | 23,390 | 255,000 |
| 1933..... | 122 | 26,558 | 317,547 |
| 1934..... | 189 | 45,800 | 574,519 |
| 1935..... | 120 | 33,269 | 284,028 |
| 1936..... | 155 | 34,812 | 276,997 |
| 1937..... | 274 | 71,905 | 886,393 |
| 1938..... | 142 | 20,395 | 148,678 |
| 1939..... | 120 | 41,038 | 224,588 |
| 1940..... | 166 | 60,619 | 266,318 |
| 1941..... | 229 | 87,091 | 433,914 |
| 1942..... | 352 | 113,916 | 450,202 |
| 1943..... | 401 | 218,404 | 1,041,198 |
| 1944..... | 195 | 75,290 | 490,139 |
| 1945..... | 197 | 96,068 | 1,457,420 |
| 1946..... | 228 | 139,474 | 4,516,393 |
| 1947..... | 236 | 104,120 | 2,397,340 |
| 1948..... | 154 | 42,820 | 885,793 |
| 1948, January..... | 19 | 12,729 | 135,835 |
| February..... | 14 | 11,058 | 140,130 |
| March..... | 15 | 3,845 | 57,133 |
| April..... | 18 | 4,678 | 51,269 |
| May..... | 22 | 3,204 | 39,754 |
| June..... | 29 | 3,804 | 34,337 |
| July..... | 26 | 8,338 | 77,588 |
| August..... | 31 | 7,617 | 110,625 |
| September..... | 31 | 11,619 | 112,759 |
| October..... | 22 | 7,908 | 88,598 |
| November..... | 21 | 3,452 | 17,000 |
| December..... | 12 | 2,566 | 20,765 |

(¹) Strikes and lockouts in existence in the period.

(²) Strikes of less than one day's duration and those involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused.

(³) Directly involved only. In 1948, time loss due to workers indirectly affected, that is workers in the plant made idle because of the strike, amounted to about 24,600 days. Workers and idleness in other plants which may have been indirectly affected are not included in any of the statistics.

ARGENTINA

| Year | Number (¹) | Workers Involved | Time Loss in Man- working Days |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1919..... | 367 | 308,967 | 3,262,705 |
| 1920..... | 206 | 134,015 | 3,693,782 |
| 1921..... | 86 | 139,751 | 976,270 |
| 1922..... | 116 | 4,737 | 150,894 |
| 1923..... | 93 | 19,190 | 895,842 |
| 1924..... | 77 | 277,071 | 1,268,318 |
| 1925..... | 89 | 39,142 | 125,367 |
| 1926..... | 67 | 15,880 | 287,379 |
| 1927..... | 58 | 38,236 | 352,963 |
| 1928..... | 135 | 28,109 | 224,800 |
| 1929..... | 113 | 28,271 | 457,022 |
| 1930..... | 125 | 29,331 | 699,790 |
| 1931..... | 43 | 4,622 | 54,531 |
| 1932..... | 105 | 34,562 | 1,299,061 |
| 1933..... | 52 | 3,481 | 44,779 |
| 1934..... | 42 | 25,940 | 742,256 |
| 1935..... | 69 | 52,143 | 2,642,576 |
| 1936..... | 109 | 85,438 | 1,344,461 |
| 1937..... | 82 | 49,993 | 517,645 |
| 1938..... | 44 | 8,871 | 228,703 |
| 1939..... | 49 | 19,718 | 241,099 |
| 1940..... | 53 | 12,721 | 224,599 |
| 1941..... | 54 | 6,606 | 247,598 |
| 1942..... | 113 | 39,865 | 634,339 |
| 1943..... | 85 | 6,754 | 86,290 |
| 1944..... | 27 | 9,121 | 41,384 |
| 1945..... | 47 | 44,186 | 509,024 |
| 1946..... | | | |

(¹) Strikes only.

AUSTRALIA

| Year | Number (¹) | Workers Involved (²) | Time Loss in Man- working Days (³) |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1919..... | 460 | 100,300 | 6,308,226 |
| 1920..... | 554 | 102,519 | 1,872,065 |
| 1921..... | 624 | 120,198 | 956,617 |
| 1922..... | 445 | 100,263 | 858,683 |
| 1923..... | 274 | 66,093 | 1,145,977 |
| 1924..... | 504 | 132,569 | 918,646 |
| 1925..... | 499 | 154,599 | 1,128,570 |
| 1926..... | 360 | 80,768 | 1,310,261 |
| 1927..... | 441 | 157,581 | 1,713,581 |
| 1928..... | 287 | 82,349 | 777,278 |
| 1929..... | 259 | 88,293 | 4,671,478 |
| 1930..... | 183 | 51,972 | 1,511,241 |
| 1931..... | 134 | 34,541 | 245,961 |
| 1932..... | 127 | 29,329 | 212,318 |
| 1933..... | 90 | 26,988 | 111,956 |
| 1934..... | 155 | 46,963 | 370,386 |
| 1935..... | 183 | 44,813 | 495,124 |
| 1936..... | 235 | 57,118 | 497,248 |
| 1937..... | 342 | 92,121 | 557,111 |
| 1938..... | 376 | 132,480 | 1,337,994 |
| 1939..... | 416 | 143,228 | 459,154 |
| 1940..... | 350 | 178,939 | 1,507,252 |
| 1941..... | 567 | 240,845 | 984,174 |
| 1942..... | 602 | 166,167 | 378,195 |
| 1943..... | 785 | 288,028 | 990,151 |
| 1944..... | 941 | 260,792 | 912,752 |
| 1945..... | 945 | 326,641 | 2,119,641 |
| 1946..... | 869 | 331,865 | 1,947,844 |
| 1947..... | 982 | 280,718 | 1,338,728 |
| 1947, 1st quarter..... | 277 | 108,232 | 615,799 |
| 2nd "..... | 201 | 46,432 | 247,139 |
| 3rd "..... | 246 | 52,762 | 178,689 |
| 4th "..... | 258 | 73,292 | 297,101 |
| 1948, 1st "..... | 346 | 115,533 | 1,072,325 |

(¹) Work stoppages in existence in the period.

(²) Workers directly involved only.

(³) Time loss for workers directly and indirectly involved.

BELGIUM

| Year | Number (¹) | Workers Involved (²) | Time Loss in Man- working Days |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1919..... | 372 | 164,030 | ..... |
| 1920..... | 517 | 296,192 | ..... |
| 1921..... | 258 | 127,293 | ..... |
| 1922..... | 172 | 85,605 | ..... |
| 1923..... | 168 | 126,278 | ..... |
| 1924..... | 188 | 84,447 | ..... |
| 1925..... | 112 | 81,988 | ..... |
| 1926..... | 140 | 77,368 | ..... |
| 1927..... | 186 | 39,873 | 1,658,836 |
| 1928..... | 192 | 74,707 | 2,254,424 |
| 1929..... | 168 | 60,557 | 799,117 |
| 1930..... | 93 | 64,718 | 781,646 |
| 1931..... | 74 | 20,024 | 399,037 |
| 1932..... | 63 | 162,693 | 580,674 |
| 1933..... | 87 | 39,136 | 664,044 |
| 1934..... | 79 | 33,628 | 2,441,335 |
| 1935..... | 150 | 98,543 | 623,002 |
| 1936..... | 999 | 564,831 | ..... |
| 1937..... | 209 | 81,544 | 647,647 |
| 1938..... | 126 | 32,900 | 240,937 |
| 1939..... | 68 | 45,763 | 157,242 |
| 1940..... | 43 | 25,519 | 36,451 |
| 1945..... | 160 | 147,417 | 563,173 |

(¹) Disputes ending in period.

(²) Directly involved only.

DENMARK

| Year | Number (¹) | Workers Involved (²) | Time Loss in Man- working Days |
|---------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 9 | 472 | 35,575 | 877,548 |
| 10, (3) | 243 | 21,965 | 690,089 |
| 11 | 110 | 48,147 | 1,321,184 |
| 12 | 31 | 48,859 | 2,272,054 |
| 13 | 58 | 1,941 | 19,677 |
| 14 | 71 | 9,758 | 175,090 |
| 15 | 48 | 102,331 | 4,138,486 |
| 16 | 32 | 1,050 | 23,000 |
| 17 | 17 | 2,851 | 119,000 |
| 18 | 11 | 469 | 11,000 |
| 19 | 22 | 1,040 | 41,000 |
| 20 | 37 | 5,349 | 144,000 |
| 21 | 16 | 3,692 | 246,000 |
| 22 | 18 | 5,760 | 87,000 |
| 23 | 26 | 492 | 18,000 |
| 24 | 38 | 11,546 | 146,000 |
| 25 | 14 | 827 | 14,000 |
| 26 | 12 | 96,862 | 2,946,000 |
| 27 | 22 | 1,372 | 21,000 |
| 28 | 22 | 3,650 | 90,000 |
| 29 | 19 | 523 | 16,000 |
| 30 | 9 | 257 | 5,000 |
| 31 | 2 | 65 | 3,000 |
| 32 | 7 | 3,155 | 11,000 |
| 33 | 8 | 14,627 | 31,000 |
| 34 | 15 | 8,885 | 89,000 |
| 35 | 85 | 9,656 | 66,000 |
| 36 | 108 | 56,304 | 1,386,000 |
| 37 | 116 | 16,174 | 473,000 |

(¹) Work stoppages beginning in period.

(²) Workers directly involved only.

(³) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920.

EIRE

| Year | Number (¹) (²) | Workers Involved (²) | Time Loss in Man- working Days (³) |
|------|---|---|--|
| 23 | 131 | 20,635 | 1,208,734 |
| 24 | 104 | 16,403 | 301,705 |
| 25 | 86 | 6,855 | 293,792 |
| 26 | 57 | 3,455 | 85,345 |
| 27 | 53 | 2,312 | 64,020 |
| 28 | 52 | 2,190 | 54,292 |
| 29 | 53 | 4,533 | 101,397 |
| 30 | 83 | 3,410 | 77,417 |
| 31 | 60 | 5,431 | 310,199 |
| 32 | 70 | 4,222 | 42,152 |
| 33 | 88 | 9,059 | 200,126 |
| 34 | 99 | 9,288 | 180,080 |
| 35 | 99 | 9,513 | 288,077 |
| 36 | 107 | 9,443 | 185,623 |
| 37 | 145 | 26,734 | 1,754,949 |
| 38 | 137 | 13,736 | 208,784 |
| 39 | 99 | 6,667 | 106,476 |
| 40 | 89 | 7,715 | 152,076 |
| 41 | 71 | 4,895 | 77,133 |
| 42 | 69 | 5,132 | 115,039 |
| 43 | 81 | 5,921 | 61,809 |
| 44 | 84 | 4,387 | 38,308 |
| 45 | 87 | 8,785 | 243,932 |
| 46 | 105 | 10,896 | 150,108 |
| 47 | 194 | 22,253 | 449,438 |

(¹) Disputes which last less than one day or which involve an aggregate loss of less than 10 man-days are excluded.

(²) Work stoppages beginning in the period.

(³) It is not stated whether the employees indirectly involved are included.

FINLAND

| Year | Number (¹) | Workers Involved | Time Lost in Man- working Days |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1919..... | 39 | 4,065 | 160, |
| 1920..... | 146 | 21,001 | 455, |
| 1921..... | 76 | 6,251 | 119, |
| 1922..... | 53 | 9,840 | 253, |
| 1923..... | 50 | 7,588 | 263, |
| 1924..... | 31 | 3,121 | 51, |
| 1925..... | 38 | 2,921 | 113, |
| 1926..... | 72 | 10,230 | 386, |
| 1927..... | 79 | 13,368 | 1,528, |
| 1928..... | 71 | 27,226 | 502, |
| 1929..... | 26 | 2,443 | 74, |
| 1930..... | 11 | 1,673 | 12, |
| 1931..... | 1 | 53 | 2, |
| 1932..... | 3 | 284 | 9, |
| 1933..... | 4 | 1,274 | 9, |
| 1934..... | 46 | 5,883 | 89, |
| 1935..... | 23 | 2,274 | 60, |
| 1936..... | 29 | 2,935 | 35, |
| 1937..... | 38 | 6,168 | 183, |
| 1938..... | 31 | 4,087 | 110, |
| 1939..... | 29 | 6,120 | 256, |
| 1940..... | 4 | 513 | 5, |
| 1941..... | 12 | 2,164 | 27, |
| 1945..... | 102 | 37,129 | 357, |
| 1946..... | 42 | 18,936 | 115, |

(¹) Work stoppages beginning in period.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

| Year | Number (¹) (²) | Workers Involved (¹) (²) | Time Lost in Man- working Days |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1919..... | 1,352 | 2,401,000 | 34,970, |
| 1920..... | 1,607 | 1,779,000 | 25,570, |
| 1921..... | 763 | 1,770,000 | 85,870, |
| 1922..... | 576 | 556,000 | 19,850, |
| 1923..... | 628 | 399,000 | 10,670, |
| 1924..... | 710 | 613,000 | 8,420, |
| 1925..... | 603 | 441,000 | 7,950, |
| 1926..... | 323 | 2,734,000 | 162,230, |
| 1927..... | 308 | 108,000 | 1,170, |
| 1928..... | 302 | 124,000 | 1,390, |
| 1929..... | 431 | 533,000 | 8,290, |
| 1930..... | 422 | 307,000 | 4,400, |
| 1931..... | 420 | 490,000 | 6,980, |
| 1932..... | 389 | 379,000 | 6,490, |
| 1933..... | 357 | 136,000 | 1,070, |
| 1934..... | 471 | 134,000 | 960, |
| 1935..... | 553 | 271,000 | 1,960, |
| 1936..... | 818 | 316,000 | 1,830, |
| 1937..... | 1,129 | 597,000 | 3,410, |
| 1938..... | 875 | 274,000 | 1,330, |
| 1939..... | 940 | 337,000 | 1,360, |
| 1940..... | 922 | 299,000 | 940, |
| 1941..... | 1,251 | 360,000 | 1,080, |
| 1942..... | 1,303 | 457,000 | 1,530, |
| 1943..... | 1,785 | 557,000 | 1,810, |
| 1944..... | 2,194 | 821,000 | 3,710, |
| 1945..... | 2,293 | 531,000 | 2,840, |
| 1946..... | 2,205 | 526,000 | 2,160, |
| 1947..... | 1,721 | 622,600 | 2,433, |
| 1948(⁴)..... | 1,758 | 423,000 | 1,944, |

(¹) Work stoppages beginning in the period.

(²) Work stoppages involving less than 10 workers and those lasting less than one day are omitted except when the loss exceeds 100 days.

(³) Workers indirectly involved (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred but themselves parties to the dispute) are included in these totals, as well as workers directly involved.

(⁴) Preliminary figures.

INDIA ⁽¹⁾

| Year | Number (²) (³) | Workers Involved (⁴) | Time Loss in Man- working Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921..... | 396 | 600,351 | 6,984,426 |
| 1922..... | 278 | 435,434 | 3,972,727 |
| 1923..... | 213 | 301,044 | 5,051,704 |
| 1924..... | 133 | 312,462 | 8,730,918 |
| 1925..... | 134 | 270,423 | 12,578,129 |
| 1926..... | 128 | 186,811 | 1,097,478 |
| 1927..... | 129 | 131,655 | 2,019,970 |
| 1928..... | 203 | 506,851 | 31,647,404 |
| 1929..... | 141 | 532,016 | 12,165,691 |
| 1930..... | 148 | 196,301 | 2,261,731 |
| 1931..... | 166 | 203,008 | 2,408,000 |
| 1932..... | 118 | 128,099 | 1,922,437 |
| 1933..... | 146 | 164,938 | 2,168,961 |
| 1934..... | 159 | 220,808 | 4,775,559 |
| 1935..... | 145 | 114,217 | 973,457 |
| 1936..... | 159 | 169,029 | 2,358,062 |
| 1937..... | 379 | 647,801 | 8,982,257 |
| 1938..... | 399 | 400,075 | 9,198,708 |
| 1939..... | 406 | 409,189 | 4,992,795 |
| 1940..... | 322 | 452,539 | 7,577,281 |
| 1941..... | 359 | 291,054 | 3,330,503 |
| 1942..... | 694 | 772,653 | 5,779,965 |
| 1943..... | 716 | 525,088 | 2,342,287 |
| 1944..... | 653 | 550,015 | 3,447,306 |
| 1945..... | 820 | 747,530 | 4,054,499 |
| 1946..... | 1,629 | 1,961,948 | 12,717,762 |
| 1947 ⁽¹⁾ (⁵)..... | 1,811 | 1,840,784 | 16,562,666 |

(¹) Formerly listed as British India; since partition to Dominion of India and Pakistan on August 15, 1947, the Government of India has continued strike statistics as formerly.

(²) Industrial disputes which have resulted in work stoppages involving 10 or more workers.

(³) Work stoppages in existence in the period.

(⁴) It is not stated whether or not the employees indirectly involved are included.

(⁵) Preliminary figures.

NETHERLANDS

| Year | Number (¹) | Workers Involved (²) | Time Loss in Man- working Days |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1919..... | 649 | 61,700 | 1,056,800 |
| 1920..... | 481 | 66,500 | 2,354,900 |
| 1921..... | 209 | 47,700 | 1,383,700 |
| 1922..... | 325 | 44,000 | 1,108,300 |
| 1923..... | 289 | 56,400 | 3,986,500 |
| 1924..... | 239 | 27,100 | 427,100 |
| 1925..... | 262 | 31,700 | 780,800 |
| 1926..... | 212 | 9,100 | 281,300 |
| 1927..... | 216 | 12,200 | 220,500 |
| 1928..... | 195 | 15,380 | 647,700 |
| 1929..... | 214 | 20,330 | 990,800 |
| 1930..... | 204 | 10,260 | 273,000 |
| 1931..... | 200 | 27,050 | 856,100 |
| 1932..... | 204 | 31,230 | 1,772,600 |
| 1933..... | 168 | 13,300 | 533,800 |
| 1934..... | 148 | 5,670 | 114,200 |
| 1935..... | 142 | 11,580 | 262,400 |
| 1936..... | 92 | 9,070 | 94,800 |
| 1937..... | 95 | 4,650 | 38,800 |
| 1938..... | 141 | 8,600 | 124,800 |
| 1939..... | 90 | 6,500 | 91,400 |
| 1945 (May-December)..... | 118 | 39,700 | 161,200 |
| 1946..... | 270 | 74,802 | 681,607 |
| 1947..... | 272 | 62,587 | 203,399 |

(¹) Work stoppages in existence in period.

(²) Workers directly involved only.

NEW ZEALAND

| Year | Number | Workers Involved (1) | Time Loss in Man- working Days (2) |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---|
| 1919..... | 45 | 4,030 | ..... |
| 1920..... | 77 | 15,138 | 54.73 |
| 1921..... | 77 | 10,433 | 119.20 |
| 1922..... | 58 | 6,414 | 93.4 |
| 1923..... | 49 | 7,162 | 201.8 |
| 1924..... | 34 | 14,815 | 89.10 |
| 1925..... | 83 | 9,905 | 74.55 |
| 1926..... | 59 | 6,264 | 47.81 |
| 1927..... | 36 | 4,384 | 10.39 |
| 1928..... | 41 | 9,822 | 22.81 |
| 1929..... | 49 | 7,831 | 26.80 |
| 1930..... | 45 | 5,632 | 33.23 |
| 1931..... | 24 | 6,356 | 48.48 |
| 1932..... | 23 | 9,335 | 108.52 |
| 1933..... | 16 | 3,957 | 111.93 |
| 1934..... | 24 | 3,733 | 10.39 |
| 1935..... | 12 | 2,323 | 18.56 |
| 1936..... | 43 | 7,354 | 16.98 |
| 1937..... | 52 | 11,411 | 29.91 |
| 1938..... | 72 | 11,388 | 35.45 |
| 1939..... | 66 | 15,682 | 53.80 |
| 1940..... | 57 | 10,475 | 28.09 |
| 1941..... | 89 | 15,261 | 26.23 |
| 1942..... | 65 | 14,545 | 51.18 |
| 1943..... | 69 | 10,915 | 14.68 |
| 1944..... | 149 | 29,766 | 52.60 |
| 1945..... | 154 | 39,418 | 66.62 |
| 1946..... | 96 | 15,696 | 30.39 |
| 1947..... | 133 | 22,170 | 78.83 |
| 1947, 1st quarter..... | 39 | 9,161 | 23.43 |
| 2nd "..... | 41 | 6,055 | 30.00 |
| 3rd "..... | 19 | 2,859 | 18.00 |
| 4th "..... | 34 | 4,095 | 7.39 |
| 1948, 1st..... | 25 | 8,749 | 11.91 |
| 2nd..... | 22 | 4,363 | 25.00 |
| 3rd..... | 31 | 8,148 | 54.96 |
| 4th..... | | | |

(1) Workers directly or indirectly affected are included.

NORWAY

| Year | Number | Workers Involved | Time Loss in Man- working Days |
|---------------|--------|------------------|---|
| 1921..... | 89 | 154,421 | 3,583.74 |
| 1922..... | 26 | 2,168 | 91.39 |
| 1923..... | 57 | 24,965 | 796.27 |
| 1924..... | 61 | 63,117 | 5,132.38 |
| 1925..... | 84 | 13,752 | 666.65 |
| 1926..... | 113 | 51,487 | 2,204.26 |
| 1927..... | 96 | 22,456 | 1,374.08 |
| 1928..... | 63 | 8,042 | 363.84 |
| 1929..... | 73 | 4,796 | 196.70 |
| 1930..... | 94 | 4,652 | 240.45 |
| 1931..... | 82 | 59,524 | 7,585.83 |
| 1932..... | 91 | 6,630 | 394.00 |
| 1933..... | 93 | 6,306 | 364.24 |
| 1934..... | 85 | 6,364 | 235.07 |
| 1935..... | 103 | 3,548 | 165.00 |
| 1936..... | 175 | 15,286 | 396.00 |
| 1937..... | 195 | 28,785 | 1,014.00 |
| 1938..... | 248 | 24,045 | 567.30 |
| 1939..... | 81 | 15,978 | 859.68 |
| 1945 (1)..... | 16 | 4,074 | 65.00 |
| 1946 (1)..... | 39 | 4,658 | 79.00 |
| 1947 (1)..... | 47 | 8,250 | 41.00 |

(1) Subject to revision, as all work stoppages may not be included.

SWEDEN

| Year | Number | Workers Involved | Time Loss in Man-working Days |
|------|--------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1919 | 440 | 81,041 | 2,295,900 |
| 1920 | 486 | 139,039 | 8,942,500 |
| 1921 | 347 | 49,712 | 2,663,300 |
| 1922 | 392 | 75,679 | 2,674,580 |
| 1923 | 206 | 102,896 | 6,907,390 |
| 1924 | 261 | 23,976 | 1,204,500 |
| 1925 | 239 | 145,778 | 2,559,700 |
| 1926 | 206 | 52,891 | 1,711,200 |
| 1927 | 189 | 9,477 | 400,000 |
| 1928 | 201 | 71,461 | 4,835,000 |
| 1929 | 180 | 12,676 | 667,000 |
| 1930 | 261 | 20,751 | 1,021,000 |
| 1931 | 193 | 40,899 | 2,627,000 |
| 1932 | 182 | 50,147 | 3,095,000 |
| 1933 | 140 | 31,980 | 3,434,000 |
| 1934 | 103 | 13,588 | 760,000 |
| 1935 | 98 | 17,189 | 788,000 |
| 1936 | 60 | 3,474 | 438,000 |
| 1937 | 67 | 30,904 | 861,000 |
| 1938 | 85 | 28,951 | 1,284,000 |
| 1939 | 45 | 2,194 | 159,000 |
| 1940 | 38 | 3,936 | 78,000 |
| 1941 | 34 | 1,929 | 94,000 |
| 1942 | 139 | 1,332 | 53,000 |
| 1943 | 167 | 6,926 | 94,000 |
| 1944 | 214 | 7,021 | 228,000 |
| 1945 | 163 | 133,171 | 11,321,000 |

SWITZERLAND

| Year | Number | Workers Involved | Time Loss in Man-working Days |
|------|--------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1919 | 237 | 21,294 | ..... |
| 1920 | 184 | 13,989 | ..... |
| 1921 | 55 | 2,786 | ..... |
| 1922 | 104 | 10,340 | ..... |
| 1923 | 44 | 3,567 | ..... |
| 1924 | 70 | 6,741 | ..... |
| 1925 | 42 | 3,299 | ..... |
| 1926 | 35 | 2,721 | ..... |
| 1927 | 26 | 2,058 | 34,160 |
| 1928 | 45 | 5,474 | 98,015 |
| 1929 | 39 | 4,661 | 99,608 |
| 1930 | 31 | 6,397 | 265,695 |
| 1931 | 25 | 4,746 | 73,975 |
| 1932 | 38 | 5,083 | 159,154 |
| 1933 | 35 | 2,705 | 69,065 |
| 1934 | 20 | 2,763 | 33,309 |
| 1935 | 16 | 866 | 15,135 |
| 1936 | 41 | 3,612 | 38,789 |
| 1937 | 37 | 6,043 | 115,648 |
| 1938 | 17 | 706 | 16,299 |
| 1939 | 7 | 238 | 4,046 |
| 1940 | 6 | 578 | 1,480 |
| 1941 | 15 | 722 | 14,311 |
| 1942 | 19 | 822 | 4,030 |
| 1943 | 19 | 1,069 | 12,050 |
| 1944 | 18 | 1,324 | 17,690 |
| 1945 | 35 | 3,686 | 37,187 |

UNITED STATES

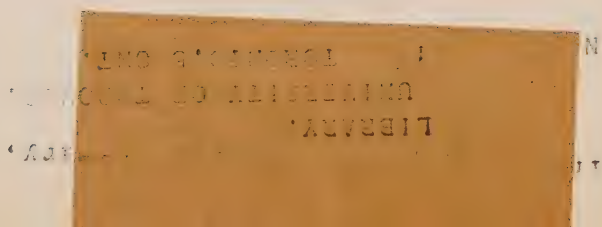
| Year | Number (1) (2) | Workers involved (1) (3) | Time Lost in Man- working Days (4) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1919..... | 3,639 | 4,160,348 | |
| 1920..... | 3,411 | 1,463,054 | |
| 1921..... | 2,385 | 1,099,247 | |
| 1922..... | 1,112 | 1,612,562 | |
| 1923..... | 1,553 | 756,584 | |
| 1924..... | 1,249 | 654,641 | |
| 1925..... | 1,301 | 428,416 | |
| 1926..... | 1,035 | 329,592 | |
| 1927..... | 707 | 329,939 | 26,218,86 |
| 1928..... | 604 | 314,210 | 12,631,80 |
| 1929..... | 921 | 288,572 | 5,351,50 |
| 1930..... | 637 | 182,975 | 3,316,90 |
| 1931..... | 810 | 341,817 | 6,893,20 |
| 1932..... | 841 | 324,210 | 10,502,00 |
| 1933..... | 1,695 | 1,168,272 | 16,872,12 |
| 1934..... | 1,856 | 1,466,695 | 19,591,90 |
| 1935..... | 2,014 | 1,117,213 | 15,456,30 |
| 1936..... | 2,102 | 788,648 | 13,901,90 |
| 1937..... | 4,740 | 1,860,621 | 28,424,80 |
| 1938..... | 2,772 | 688,376 | 9,148,20 |
| 1939..... | 2,613 | 1,170,962 | 17,812,20 |
| 1940..... | 2,508 | 576,988 | 6,700,80 |
| 1941..... | 4,288 | 2,362,620 | 23,047,55 |
| 1942..... | 2,968 | 839,961 | 4,182,55 |
| 1943..... | 3,752 | 1,981,279 | 13,500,52 |
| 1944..... | 4,956 | 2,115,637 | 8,880,00 |
| 1945..... | 4,750 | 3,470,000 | 38,000,00 |
| 1946..... | 4,985 | 4,600,000 | 116,000,00 |
| 1947..... | 3,693 | 2,170,000 | 34,600,00 |
| 1948 (4)..... | 3,300 | 1,950,000 | 34,000,00 |
| 1948 (4) January..... | 215 | 77,000 | 1,050,00 |
| February..... | 245 | 88,000 | 900,00 |
| March..... | 265 | 493,000 | 6,430,00 |
| April..... | 315 | 174,000 | 7,420,00 |
| May..... | 330 | 166,000 | 4,100,00 |
| June..... | 335 | 165,000 | 2,200,00 |
| July..... | 365 | 220,000 | 2,750,00 |
| August..... | 350 | 150,000 | 2,100,00 |
| September..... | 285 | 160,000 | 2,500,00 |
| October..... | 250 | 110,000 | 2,000,00 |
| November..... | 200 | 90,000 | 1,900,00 |
| December..... | 125 | 40,000 | 600,00 |

(1) Work stoppages due to labour-management disputes beginning in the period.

(2) Work stoppages due to labour-management disputes which involve as many as six workers and last as long as a full day or shift are included.

(3) All workers in the plant made idle because of the dispute, but not workers or idleness in other plants indirectly affected, are included.

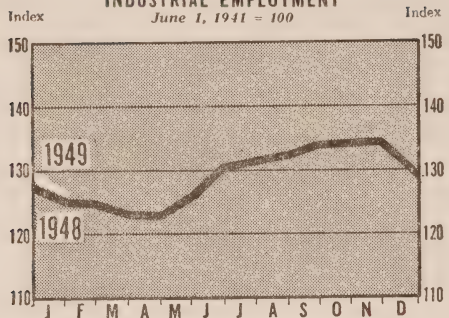
(4) Preliminary figures.



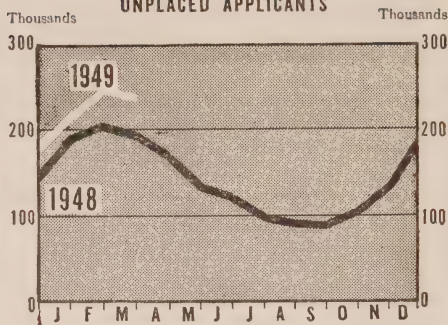
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| <i>The Labour Month in Brief</i> | 523 |
| <i>Notes of Current Interest</i> | 525 |
| <i>Statutory Holidays in Manufacturing Industries, October, 1947</i> | 538 |
| <i>Vocational Guidance in Canada</i> | 546 |
| Legislative Proposals of Labour Organizations: | |
| Trades and Labour Congress of Canada..... | 552 |
| Canadian Congress of Labour..... | 556 |
| Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour..... | 561 |
| Railway Transportation Brotherhoods..... | 563 |
| Provincial Labour Organizations..... | 566 |
| <i>Views of Canadian Congress of Labour on Injunctions in Labour Disputes</i> | 575 |
| <i>Labour and Industry in British Columbia</i> | 577 |
| International Labour Organiation: | |
| Protection of Migrant Workers..... | 581 |
| Industrial Relations and Conciliation: | |
| Introduction | 583 |
| Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board.. | 584 |
| Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour..... | 588 |
| Recent Decisions of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1..... | 596 |
| Collective Agreements and Wage Schedules: | |
| Recent Collective Agreements..... | 598 |
| Collective Agreement Act, Quebec..... | 603 |
| Industrial Standards Acts, etc. | 605 |
| <i>Fair Wages Conditions in Dominion Government Contracts</i> | 607 |
| Labour Law: | |
| Labour Legislation in British Columbia and Quebec in 1949..... | 611 |
| Recent Regulations Under Provincial Legislation..... | 617 |
| Legal Decisions Affecting Labour..... | 620 |
| 1948 State Labour Legislation in the United States..... | 622 |
| Unemployment Insurance: | |
| Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act..... | 623 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February, 1949..... | 625 |
| <i>Wage Rates for Certain Classes of Civic Employees, 1948</i> | 626 |
| <i>Current Employment Conditions</i> | 628 |
| <i>Prices and the Cost of Living</i> | 633 |
| <i>Strikes and Lockouts</i> | 635 |
| <i>Selected Publications Received in Library of the Department of Labour</i> | 636 |
| <i>Labour Statistics</i> | 640 |

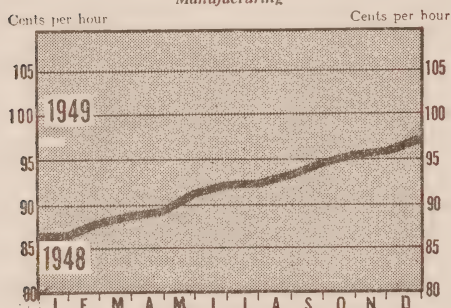
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
June 1, 1941 = 100



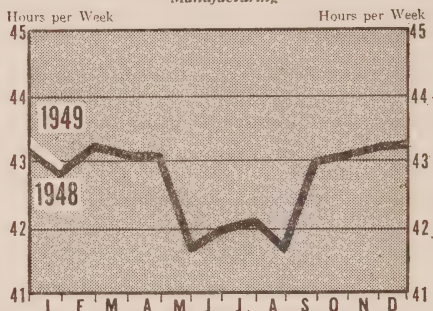
UNPLACED APPLICANTS



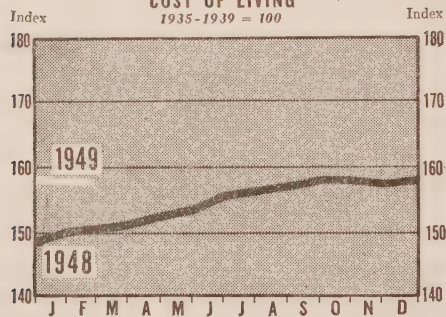
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
Manufacturing



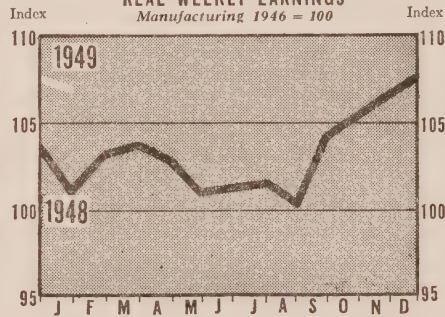
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED
Manufacturing



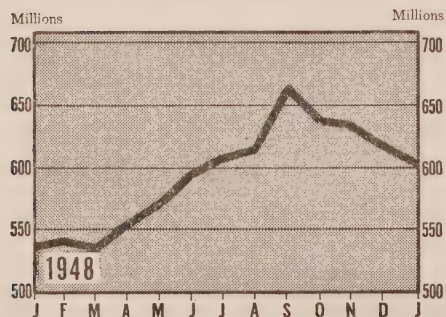
COST OF LIVING
1935-1939 = 100



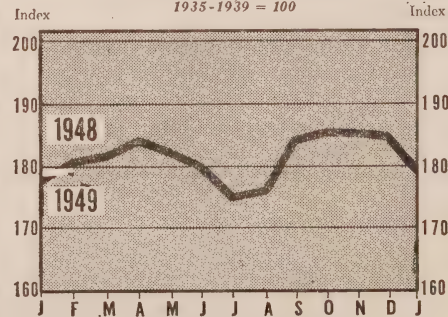
REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS
Manufacturing 1946 = 100



LABOUR INCOME



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1935-1939 = 100



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

Editor: **Harry J. Walker**

Assistant Editor: **John Mainwaring**

Circulation Manager: **C. E. St. George**

Volume XLIX

Number 5

May, 1949

The Labour Month in Brief

Aided by favourable weather conditions, employment improved rapidly during March and April. The average of wages and salaries in industry moved to a new record level at March 1, while the cost-of-living index continued stable. There was an increase in lost time from industrial disputes during March, largely as a result of strikes of asbestos workers and seamen.

Employment

Throughout the winter, industrial employment in Canada continued at a higher level than in the winter of 1948. At March 1 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employment index, while below the record peak reached last December, was the highest ever registered for the time of year.

Unemployment, however, was also higher than in the previous year. The number of unplaced applicants registered at employment offices reached a peak of 265,000 late in February, which was 64,000 more than the highest point of 1948. With the onset

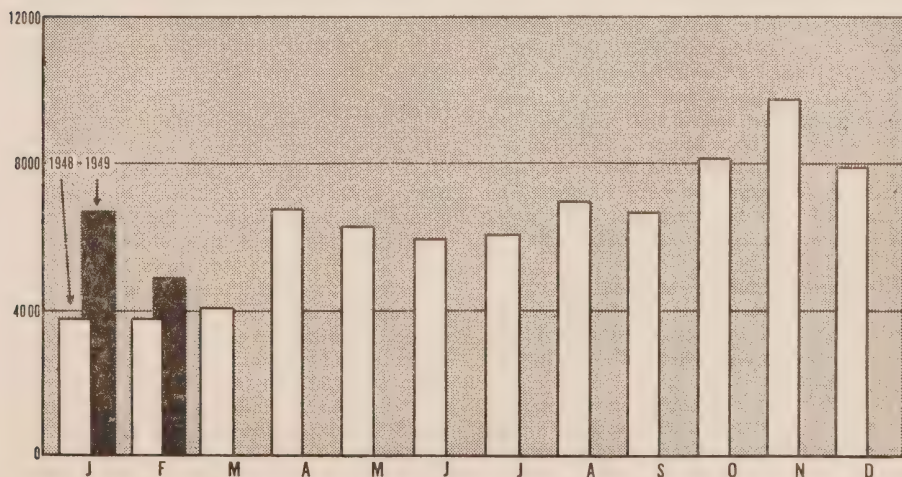
of spring this difference was sharply reduced; by April 28, when unplaced applicants totalled 204,000, the excess over the corresponding period in 1948 had dropped to 39,000.

It appeared that much of the winter unemployment was the result of unusually unfavourable weather conditions. On the other hand, the tendency towards seasonal variations in employment, which had been a feature of the pre-war Canadian economy, but which had lessened during the war and immediate post-war years, was again becoming marked.

Another factor affecting the generally sound employment situation, was the approach to more competitive business conditions, which was making some employers more cautious about enlarging their staffs; employment offices reported a growing insistence on relatively high qualifications for new employees. It was also indicated that absenteeism and labour turnover had decreased.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED IN CANADA

By Month, Jan., 1948-Feb., 1949



Employers still appeared to view the situation with optimism, however. Industrial construction contracts awarded during the first quarter of 1949 exceeded those for all previous quarterly periods since 1939. Reports received by the Department of Labour on plant expansion in manufacturing also indicated a high level of activity and already more than 350 employers had signified their intention of expanding plant facilities during 1949.

Industrial Relations

The month of March was marked by strikes of seamen employed aboard East Coast deepsea dry cargo and passenger vessels. Otherwise, labour relations were harmonious in industries coming under Dominion jurisdiction, agreements being reached in Northwest Territories gold-mining operations and, with respect to officer personnel, by the principal coastal shipping companies on the West Coast.

In the Province of Quebec, a strike of 4,650 asbestos miners and mill-workers in various centres, which began in February, was still unteminated at the end of April. This strike caused 90 per cent of the strike idleness during the month of March.

For the first three months of this year, preliminary figures show 24 strikes and lock-outs, involving 9,750 workers, with a time loss of 217,157 days. For the similar period in 1948 there were 36 strikes, with 15,947 workers involved and a time loss of 333,098 days.

Based on the number of wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in March, 1949, amounted to 0.17 per cent of the estimated working time.

Cost of Living

Reversing slightly the downtrend of the two preceding months, Canada's official cost-of-living index moved up one-tenth of a point between March 1 and April 1, from 159.2 to 159.3. At this figure, it was 7.7 points above April 1 last year and three-tenths of a point below the peak level of 159.6 which has been touched three times—at the first of October and November last year and January this year. During the six months since reaching 159.6, the index has kept within seven-tenths of a point of that level.

The increase during the month was due to small advances in clothing, home furnishings and services, rents and the miscellaneous group, which offset a further drop in foods.

The food index declined in the period from 199.1 to 198.5, a substantial drop in the price of butter and small decreases in

lard and shortening over-balancing increases in beef, pork, milk, bread and flour.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings of hourly-rated personnel employed in manufacturing did not change between January 1 and February 1, 1949, remaining at 97.2 cents. This was the first time in a year that the movement had not been upward. At February 1 last year the hourly earnings had also maintained the January 1 level of 86.6 cents.

The accompanying chart of Real Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing shows a decline at February 1. This was caused by a reduction in average weekly working hours from the estimated figure of 43.2 for the week ending January 1 (adjusted for holidays) to 42.9, resulting in a reduction in average weekly earnings even though hourly earnings did not decline. Preliminary figures indicated a slight rise in average weekly earnings at March 1. For the eight leading industries, the figure for the week ending March 1 was \$43.17, the highest on record for the time of year.

Retail Sales

Dollar volume of retail sales in Canada has more than doubled during the last seven years, all regions of the country sharing in this general expansion—although trends have not been uniformly parallel—and all trades showing gains of substantial but varying proportions.

According to estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, consumer expenditures in Canadian retail stores in 1948 reached a total of \$7,276,400,000. This compares with \$3,436,800,000 in 1941, when the last complete measurement of Canada's retail business was made in the Decennial Census.

During the first two months of this year, sales amounted to \$960,270,000 as compared with \$935,530,000 in the same period of 1948, an increase of 2.6 per cent.

Foreign Trade

Canada's total foreign trade in February rose five per cent in value to \$413,100,000 from \$392,500,000 in the corresponding month last year. Imports for consumption were up 13 per cent, while domestic merchandise exports were down 1.6 per cent.

As a result of the increase in the value of imports and the slight falling-off in exports, Canada's overall favourable balance of trade with all countries in February was down to \$1,200,000 from \$28,100,000 a year ago. For the two months the credit balance was \$16,400,000 compared with \$61,100,000 a year earlier.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Wage index higher in 1948 The preliminary index of wage rates calculated by the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour for 1948 was 196·3.

This is an increase of 13 per cent over 1947 and 96 per cent over the 1939 level.

Increases over 1947 in the main industrial divisions ranged from 7·4 per cent in Service (laundries) to 17·4 per cent in the Transportation and Communication group; the increase of 17 cents per hour received by the railway employees was the dominating influence on the movement of this latter group. In Manufacturing, the increase was 12·6 per cent.

The following table shows, for the six principal industrial divisions and the general average, index numbers for 1947 and 1948 with percentage increases. The index is on the base of rates in 1939 as 100.

| General Average | 1947 | 1948 (preliminary) | Percentage Increase 1948 over 1947 |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Logging | 173·7 | 196·3 | 13·0 |
| Mining | 195·1 | 218·8 | 12·1 |
| Manufacturing | 161·7 | 182·1 | 12·6 |
| Construction | 183·3 | 206·4 | 12·6 |
| Transportation and Communication | 155·0 | 176·3 | 13·7 |
| Service | 149·3 | 175·3 | 17·4 |
| | 170·5 | 183·2 | 7·4 |

The data apply to the pay period preceding October 1 in each year except in the case of logging, Eastern Canada, where the date is February 1 in both years, and construction, where the date is July 1 in 1947.

Amendments to Industrial Relations Act not passed Three Bills to amend the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act were introduced in the House of Commons by CCF members during the Session which ended in April, but were not passed.

Bill 19, introduced by Mr. Arthur Williams (Ontario) was intended to provide for the revocable voluntary check-off of union dues. The Bill would have required an employer to grant this form of check-off upon request by a certified union.

Bill 20, introduced by Mr. Clarence Gillis (Cape Breton South) was intended to fix responsibility for enforcing the Act with the Labour Relations Board.

The third proposed amendment, Bill 21, was introduced by Mr. Stanley Knowles

(Winnipeg North Centre). Its purpose was to change the definition of "employee". At present the definition does not include: *"a manager or superintendent, or any other person who, in the opinion of the Board, exercises management functions or is employed in a confidential capacity in matters relating to labour relations."* Mr. Knowles' amendment would have eliminated the words printed in italics.

Italian free trade unionists welcomed by Minister Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Federal Government on April 4 welcomed a delegation, representing the free trade unionists of Italy.

The delegation comprised Hon. Uulio Pastore, Mr. Giovanni Canini, Mr. Claudio Rocchi, who were accompanied by Lt.-Col.

| 1947 | 1948 (preliminary) | Percentage Increase 1948 over 1947 |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 173·7 | 196·3 | 13·0 |
| 195·1 | 218·8 | 12·1 |
| 161·7 | 182·1 | 12·6 |
| 183·3 | 206·4 | 12·6 |
| 155·0 | 176·3 | 13·7 |
| 149·3 | 175·3 | 17·4 |
| 170·5 | 183·2 | 7·4 |

Thomas Lane, United States Labour Attaché at the United States Embassy in Rome.

Escorted by His Excellency, Mario Di Stefano, Italian Ambassador to Canada, the delegation held a long conference with the Minister in his office during the forenoon and subsequently were entertained at luncheon in the Parliamentary restaurant at which other guests were Hon. Laurence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Canada, Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, members of Parliament and officials of the Department of Labour and other government departments.

In the course of his address of welcome, Mr. Mitchell paid high tribute to the contribution which the Italian people had made in the development of Canada, both those who had come here from Italy and settled and their descendants. Speeches were made by Hon. Mr. Pastore, Hon. Mr. Steinhardt and the Italian Ambassador. The keynote of the speech of Mr. Pastore was that the free trade unionists of Italy were determined to fight without faltering against Communism.

**CCL acts
against two
affiliates**

Action against two of its affiliated unions was taken late in March by the Executive Council of the Canadian Congress of Labour. The unions concerned were the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

According to a statement issued by the Congress, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was suspended indefinitely from the Congress on March 24 on the ground that it had refused to comply with majority decisions of the Congress and had vilified and deliberately attacked the Congress and its leadership.

This union had been suspended a few months earlier, but had subsequently been reinstated (L.G., Dec., 1948, pp. 1348, 1358).

"In January, 1949," according to the statement, "the Congress, acting on the repeated requests of workers in the Timmins and Port Colborne, Ontario, areas, undertook to organize workers who the Mine-Mill then claimed to represent. The workers in their constant petitions to the Congress had said that they were not satisfied with Mine-Mill and wanted representation through the Congress to provide them with collective bargaining representation. The records showed that the Congress had repeatedly offered to assist the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in its organizational efforts, but this offer had been repeatedly rejected. The Congress had requested Mine-Mill to withdraw in favour of a Congress organizational campaign. The IUMMSW had defied this majority decision of the CCL Executive and had proceeded to launch a vicious campaign of vilification and name-calling while the Congress undertook an active campaign to organize the workers in the areas concerned."

The Executive Council of the Congress, at the same meeting, excluded the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers from participation in Council meetings as a result of complaints made by the Ontario Federation of Labour.

The Federation based its complaint on an editorial appearing in the *UE News*, the official publication of the United Electrical Workers, which charged officers of the Federation with "union splitting, war mongering and using Hitler-like tactics."

The Federation, in its communication to the Council, charged the United Electrical Workers with a deliberate attempt to destroy the Federation. The suspension of representation on the Council was made pending an official investigation.

**Leaders of
CCL issue
statement on
Communism**

On April 5, A. R. Mosher, President, and Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labour issued the following statement dealing with Communism in trade unions and the political rights of Congress members.

The Congress has, and will continue to take definite action to combat the Communist menace which is attempting to spread its poison throughout the national life of our country.

The time has come in the labour movement, and in other organizations, for Communist groups to be forced into an isolated position. There, under the spotlight of public opinion and deprived of the shadows of decent organizations in which they now attempt to hide, their ulterior purposes will be clearly revealed. This isolation will put an end to the insidious penetration of the Communist germ into the bloodstream of our political, economic, religious and social life.

There are within the ranks of our Congress a few unions under Communist leadership. Recently the Congress, by a decision of its Executive Council, found it necessary to take definite action against some of those unions. This action has not been taken because of the political views of those affected. It has been taken because the action of those concerned is considered, by an overwhelming majority of those democratically elected to conduct the affairs of the Canadian Congress of Labour, to be contrary to the interests of the Congress and of organized labour in general, and furthermore a menace to the nation.

The Congress recognizes and will defend the right of every individual to his political views. The fact that the Congress has, since 1943, recognized the CCF as the political arm of Labour is in no way an infringement of that right. Every member of every union in the CCL is, and always has been, free to use his franchise as he personally sees fit. That is a democratic right which the Congress proposes to protect on behalf of its membership. Any who suggest that the CCF in any way directs the policies of the CCL are merely echoing the Communist line as laid down for the Labour-Progressive Party by Tim Buck at Toronto on February 5.

Protection of the rights of any minority is, always has been, and will continue to be fundamental to labour. The fact that these rights exist gives no person or group the privilege of attempting to completely destroy the rights which the majority also enjoys. Those who follow slavishly the Communist Party line are a small minority within the Canadian Congress of Labour.

We are well aware that the vast majority of members in the unions that are sometimes considered Communist are not themselves either members nor supporters of the Communist Party. We are also well aware that they are Canadians whose first loyalty is to Canada and who would subscribe to the interests of Canada rather than the interests of Soviet Russia, should the need for such a decision arise.

The few who consistently place the interests of Soviet Russia above the interests of our own country have in some instances manoeuvred themselves into a position of

authority within their union. These people have repeatedly, and more frequently in recent months, refused to accept decisions democratically made by representatives of a very large majority of the CCL membership. At the same time they have launched, within their own organizations and publicly, so far as they have been able to attract attention, a deliberate and vicious campaign designed to destroy all those who refuse to follow the dictates of the Communist conspiracy.

It has long been a fundamental tactic of the Communist Party that should it find itself unable to control, it will attempt to destroy. It is our firm intention that such an effort shall not succeed so far as labour in Canada, as represented by our organization, is concerned.

Within our ranks and from other sources there is not and never has been any opposition to constructive criticism. We do not, however, propose to harbour within our house guests who deliberately attempt to poison the members of our family.

Any person or group who, in this time of crisis, provides a cloak of respectability for such people is harbouring in our midst potential traitors.

The Canadian Congress of Labour has proven its leadership of Canadian labour. We propose to continue to provide that leadership. Canadian labour has found its strength, as has labour in other countries, in unity of purpose and program. We are too well aware that in Fascist and Communist countries Labour has become a mere puppet of the state and free trade unions have ceased to exist. We do not intend that Canadian workers shall suffer that fate.

Withdrawal of CCL from world labour body The Executive Council of the Canadian Congress of Labour announced on March 24 its decision that the Congress should withdraw from the World Federation of Trade Unions.

At its January meeting the Council had strongly criticized the WFTU as a "political agency" whose "chief function is to operate as a sounding-board for Russian political policies" (L.G., March, 1949, p. 251). On January 19, the CIO in the United States and the British Trades Union Congress, as well as the Dutch central labour organization, had announced their withdrawal from the Federation.

Jobs being sought for tuberculous veterans There is a body of Canadian war veterans whose problem of rehabilitation, as it applies to finding suitable employment, has only recently become acute, and

of whom the general public has heard little. These are the veterans who came out of the wartime Armed Forces suffering from tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

There are about 8,000 men and women in this category—about 5,000 of whom are still in hospital or convalescing and yet to enter the labour market.

These young men and women are at a disadvantage for two reasons.

First, they have lost much of the initial advantage which would have been theirs had they been able to seek employment in the months immediately following the war, for veterans' rehabilitation is no longer in the public eye to the same extent as during the first months of demobilization, and the number and variety of actual job openings have naturally decreased markedly with the completion of the redistribution of manpower arising out of post-war reconversion.

Secondly, they must fight a general but completely erroneous prejudice that springs from a lack of knowledge of the nature of their illness, since many believe that these people who have suffered from tuberculosis are a potential source of infection for their fellow-workers. There is also a belief that a man or woman who has recovered from tuberculosis is physically limited to a few restricted types of employment.

According to the best authority, these beliefs are quite without foundation. There is no public health hazard to be feared from the veteran whose tuberculosis has healed, and all those veterans are healed who are referred by the Department of Veterans Affairs to the National Employment Service for employment. Their condition is non-infectious.

There are actually very few fields of employment which the veteran with "healed tuberculosis" cannot enter, and these fields do not include the more common types of jobs. No individual worker can satisfy the requirements for every job—he is barred from many by a lack of the necessary skill or experience. The ex-tuberculous veteran is no different. There are certain jobs he cannot take, but he can be selected for employment by normal standards, having due regard for such factors as his qualifications, employment history and appearance. However, to ensure that these veterans will not be placed in those positions which are unsuitable for them, their placement is handled by the Special Placements Division of the National Employment Service, which works very closely with the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Treated on this basis, these men and women are available to the great majority of employers.

The only types of work for which the tuberculous veteran should not be employed are the following:—

1. Jobs where he will be exposed to inorganic dust, such as silica dust in any form or jobs where he has to face a heavy concentration of organic dust, noxious odours or fumes which would be disagreeable to anyone regardless of his medical history.
2. Unusually heavy manual labour.
3. Jobs where the worker has sudden temperature changes or excess humidity to contend with.
4. Jobs where regular hours are not possible.

The veteran who has been discharged from hospital after treatment for tuberculosis is probably a safer employee from the health standpoint than one engaged in the ordinary way without a medical examination. Such people may have tuberculosis or some other communicable disease in an active state without being aware of it, while ex-tuberculosis patients are followed up very carefully by the public health authorities, and at the first sign of a relapse they are again placed under treatment.

Proper placement of these veterans is important, since it reduces the relapse rate to the point where absenteeism and labour turnover are no higher among these people than among other employees.

In the last ten years, at least 40,000 patients from Canadian sanatoria have returned to normal occupations, and the relapse rate has not been high. These people have shown that under normal working conditions they made excellent employees.

Prosecution of alleged combine of bread-bakers

The Minister of Justice informed the House of Commons on March 11 that instructions had been given to Crown counsel to undertake prosecution of an alleged combine in the bread-baking industry in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The Minister had announced in January that Mr. C. S. Blanchard, K.C., of Calgary, had been appointed to review the evidence obtained in the inquiry under the Combines Investigation Act conducted by Mr. H. Carl Goldenberg, Montreal barrister, acting as special commissioner, and to give advice as to the course of action he considered justified. The report of the special commissioner, which contained the conclusion that five bread-baking companies and two

bakers' associations were parties to an alleged combine, was made public in December (L.G., Jan., 1949, pp. 31-4).

Acquittal of dental supplies companies upheld

In a decision delivered on February 28 the Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed, on technical grounds, the appeal by the Crown against the acquittal of eighteen companies who had been charged with unlawfully conspiring to unduly prevent or lessen competition in trade in dental supplies, contrary to Section 498 of the Criminal Code. At the conclusion of the trial on March 18, 1948, Mr. Justice Barlow of the Supreme Court of Ontario had directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty after ruling that the substantial volume of documents which were relied upon as evidence by the Crown had not been sufficiently authenticated.

The Crown's case was based on the fact that documents had been obtained from possession of the accused companies and that if admitted as evidence all matters necessary to justify a conviction, such as the nature of the alleged illegal agreements, the authority of officers and employees to enter into these alleged agreements on behalf of their respective companies and control by the companies of the trade, were fully established by the contents of the documents themselves.

In upholding the ruling of the trial judge, Chief Justice Robertson, who delivered the judgment of the Court of Appeal, said that the criminal acts charged must be brought home to the companies and that the proof required in the case of a company differs somewhat from that required in the case of an individual. In explaining this he held that mere possession of documents by a company to the extent that the documents were on its premises or even in its files might not, without additional proof, afford grounds for an inference that their contents had come to the knowledge of some one having authority from the company to deal with the matters to which the documents related. The Chief Justice went on to say that one objection common to all the letters was the absence of evidence that the writing of them was authorized by any of the accused companies or that anyone having authority to bind the company had any knowledge of the sending of any of the letters or of their receipt or of their contents.

The Minister of Justice in reply to a question in the House of Commons on March 11 indicated that consideration is being given to the effects of the judgment

by officials of the Department and Crown counsel in the case (L.G., Sept., 1947, pp. 1264-5; March, 1948, p. 138; May, 1948, pp. 416-7).

Counselling of older unemployed workers in Ontario

It is now generally accepted that a youth on the threshold of his career and with no work experience needs guidance in his choice of an occupation if he is to relate his training, ability and interests to the occupational field.

Only recently, however, has it been considered that possibly guidance is just as necessary to the job applicant at the other end of the age-scale—the unemployed worker in the over-45 age group.

The National Employment Service, concerned with the problem of these older workers in the post-war years, carried on an active educational program addressed mainly to potential employers. However, in 1947, realizing that many of the unemployed workers in the over-45 age group might be as much in need of counselling as any employer with an older-worker prejudice, the National Employment Service authorized a survey of these workers. This survey, carried out in the Ontario Region, revealed that older workers made up a fairly constant proportion (from one-third to one-half) of all those registered for employment, while job orders for this age group were almost non-existent.

It also revealed that among the older unemployed workers in every locality there were those who, if they were to obtain suitable employment, would have to readjust their thinking. These were the older job applicants who were inclined, for a variety of reasons, to consider their employment field restricted to a certain type of job or to employment in a specific industry, while the facts of their cases suggested that they should seek other jobs, employment in other fields. They either did not recognize the fact or were reluctant to face the idea of change, reluctant to experiment along new lines. Also, the rebuffs and discouragement they met in their search for employment tended to destroy their self-confidence by building up their feeling of being unwanted.

It was therefore recommended that an experimental adult counselling service be set up and early in 1948 the Ontario Regional Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission did inaugurate such an experimental service in Toronto.

In its first year of operation, the Counselling Service interviewed 1,138 persons, who had been unemployed for periods

ranging from two weeks to two years. Of the total, 630 secured employment after counselling, of whom 426 found jobs through their own efforts. Of those finding jobs, 266 were in the 45 to 59 age group and 299 were over sixty years of age.

When one of these men or women makes an appointment with the Counselling Service, he is interviewed as often and for as long a time as may be necessary to learn his background—his experience, education, hobbies and interests. If necessary, a report on his health is secured from his doctor. He is encouraged to think of new employment possibilities for himself, and he and the counsellor together draw up a list of jobs in which he has a good chance of success.

In a surprising number of cases, the discovery of these possibilities has been enough to stimulate the man to find a position for himself. In the other cases, since the Counselling Unit does not make placements, the man is referred to the Local National Employment Service Office. Here a liaison officer puts him in touch with job openings specially selected from the employment files as being suitable for his age group.

The men and women interviewed by the counselling service had many of the qualities which make a desirable employee. There were a notably stable group—982 had remained with one employer for at least five years, while many had records of twenty and thirty years of continuous employment. Contrary to popular opinion, the great majority were in good health, 642 giving their health as "excellent" or "good" and 441 as "fair", while only 55 considered themselves to be in poor health. More than half of those interviewed had attended secondary schools, and 109 of the number had studied at university.

Only six persons were found to be unemployable. All the others were discovered to be suitable for at least one occupation, and in most cases for more than one—183 were recommended for two jobs, 372 for three and 338 for four, while two persons were found to have opportunities in eight types of employment.

U.S.A. and Canada form industrial mobilization committee

The Department of External Affairs announced on April 12 the formation of a Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Committee by an exchange of notes between the two Governments in Ottawa, following a series of discussions that began last June.

The agreement recognizes the mutual interests and complementary characteristics of the resources of the two countries. It will be the function of the new Committee to exchange information and co-ordinate the views of the two Governments in connection with planning for industrial mobilization in the event of an emergency. The new Committee is further charged with co-operation with the existing United States-Canada Permanent Joint Board on Defence, established in 1940 by the late President Roosevelt and the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister of Canada.

The Committee consists of the following:—

For the United States: Dr. John R. Steelman, Acting Chairman, National Security Resources Board; Mr. Donald F. Carpenter, Chairman, Munitions Board.

For Canada: Mr. Harry J. Carmichael, Chairman, Industrial Defence Board; Mr. S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Co-operative Union of Canada active forty years In March, 1909, four men representing four Ontario co-operatives, met in Hamilton and organized "a union to be known as the Co-operative Union of Canada", with power to add to their number.

The extent to which this power to add to their number has been exercised was indicated by reports of the directors presented to the 200 delegates that attended the congress of the Union in Winnipeg, early in March. From the four original member associations in 1909, the number had grown to 922 by the end of 1948. The increase during 1948 alone was over 200.

Membership of co-operatives affiliated with the Co-operative Union at the end of 1948 was reported as being 628,745, an increase of over 50,000 from 1947. The Union owns its own wholesales and factories and has become an important factor in the fields of production and distribution throughout Canada.

In 1948, the total business done by the member groups amounted to \$472,954,035, an increase of more than \$54,000,000 over the preceding year. About 75 per cent of this business was reported to represent products marketed by the producer co-operatives, including the grain and live-stock pools. However, the merchandising associations outnumber the marketing associations about four to one. They engage in the distribution of food products, cloth-

ing, petroleum products, feed and fertilizers, fuel and building materials, etc.

Besides the marketing and merchandising affiliates, the union has some 20 service co-operatives, which function in such fields as housing, transportation, garage services, funeral services, medical services, cold storage and printing.

Co-ops urge amendments to Income Tax Act

A delegation of co-operative officials representing the Co-operative Union of Canada and Le Conseil Canadien de la Coopération met the Dominion Cabinet on April 4 and urged amendments to the Income Tax Act and the National Housing Act. Headed by A. W. Friesen, President of the Co-operative Union, the group also requested the enactment of a Dominion Co-operative Act to provide for the incorporation of co-operatives operating across provincial boundaries.

The submission urged that income of co-operatives be tax exempt provided that: (a) each member has only one vote; (b) the entire net surplus from member business (after necessary reserves) is allocated to members in proportion to patronage; (c) such amounts, if income, are taxable in the members' hands; (d) only a moderate rate of interest is paid on share capital; (e) income tax is paid on surpluses arising from non-member business and not returned to non-members.

After reiterating their stand of other years that the "3 per cent clause" discriminates against small co-operatives, the delegation gave statistics to show that the inconvenience caused both co-operative and governmental officials because of the "3 per cent clause" is out of all proportion to the amount of revenue collected. It was argued further that the clause destroys the fundamental non-profit feature of co-operative trading. (This clause requires co-operatives to pay income tax on a minimum income based on 3 per cent of the capital employed in the business.)

The brief also complained that failure to permit co-operatives to set aside necessary tax free reserves, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Co-operatives, was retarding the growth of the co-operative movement. The present requirement that co-operatives pay income tax on the instalment basis met with criticism because of the "impossibility" of estimating taxable income until after the deduction of patronage dividends.

In connection with the filing of tax returns it was requested that Section 40

of the Income Tax Act be amended to relieve the tax exempt credit unions and co-operatives from filing with the Revenue Department the complicated forms now in use. This would remove a large and unnecessary burden from hundreds of officers working on a purely voluntary basis.

Citing the fact that several co-operatives now serving more than one province find the Dominion Companies Act "inadequate" to their needs, the submission urged that suitable federal co-operative legislation be enacted this year.

After reminding the Ministers of a previous request that the National Housing Act be changed to provide 3 per cent loans for co-operative housing projects, the delegation strongly urged that such loans now be made available. The dire need of additional housing in Canada and the highly successful co-operative housing ventures in Scandinavia were put forward as arguments in favour of this demand.

Following Mr. Friesen's presentation, Mr. Léo Bérubé, Secretary of Le Conseil Canadien de la Coopération, briefly addressed the Prime Minister and stated that all French-speaking co-operators strongly endorsed the requests made in the brief.

Closely associated with Messrs. Friesen and Bérubé in the preparation and presentation of the brief were Senator Cyrille Vaillancourt, Manager of La Fédération des Caisses Populaires de Québec, and C. Gordon Smith, Canadian representative of CUNA. Also present were J. T. McDonald, Vice-President of the Co-operative Union of Canada; H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; W. B. Francis, K.C., Solicitor for the Union; Raymond Houde, Head of the Income Tax Service of La Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec; François Jobin, Solicitor for Le Conseil; A. B. MacDonald, General Secretary, and Breen Melvin, Research Secretary, of the Co-operative Union.

Prime Minister St. Laurent was attended by: Hon. C. D. Howe, Hon. J. J. McCann, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Hon. Paul Martin, Senator Wishart Robertson, Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Hon. Stuart Garson, and Hon. R. H. Winters.

Removal of restrictions on persons of Japanese origin

At April 1, 1949, the last federal restrictions were revoked for persons of Japanese origin who were evacuated from the Pacific coast soon after Pearl Harbor as a war emergency measure.

The Japanese are now free to travel, reside and work anywhere in British

Columbia, as in the rest of Canada, like any other citizens. According to reports, very few of the 14,500 Japanese now living in provinces east of the Rockies desire to return to their former homes on the West Coast.

Manitoba CMA makes legislative proposals

Recommendations relative to legislation affecting industry in Manitoba were presented to Premier D. L. Campbell and members of his Cabinet by the Special

Legislation Committee of the Manitoba Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, on January 21, according to a report in *Industrial Canada* for February.

Inasmuch as the Manitoba Labour Relations Act had been in force less than a year, the Committee felt that any amendments should be deferred. If, however, the Government had decided to review the Act at the 1949 session of the Legislature, the Committee suggested (1) clarification of the definition of "employee", so that there could be no doubt as to what employees should be included in any group eligible for collective bargaining; (2) widening of the definition of the word "strike" to include "slowdown"; (3) the use of the term "employees' organization" as well as the words "trade union", in order "to express better the intention of the Act"; (4) that employees be not permitted to use the employer's premises at any time for organizing purposes without the employer's consent; (5) that during any strike or threat of a strike "the (Labour Relations) Board on its own initiative, or on the request of either party affected, may take a secret vote of the employees"; (6) that all propaganda material distributed among employees should include the date of issue and the names of the persons responsible for its production; (7) "that the benefits of the Act should not be extended to organizations whose officers have not filed an affidavit with the Board that they are not members of, or affiliated with, the Communist party."

With respect to minimum wage laws, it was stated that they were designed to provide a "floor", not a fair wage; that when they "got out of line to any degree" they narrowed the margin between the minimum wage and a fair wage for skilled workers. "This", it was asserted, "would penalize skill." It was further recommended that if increases were granted (in minimum wages) "they should be kept within modest limits."

Referring to the Workmen's Compensation Act, it was urged that there be no

increase in benefits under the Act and that no amendments extending the basis of the Act should be considered.

Union security in Quebec

An article in the January issue of the *Industrial Relations Bulletin*, published by Laval University, gives statistics as to the extent of union security provisions in collective agreements in the Province of Quebec, as of September, 1948.

Analysis of collective agreements regulating labour relations in 1,823 industrial and commercial establishments in Quebec indicated that in 90.03 per cent of the cases (1,647 establishments) the employers and unions had agreed upon some form of security provisions.

Of these, 77.5 per cent (1,415 cases) contained "affiliation" provisions (closed shop, union shop, preferential shop, maintenance of membership) while 38.4 per cent (701 cases) provided for the check-off or Rand formula.

Industrial Relations conference at University of Montreal

Featuring addresses by three eminent authorities in the field of labour relations, a one-day conference on "The Economic Aspects of Industrial Relations" was held at the University of Montreal on March 14. Sponsored by the Industrial Relations Section of the University, the conference was attended by one hundred delegates from representative industries, trade union groups, and universities, as well as officials from provincial and federal Departments of Labour.

Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, Lamont Professor, Harvard University, speaking on the "Effect of Collective Bargaining on Production", said that while collective bargaining affects production in many ways, some favourable and some unfavourable, its net effect was not very great. One of the most important of the favourable results was the tendency of collective bargaining to speed up the rate of technological change. The pressure for wage increases has influenced management to try to increase man-hour output. Another favourable effect was seen in the tendency for limitation of production to disappear under most piece-work systems after a trade union entered the picture. Fear of arbitrary rate cutting was eliminated and production increased. One of the adverse effects of collective bargaining was the "make work" policy adopted by some trade unions. There was surprisingly little of this, most unions avoiding it because such rules appeal to and benefit only a part of the union membership.

Speaking on "Is Compulsory Arbitration of Wages Inevitable?", Dr. A. H. Frey, University of Pennsylvania Law School, stated that organization of trade unions was axiomatic because of the necessity to correct the collective bargaining position of the workers vis-à-vis employers. Compulsory arbitration was not in the interest of the employer, labour, or the public in a peacetime economy under a system of free enterprise. In voluntary arbitration lay the major hope of preserving collective bargaining in industrial relations. Arbitration should not be employed in contract negotiations because there is no term of references, no standard by which an issue can be decided. This does not apply to interpretation of a contract already in effect and it is in this field that voluntary arbitration should be adopted and extended. The speaker warned against the dangers inherent in passing laws prohibiting strikes. Flexibility, not rigidity, should be the cardinal feature of any strike legislation.

On the subject "Management Rights—What Changes are Occurring?", Douglas V. Brown, Professor of Industrial Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that in many cases property rights which management claimed as theirs would be more correctly described as ownership rights. A better approach to the question was to state that management has certain functions to perform and that it has certain rights to perform those functions. Decent industrial relations could not be built on the basis of insistence on abstract rights. Far better results are to be obtained by fostering participation of the workers. Stable industrial relations can be attained only when both management and union agree to discuss all questions of common interest to them.

At the closing dinner, Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto, said that the main concern of universities in the field of industrial relations should be the causes of industrial unrest and the abiding bases for industrial concord. The speaker said the field was one of contention, sometimes bitter, and universities which sought to avoid bothersome, embarrassing, and even vexatious issues, should keep out of it. On the other hand, he stated, that if universities are true to their obligations to work for the welfare of society they cannot stand aside in any "holier-than-thou" attitude. They must offer their resources to industry, not for the sake of management, or for the sake of unions, or for the sake of any particular industry, but always for the sake of society.

**Publication
of 1949
edition of
handbook
"Canada"**

Publication is announced of the 1949 edition of the *Official Handbook "Canada"*. Initiated 19 years ago to supplement the field of the *Canada Year Book*, it is especially

designed for ready use by business men, teachers, students, lecturers, and all those interested in the progress of Canada. Conveniently pocket-sized, it contains up-to-date official information on all phases of the country's economic organization.

Containing over 280 pages of text, more than 150 illustrations, including eight pages of coloured reproduction, 100 statistical tables, as well as diagrams, charts and lithographed maps, this nineteenth edition is attractive and readable. The frontispiece marks the decision of Newfoundland to enter the Canadian Confederation.

Special articles in this edition deal with "Canadian Petroleum Production and Outlook", "Citizenship and Canadian Unity", and "Canada's Interest in the Alaskan Fur Seal". The chapter material covers population and vital statistics, education, science and culture, public health and welfare services, veterans affairs, national income, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, furs, mines and minerals, water power, manufactures, transportation and communication, domestic trade, prices and price control, cost of living, foreign trade, international payments, construction, labour, banking and insurance, climatic data, and national parks of Canada.

The handbook is available at a price of 25 cents from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

**Training
of inmates
of penal
institutions
in Ontario**

Rapid development of the program inaugurated some two years ago, by the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions was announced in the Annual Report of the Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948. Part I of the report covers the work done under the program in connection with reformatories, industrial farms and common gaols, while Part II is devoted to the work of the training schools. An excellent series of half-tone illustrations in both parts of the report visualizes some of the reformatory techniques being followed in the several institutions.

The program, already widely known as the "Ontario plan of reformatory treatment," includes replacement of common gaols by modern industrial farms; rapid expansion of the academic study programs in the reformatories and industrial farms to

the effective limit; provision for formal vocational training in conjunction with industrial and other work; and systematic and intensive efforts by carefully selected personnel to rehabilitate ex-prisoners.

The development of the program has been handicapped because of the scarcity and high cost of goods and materials for the construction and maintenance of the additional institutions required. Lack of sufficient new personnel also presented a serious difficulty. To meet the need for new construction for the time being, temporary buildings were provided for certain classes or types of prisoners. This released space in the permanent institutions already operating, and made it possible to correct a tendency to overcrowding in some institutions.

Proper staffing presented another type of handicap. Sufficient new personnel, having the essential qualifications, were not always available. A nucleus of experienced officers were promoted to "the important responsibility of developing the new institutions." Although this meant spreading "experienced staffs thinner," the report states that much has been done already in formal and practical staff training courses and it was expected that these new officers will give increasingly good service as they gain in experience.

**Distribution
of industry
in Britain**

The results of the Government's distribution of industry policy after three years of operation are reviewed by the Board of Trade in a White Paper, *Distribution of Industry* (Cmd. 7540), published last October.

The Distribution of Industry Act defines certain areas as "Development Areas", within which Government funds may be used for building factories for letting to private firms, for loans towards the cost of privately built factories, and for loans towards the establishment of approved new industries (L.G., June, 1945, pp. 812-13). The six areas scheduled by the Act experienced severe unemployment during the inter-war years. In those areas taken as a whole, unemployment averaged 38 per cent of insured workers in 1932 when the national average was 19 per cent, and even in 1939, when rearmament had put thousands of people back to work, unemployment was 13 per cent against a national average of 7 per cent.

"The situation in the Development Areas has changed for the better, both absolutely and relatively to the country at large," the report states. Not only is unemployment much smaller than shortly before the war,

but employment is much greater. Out of an estimated net increase of 250,000 new jobs between mid-1939 and mid-1948, roughly 105,000 are attributed by the Board to industrial developments introduced into the areas.

By June, 1948, 443 factories had been completed. At that time they were employing less than half their peak labour force. There were 740 others planned, of which 530 were under construction. These 1,183 projects were expected to employ 185,000 workpeople. Up to the end of August, £25 million had been provided for the purchase of land and the construction and conversion of factories since the war, and the ultimate cost of the present plans will be about £38 million.

Up to September 15 the Treasury had contracted to make loans to 19 companies amounting to £1,359,200. Some 159 acres of land had been cleared for industrial use by June, and grants had been made to local authorities to clear another 144 acres of amenity sites. To improve basic services, grants and loans amounting to about £9 million had been agreed to. Nearly 3,000 houses for key-workers had been sponsored.

Provision is also made under the scheme for persons suffering in various degrees from physical disability. Ten standard factories, known as "Grenfell factories", were being built in the South Wales area, to be rented to firms undertaking to employ men suffering from pneumoconiosis or other partial disablement to a number equal to at least 50 per cent of their labour force. Such firms will receive a rebate of half the normal rent. In addition, some 5,000 to 7,000 men whose disability is too serious to permit them to enter normal employment will be provided employment in what are called "Remploi factories" (L.G., Jan., 1947, p. 7).

It is pointed out that although the dependence of the development areas on capital goods industries has been somewhat diminished, the percentage of the insured population still engaged in them exceeds that for the country generally. Some of the new consumption goods industries have experienced troubles in recent months because the demand for their goods has fallen below the level of supply and they have had to discharge part of their labour force. "The creation of a sufficiently diversified economic structure is bound to be a slow process," the Board comments.

On the negative side, Government policy has been to limit industrial expansion of the "congested" areas, notably Greater London and Greater Birmingham. Since

the war, Greater London and the whole of the Midlands have had about 19 per cent of new industrial development, compared with 57 per cent between 1932 and 1938.

40-hour week for non-operating employees of U.S. railways

The 40-hour week is to be introduced next September 1 for employees of United States railways engaged in non-operating trades, as a result of an agreement reached in March between representatives of the railways and sixteen unions.

The 1,000,000 workers affected will receive the same pay for 40 hours that they now receive for 48, and will also receive an increase of 7 cents an hour retroactive to October 16, 1948.

The settlement was identical with the recommendations of a fact-finding board appointed under the Railway Labour Act.

According to the *New York Times* the agreement will provide Saturdays and Sundays off for about 500,000 workers, two consecutive days off on a staggered basis throughout the week for another 450,000 and either "accumulated" or split days off for less than 50,000. On the accumulated basis the worker would have Sunday off and accumulate rest days to be taken all together.

The agreement provides for overtime pay at time and a half for any work "outside of or in excess of" the five-day, forty-hour week.

The sixteen unions covered by the settlement are:—

International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Sheetmetal Workers International Association, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers and Helpers (these seven known as the shop crafts), Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Railroad Yardmasters of America, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Marine Engineer Beneficial Association, International Longshoremen's Association, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders.

All the unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour except the Machinists, who are unaffiliated, and the Marine Engineers, who are affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Excepted from the 40-hour week are about 4,000 yardmasters, who will continue on the 48-hour week but will get a wage increase of 10 cents an hour retroactive to October 16. Also excepted are some 30,000 employees now on a seven-day week who will go on a six-day week September 1 without loss of pay. About half of these are dining car employees.

\$3,500,000 union health centre opened in New York

Leading figures in Government, labour, medicine and public life joined with the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL) in ceremonies marking the completion of a \$3,500,000 expansion program at the Union Health Centre in New York City, on February 19, and the re-dedication of the institution.

The occasion also marked the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first centre by the ILGWU, and 35 years of organized medical care for its membership.

The centre, which began with one physician and one room, now occupies six floors in the union-owned twenty-six story building on Seventh Avenue and, according to press reports, is "generally credited with being the largest clinic for diagnosis and ambulatory care in the country." On its staff are 148 physicians, 33 nurses, 27 technicians, 45 registrars, 5 pharmacists, and 150 clerical and maintenance employees.

The centre last year provided free to its members more than 410,000 medical services through 23 clinics, 7 diagnostic and therapeutic services, and five special departments. Medical services average 1,300 daily but as many as 10,000 have been recorded in a single day. Equipment includes the most modern approved by the medical profession.

Preventive medicine is an objective of the centre, and a special program of lay health education, a nutritional clinic, and a social welfare service, has been set up for its realization.

Economic and Social Council debates labour rights

Early in March the subjects of forced labour and trade union rights were debated by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

A resolution on forced labour was introduced by the United States. It requests that a study of the subject be made by the International Labour Organization. In addition it requires the United Nations to ask all governments whether they will co-operate in an impartial inquiry into the extent of forced labour within their borders.

The resolution, which originated from a memorandum submitted by the American Federation of Labour, was adopted 14 votes to 3 with one abstention. Russia, White Russia, and Poland voted against the proposal, while Peru abstained.

Later the Council considered a memorandum from the World Federation of Trade Unions accusing a number of countries of violation of trade union rights (Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Lebanon, Portugal, Spain and South Africa).

The USSR moved that the Council recognize the WFTU charges, and request those countries listed which are members of the United Nations to report back on the measures taken to implement trade union rights.

A contrary resolution by New Zealand was adopted 14 votes to 3, the voting alignment being the same as in the resolution on forced labour. This resolution referred the matter to the ILO, which has already taken action on trade union rights (L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 974) and is continuing its work on the matter.

(Canada is not at present a member of the Economic and Social Council, membership on which rotates among the member states.)

Meeting of international trade union secretariats

Representatives of seventeen international trade secretariats met at Bournemouth, England early in March, under the chairmanship of J. H. Oldenbroek, Holland, secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

The trade secretariats are groups of trade unions which cover the same industries in different countries.

Negotiations for their affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions broke down last year, and one of the problems considered by the Bournemouth meeting was the possible relationship between the secretariats and whatever new international federation of trade unions may be set up as a result of the withdrawal of British, American and other labour bodies from the WFTU.

The meeting appointed a continuing committee consisting of: J. H. Oldenbroek, Holland (International Transport Workers), Martin C. Bolle, Holland (Civil Servants and Public Employees), K. Ilg, Switzerland (Metal Workers), F. Gmur, Switzerland (Postal Workers), R. Coppock (Building Workers), Mark Hewitson, M.P. (Factory Workers), Dame Anne Loughlin

(Clothing Workers), J. Scott (Textile Workers), and James Young (Commercial and Clerical Employees).

Mr. Hewitson was named as chairman of the committee, which will have power to co-opt a tenth member from the Miners' International, which did not attend the Bournemouth meeting.

The London *Times* quotes Mr. Oldenbroek as saying that the committee will not only collect data about the secretariats, co-ordinate their activities, and present them in any discussions that may take place about a new international, but also co-ordinate their relations with the ILO and promote a more active contribution to the European Recovery Program. Though it is emphasized that this is in no sense a new international, it is inevitable that it will tend to take on some of the functions that might be performed by an international until a new world organization is established by the national trade union centres.

A "fierce onslaught" against the trade secretariats was to be expected from the WFTU, said Mr. Oldenbroek.

"It is highly desirable," he continued, "that the trade unions and their members in all countries should be fully enlightened on the subject. I will even go so far as to say that it is not enough to explain our position to our own members and to organizations with which we are on friendly terms—we have also a duty to inform the peoples of those countries in which the free press and the right of free expression have been extinguished, and where people hear nothing but cooked-up stories, twisted arguments, and distorted facts."

It was decided that the continuing committee should go into the question of giving practical help to the German trade unions, some of which are being taken in by the various secretariats.

The meeting recommended each secretariat to advise its affiliated unions against taking part in any conference convened by the WFTU.

Fatigue in cotton textile mills in India

A recent issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* describes an investigation recently conducted in one of the cotton mills in Kanpur under the guidance of Prof. Kali Prasad to study the sources of fatigue and for determining the most suitable conditions of work and efficiency. The investigation was con-

finied to the spinning section of the mill. The following are the tentative conclusions reached:—

(1) It was found that the efficiency and output were lower in the first hour of the shift but later there was warming up and the performance was better.

(2) As compared with the morning and day shifts, there is a steep rise in output in the first spell of the night shift. This, however, is soon counterbalanced by a comparatively poorer rate of output in the second spell (2:30 to 6:30 a.m.).

(3) The point of maximum efficiency is reached in the second and third hours of work in all shifts.

(4) The efficiency of the worker is found to be better by about 7.5 per cent in winter months as compared to summer.

(5) In the opinion of the investigators, distance from the workers' dwellings to the place of work is a significant cause of the early onset of fatigue.

Profit sharing decree in Colombia

A Colombian decree of July 19, 1948, provides for profit sharing by workers, according to the February 15 issue of *Industry and Labour*, published by the International Labour Office.

The Decree applies to commercial establishments with a capital of 100,000 pesos or over (a peso equals approximately U.S. \$0.57) that permanently employ more than 20 workers; to industrial establishments with a capital of 100,000 pesos or over employing more than 30 workers; to agricultural and forestry undertakings with a capital of 200,000 pesos or over employing more than 30 workers, and to stock-raising farms with a capital of 200,000 pesos or over employing more than 20 workers.

A share of profits is to be distributed to all workers in the above establishments, that is, to all persons who have a contract of employment as defined by the relevant legislation. Partners who render personal services in the undertaking are also entitled to a share of the profits as if they were employed persons.

A share of profits is to be paid only to workers whose contract of employment covers the whole of the financial year to which the profits relate, but a worker who leaves voluntarily or who is dismissed may, if he has been employed for at least six months in the undertaking, receive a share of the profits proportionate to his period of employment unless he was dismissed for serious misconduct or other just cause.

The share of profits to be distributed among the workers is determined by the following scale:—

5 per cent of the amount by which profits exceed 12 per cent but do not exceed 15 per cent;

8 per cent of the amount by which profits exceed 15 per cent but do not exceed 18 per cent;

12 per cent of the amount by which profits exceed 18 per cent but do not exceed 25 per cent;

15 per cent of the amount by which profits exceed 25 per cent but do not exceed 35 per cent;

20 per cent of the amount by which profits exceed 35 per cent.

The participation of each worker in the profits to be distributed is determined in accordance with a point system based on the following factors: (a) wage or salary paid; (b) family responsibilities; (c) seniority; (d) regularity of attendance; (e) efficiency and honesty.

The individual share is proportionate to the number of points earned.

The share of any individual worker may not exceed half the wages or salary due to him for the financial year in question. Any excess is to be paid to the Colombian Social Security Institute, which will use the proceeds for the organization and maintenance of social security.

Only half the worker's share may be paid directly to him in cash.

The balance is to be paid into a bank or agency to be determined by the Government and will earn interest. Withdrawals of these deposits will only be permitted for the purchase of the worker's home or re-payment of mortgages; or in the event of unemployment, at the rate of not more than half the wages or salary earned in the last month of employment; or in the case of domestic trouble or for urgent family expenses.

The share of profits available for distribution is to be determined 90 days after the balancing of accounts and the settlement of income tax. Payments are to be made quarterly; the first will be made 90 days after the closing of accounts, or, except in the case of limited liability companies, after the payment of income tax.

The right to share in the profits does not give the worker the right to intervene in the management of the undertaking or to inspect its accounts. The examination of the accounts required for the purposes of the Decree devolves upon the State alone.

The payment of shares in profits will begin on January 1, 1950.

Plans to form new world labour federation Plans for a new world labour federation will be discussed at a preliminary meeting to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on June 25 and 26, according to a New York *Times* despatch.

The meeting was decided on at a conference held in Washington recently between representatives of the British Trades Union Congress, the CIO and the American Federation of Labour.

The British TUC and the CIO withdrew earlier this year from the World Federation of Trade Unions (L.G., March, 1949, p. 251). The AFL had always refused to participate in the work of this Federation.

Invitations to attend the Geneva meeting have been sent to central labour organizations in other countries.

Geneva has been chosen as a meeting place because delegates from many nations will be attending the 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference which opens there on June 8.

An important feature of the Washington meeting was the willingness of the AFL and CIO to co-operate in forming the new organization. Later press despatches referred to the improved possibilities of unity talks between the two organizations as a result.

STATUTORY HOLIDAYS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OCTOBER, 1947

All but three per cent of the manufacturing establishments, which employed two per cent of the workers, observed from one to 15 holidays, with one-third of both establishments and workers observing eight. Thirty-four per cent of the workers, employed in 42 per cent of the establishments, were not paid for any holidays observed. More than half the workers received pay for three to eight holidays and five per cent were in establishments paying for nine or more.

This study was prepared in the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, and is the second of a series of three dealing with working conditions in the manufacturing industries. Vacations with pay was dealt with in the previous issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* and a study on hours of work will be published in next month's issue.

As in last month's article on vacations with pay, the information for the present article on statutory holidays in manufacturing industries was compiled from replies to a general questionnaire on working conditions, sent to employers across Canada as part of the Department's annual wage survey covering the last pay period preceding October 1, 1947.

Returns from 4,339 establishments* employing 576,477 workers, exclusive of office staffs were used. This coverage was nearly two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing in 1947 and is believed to be representative of the industry as a whole.

The distribution by area was as follows:—

| | Estab- lishments | Workers |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Maritime Provinces | 281 | 31,266 |
| Quebec | 1,086 | 177,793 |
| Ontario | 1,941 | 285,921 |
| Manitoba | 187 | 16,724 |
| Saskatchewan | 136 | 5,505 |
| Alberta | 204 | 10,721 |
| British Columbia | 504 | 48,547 |
| Canada | 4,339 | 576,477 |

* See April *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 407, for details of breakdown of establishments and workers in the various groups and sub-groups of industries.

Legislation on Public Holidays

Public holidays for factory workers have been provided by statute or by statutory authority in recent years in all the provinces but Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

British Columbia and Manitoba factories must be closed on public holidays, unless permission is given for employment.

"Public holiday" in British Columbia, for this purpose, includes: Christmas, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Remembrance Day and any day declared to be a public holiday by Proclamation; also, in factories, either Good Friday or Easter Monday at the option of the employer.

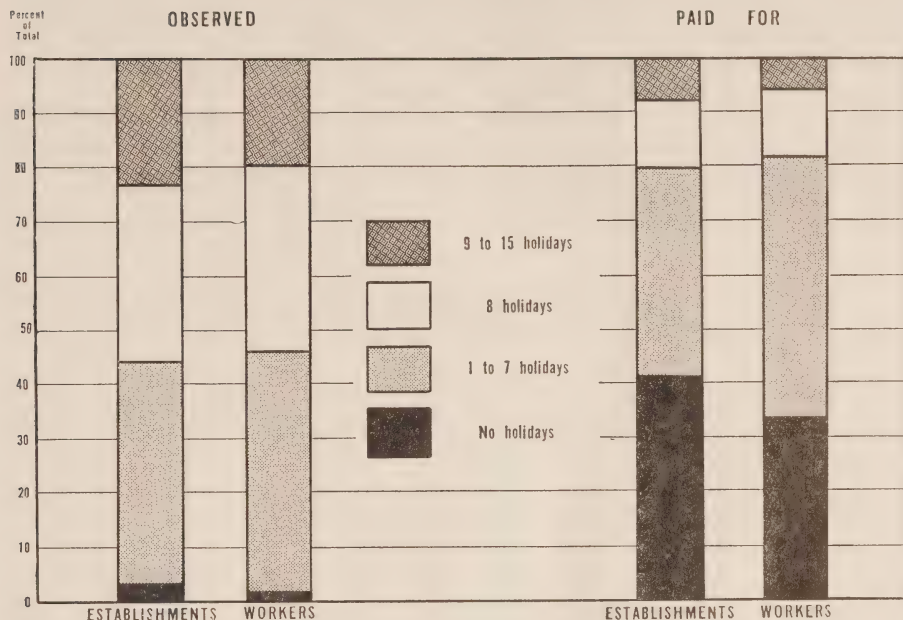
In Manitoba, the same days are "holidays", Good Friday being mandatory, and the King's Birthday specified in the Act.

Wages in relation to public holidays are dealt with under minimum wage laws in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Nova Scotia prohibits any deduction from the minimum weekly wage for women on account of a holiday. Alberta forbids any deduction for time not worked on a holiday when the employer's place of business is closed. In any minimum wage order the Board may provide that for work done on a holiday the overtime rate must be paid.

Manitoba requires payment of wages to women in factories for 8 holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, May 24, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day and Christmas Day. Permits are required for work in factories on these days, and a woman who works must be granted within six months a day's holiday with pay at the regular rate.

STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1947



**TABLE I.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1947**

(Expressed in percentages of total establishments and workers covered in survey)

| Number of Statutory Holidays | By ESTABLISHMENTS | | By WORKERS | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Observed | Paid for | Observed | Paid for |
| 1 day..... | .4 | 3.2 | .2 | 1.6 |
| 2 days..... | 2.1 | 5.4 | .8 | 4.0 |
| 3 "..... | 2.1 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 11.9 |
| 4 "..... | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 10.6 |
| 5 "..... | 4.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| 6 "..... | 12.6 | 7.8 | 16.4 | 11.3 |
| 7 "..... | 16.3 | 6.1 | 16.0 | 5.4 |
| 8 "..... | 31.6 | 12.9 | 33.8 | 13.8 |
| 9 "..... | 10.8 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 3.0 |
| 10 "..... | 7.9 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 1.1 |
| 11 to 13 "..... | 4.2 | 1.6 | 3.6 | .9 |
| 14 and 15 "..... | 1.1 | .2 | .6 | .2 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 97.0 | 58.2 | 98.3 | 66.3 |
| No holidays..... | 3.0 | 41.8 | 1.7 | 33.7 |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Saskatchewan provides for the same 8 holidays in certain cases. Employees in all workplaces in cities, and those in factories, in towns and villages to which the Wage Orders apply who work at least 32 hours in a week in which a holiday occurs (36 hours in other workplaces in the eight larger towns and in the 49 smaller places) must be paid one day's wages at the regular rate for the holiday. For work done on a holiday, 2½ times a day's wages must be paid any factory workers. Workers

employed less than 32 hours weekly, or less than 36, as the case may be, must be paid for the holiday the proportion of a day's wages that the number of hours worked bears to 32 or 36, and for work on a holiday are to be remunerated in the same way as full-time workers.

Quebec General Minimum Wage Order 4 has no provision for public holidays but some special Orders require holidays to be observed or a punitive rate paid, e.g., cotton textiles, 4 legal holidays or payment

TABLE 2.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS IN MANUFACTURING

| Number of Statutory Holidays | Observed | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | By Establishments | | | | | | | |
| | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskat- chewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
| 1 day..... | 4 | 1 | 10 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| 2 days..... | 11 | 21 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 90 |
| 3 "..... | 10 | 26 | 41 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 3 | 89 |
| 4 "..... | 20 | 48 | 60 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 138 |
| 5 "..... | 15 | 76 | 70 | 12 | ..... | 7 | 23 | 202 |
| 6 "..... | 37 | 142 | 285 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 39 | 546 |
| 7 "..... | 43 | 207 | 319 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 83 | 708 |
| 8 "..... | 47 | 162 | 816 | 60 | 84 | 92 | 108 | 1,369 |
| 9 "..... | 35 | 114 | 99 | 22 | 13 | 17 | 167 | 467 |
| 10 "..... | 34 | 130 | 122 | 22 | 2 | 12 | 21 | 344 |
| 11 "..... | 2 | 48 | 14 | 7 | ..... | 6 | 32 | 109 |
| 12 "..... | ..... | 26 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 53 |
| 13 "..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 10 | ..... | 22 |
| 14 "..... | ..... | 45 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 |
| 15 "..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days.... | 258 | 1,055 | 1,887 | 185 | 134 | 199 | 490 | 4,208 |
| No Holidays..... | 23 | 31 | 54 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 131 |
| Total Establishments | 281 | 1,086 | 1,941 | 187 | 136 | 204 | 504 | 4,339 |
| | By Workers | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1 day..... | 105 | 15 | 887 | ..... | 52 | 56 | 77 | 1,192 |
| 2 days..... | 419 | 1,433 | 2,608 | 139 | 41 | 31 | 55 | 4,726 |
| 3 "..... | 913 | 1,030 | 5,010 | 40 | ..... | 251 | 77 | 7,321 |
| 4 "..... | 4,515 | 19,539 | 12,471 | 126 | 150 | 6 | 434 | 37,241 |
| 5 "..... | 1,117 | 6,448 | 4,337 | 510 | ..... | 379 | 4,806 | 17,597 |
| 6 "..... | 7,884 | 24,077 | 57,907 | 1,487 | 107 | 698 | 2,238 | 94,398 |
| 7 "..... | 4,774 | 29,642 | 44,478 | 901 | 580 | 1,322 | 10,441 | 92,138 |
| 8 "..... | 3,775 | 37,536 | 125,110 | 8,339 | 3,838 | 5,443 | 10,618 | 194,659 |
| 9 "..... | 2,919 | 21,087 | 22,365 | 1,374 | 415 | 649 | 14,974 | 63,783 |
| 10 "..... | 2,777 | 16,831 | 5,761 | 1,281 | 121 | 839 | 1,593 | 29,203 |
| 11 "..... | ..... | 11,870 | 1,382 | 823 | ..... | 361 | 1,944 | 16,405 |
| 12 "..... | ..... | 1,962 | 78 | 1,230 | 12 | 17 | 429 | 3,728 |
| 13 "..... | ..... | 275 | ..... | 138 | 175 | 257 | ..... | 845 |
| 14 "..... | ..... | 2,755 | 14 | 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,853 |
| 15 "..... | ..... | 372 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 372 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days.... | 29,223 | 174,872 | 282,408 | 16,472 | 5,491 | 10,309 | 47,656 | 566,461 |
| No Holidays..... | 2,043 | 2,921 | 3,513 | 252 | 14 | 412 | 861 | 10,016 |
| Total Workers..... | 31,266 | 177,793 | 285,921 | 16,724 | 5,505 | 10,721 | 48,547 | 576,477 |

at 1- $\frac{1}{10}$ the rate, and silk textiles, 6 holidays, but time lost for the observance of holidays (except Christmas and New Year's) may be made up by working at regular rates on the two Saturday mornings either before or after such holiday.

Public Holidays Observed and Paid for

Although 97 per cent of the establishments covered in the survey, employing 98 per cent of the workers, reported observing from one to 15 statutory holidays, a total

of 42 per cent did not pay their plant workers for any public holidays given if work were not performed which meant that thirty-four per cent of the workers received no pay for holidays observed. Nearly 85 per cent of the plants, employing about 87 per cent of the workers, observed six or more statutory holidays.

Approximately one-third of the establishments and workers observed eight statutory holidays, although only 13 per cent of the establishments, employing 14 per cent of the workers, paid for this number of holidays.

INDUSTRIES, BY PROVINCE OR REGION, 1947

| Number of Statutory Holidays | Paid For | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | By Establishments | | | | | | | |
| | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskat- chewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
| 1 day..... | 16 | 25 | 81 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 137 |
| 2 days..... | 11 | 58 | 143 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 234 |
| 3 "..... | 10 | 109 | 189 | 3 | ..... | 13 | 14 | 338 |
| 4 "..... | 9 | 26 | 135 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 184 |
| 5 "..... | 4 | 61 | 45 | 20 | ..... | 3 | 5 | 138 |
| 6 "..... | 10 | 68 | 214 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 340 |
| 7 "..... | 11 | 79 | 119 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 265 |
| 8 "..... | 23 | 42 | 269 | 31 | 81 | 79 | 35 | 560 |
| 9 "..... | 15 | 15 | 44 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 32 | 131 |
| 10 "..... | 16 | 29 | 41 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 119 |
| 11 "..... | ..... | 15 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 13 | 38 |
| 12 "..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 17 |
| 13 "..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | ..... | 16 |
| 14 "..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 15 "..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days.... | 125 | 545 | 1,285 | 126 | 130 | 161 | 155 | 2,527 |
| No Holidays..... | 156 | 541 | 656 | 61 | 6 | 43 | 349 | 1,812 |
| Total Establishments | 281 | 1,086 | 1,941 | 187 | 136 | 204 | 504 | 4,339 |
| | By Workers | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1 day..... | 544 | 2,582 | 5,419 | 349 | 52 | 210 | 125 | 9,281 |
| 2 days..... | 450 | 5,887 | 15,627 | 508 | 41 | 138 | 78 | 22,729 |
| 3 "..... | 3,891 | 26,001 | 37,862 | 246 | ..... | 320 | 535 | 68,855 |
| 4 "..... | 383 | 4,976 | 54,355 | 432 | ..... | 100 | 801 | 61,047 |
| 5 "..... | 121 | 8,277 | 4,706 | 1,051 | ..... | 137 | 119 | 14,411 |
| 6 "..... | 5,961 | 14,627 | 41,988 | 983 | 141 | 445 | 971 | 65,116 |
| 7 "..... | 1,027 | 9,874 | 17,909 | 421 | 526 | 1,003 | 544 | 31,304 |
| 8 "..... | 1,958 | 20,267 | 37,949 | 5,764 | 3,730 | 5,279 | 4,757 | 79,704 |
| 9 "..... | 563 | 2,306 | 11,190 | 462 | 415 | 211 | 2,347 | 17,494 |
| 10 "..... | 471 | 2,390 | 1,547 | 791 | 121 | 307 | 929 | 6,556 |
| 11 "..... | ..... | 1,835 | 214 | 500 | ..... | 120 | 683 | 3,352 |
| 12 "..... | ..... | 237 | ..... | 878 | 12 | ..... | 66 | 1,193 |
| 13 "..... | ..... | 88 | ..... | ..... | 175 | 160 | ..... | 423 |
| 14 "..... | ..... | 957 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 957 |
| 15 "..... | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days.... | 15,369 | 100,341 | 238,766 | 12,385 | 5,213 | 8,430 | 11,955 | 382,459 |
| No Holidays..... | 15,897 | 77,452 | 57,155 | 4,339 | 292 | 2,291 | 36,592 | 194,018 |
| Total Workers..... | 31,266 | 177,793 | 285,921 | 16,724 | 5,505 | 10,721 | 48,547 | 576,477 |

In Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the largest single group, both from the standpoint of establishments and workers, observed eight statutory holidays (Table 2). In British Columbia, an additional holiday was more common. In the Maritime Provinces, although the largest single group of establishments reported observing eight holidays, there were more workers observing six and in Quebec, the largest single group of establishments observed seven although on the basis of workers, eight holidays were more common.

In all provinces but Saskatchewan and Alberta, the largest single group of establishments in each area reported not paying for statutory holidays and in these two provinces payment for eight statutory holidays was common, with 45 per cent of the workers in establishments in the Prairie Provinces reporting payment for eight statutory holidays. In Ontario, about one-third of the establishments, employing about the same proportion of workers, paid for six to eight days and in Quebec, 17 per cent of the establishments, employing one-

TABLE 3.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS REPORTED OBSERVED

| Number of Statutory Holidays | By Establishments | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Primary Textiles | Clothing | Rubber Products | Pulp and Its Products | Paper Boxes | Printing and Publishing | Lumber and Its Products | Edible Plant Products | Fur Products |
| 1 day..... | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | |
| 2 days..... | 2 | 2 | | | | | 16 | 6 | |
| 3 "..... | | 24 | | 9 | | 5 | 26 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 "..... | 3 | 12 | 1 | 60 | | 7 | 20 | 8 | |
| 5 "..... | 9 | 50 | | 8 | 1 | 22 | 45 | 13 | 8 |
| 6 "..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 "..... | 50 | 60 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 34 | 71 | 64 | 5 |
| 8 "..... | 63 | 50 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 73 | 110 | 76 | 25 |
| 9 "..... | 106 | 72 | 16 | 4 | 33 | 165 | 171 | 149 | 22 |
| 10 "..... | 23 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 48 | 86 | 58 | 7 |
| 11 "..... | 43 | 27 | 5 | | 7 | 20 | 42 | 40 | 12 |
| 12 "..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 "..... | 8 | 13 | 1 | | | 8 | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| 14 "..... | 1 | 14 | | | | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| 15 "..... | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 "..... | 7 | 15 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 17 "..... | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 315 | 366 | 42 | 93 | 76 | 392 | 622 | 445 | 88 |
| No Holidays..... | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 17 | |
| Total Establishments..... | 322 | 375 | 43 | 94 | 77 | 394 | 643 | 462 | 88 |

| | By Workers | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 day..... | | | | 16 | | 90 | 201 | | |
| 2 days..... | 39 | 165 | | | | | 962 | 484 | |
| 3 "..... | | 775 | | 3,772 | | 115 | 1,083 | 383 | 10 |
| 4 "..... | 42 | 496 | 38 | 32,380 | | 644 | 1,360 | 655 | |
| 5 "..... | 960 | 2,818 | | 4,417 | 136 | 637 | 2,870 | 1,141 | 355 |
| 6 "..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 "..... | 14,404 | 5,042 | 776 | 336 | 537 | 968 | 5,137 | 7,607 | 236 |
| 8 "..... | 12,416 | 4,624 | 4,953 | 1,021 | 1,789 | 5,081 | 12,675 | 8,902 | 987 |
| 9 "..... | 17,294 | 4,617 | 7,691 | 465 | 2,643 | 10,298 | 13,938 | 16,351 | 484 |
| 10 "..... | 5,761 | 1,991 | 2,745 | 863 | 587 | 1,665 | 8,210 | 4,634 | 109 |
| 11 "..... | 5,317 | 1,523 | 1,845 | | 352 | 991 | 3,069 | 2,668 | 223 |
| 12 "..... | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 "..... | 4,851 | 1,036 | 961 | | | 993 | 632 | 1,412 | 60 |
| 14 "..... | 29 | 1,100 | | | | 100 | 270 | 291 | 55 |
| 15 "..... | | 138 | | 16 | | 213 | 166 | 53 | 17 |
| 16 "..... | 985 | 572 | 460 | | 60 | 19 | 220 | 218 | 84 |
| 17 "..... | | 177 | | | | | | 115 | |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 62,101 | 25,074 | 19,469 | 43,286 | 6,001 | 21,814 | 50,793 | 44,914 | 2,620 |
| No Holidays..... | 1,288 | 254 | 46 | 24 | 271 | 54 | 1,450 | 1,037 | |
| Total Workers..... | 63,389 | 25,328 | 19,515 | 43,310 | 6,272 | 21,868 | 52,243 | 45,951 | 2,620 |

quarter of the workers, paid for these same holidays with another 15 per cent of the workers receiving pay for three days.

Industries Observing and
Paying for Public Holidays

The most common number of holidays reported observed in most of the industries (Table 3) was eight with approximately one-third of both establishments and workers on this plan, as pointed out

previously. On the basis of number of establishments, Pulp and Paper, Fur and Its Products and Electric Current Production and Distribution are the exceptions to this rule, with the largest single group in the Pulp and Paper Industry observing four holidays; in Fur and Its Products, seven; and in Electric Current Production and Distribution, ten.

On the basis of the number of workers, the largest single group in each of five industries were in establishments observing

IN SPECIFIC MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1947

| Number of Statutory Holidays | By Establishments | | | | | | | | Total Manu- fac- turing |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Leather and Its Products | Edible Animal Products | Iron and Its Products | Tobacco Products | Brew- eries | Electric Current Production and Distri- bution | Elec- trical Products | Chem- ical Products | |
| 1 day..... | 1 | 10 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 19 |
| 2 days..... | 2 | 61 | 1 | | | | | | 90 |
| 3 "..... | 2 | 8 | 6 | | | 2 | | 2 | 89 |
| 4 "..... | 2 | 10 | 7 | | 1 | 6 | 1 | | 138 |
| 5 "..... | 10 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 202 |
| 6 "..... | 21 | 40 | 142 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 546 |
| 7 "..... | 20 | 27 | 164 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 36 | 3 | 708 |
| 8 "..... | 63 | 158 | 260 | 7 | 17 | 38 | 81 | 7 | 1,369 |
| 9 "..... | 23 | 50 | 81 | 1 | 9 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 467 |
| 10 "..... | 18 | 15 | 53 | 4 | 6 | 43 | 9 | | 344 |
| 11 "..... | 4 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 1 | | 109 |
| 12 "..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 53 |
| 13 "..... | | 5 | 3 | | | | | | 22 |
| 14 "..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | 1 | | 47 |
| 15 "..... | 1 | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 172 | 401 | 766 | 23 | 54 | 172 | 160 | 21 | 4,208 |
| No Holidays..... | 1 | 42 | 18 | 4 | | 7 | | | 131 |
| Total Establishments... | 173 | 443 | 784 | 27 | 54 | 179 | 160 | 21 | 4,339 |

| | By Workers | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 day..... | 70 | 752 | 11 | | | | | 52 | 1,192 |
| 2 days..... | 30 | 3,032 | 14 | | | | | | 4,726 |
| 3 "..... | 116 | 314 | 612 | | | 45 | | 96 | 7,321 |
| 4 "..... | 135 | 949 | 164 | | 105 | 257 | 16 | | 37,241 |
| 5 "..... | 1,207 | 184 | 2,327 | 49 | 93 | | 51 | 352 | 17,597 |
| 6 "..... | 2,206 | 2,086 | 50,420 | 156 | 1,066 | 264 | 2,206 | 951 | 94,398 |
| 7 "..... | 2,746 | 1,627 | 27,998 | 493 | 861 | 2,323 | 3,555 | 90 | 92,138 |
| 8 "..... | 6,619 | 21,068 | 53,230 | 840 | 2,138 | 3,423 | 33,111 | 549 | 194,659 |
| 9 "..... | 2,554 | 4,255 | 16,458 | 335 | 782 | 10,897 | 537 | 1,300 | 63,783 |
| 10 "..... | 1,909 | 982 | 4,976 | 1,353 | 378 | 3,225 | 392 | | 29,203 |
| 11 "..... | 191 | 421 | 896 | 1,681 | 1,887 | 1,405 | 20 | | 16,446 |
| 12 "..... | 259 | 27 | 302 | | 342 | 708 | 204 | | 3,687 |
| 13 "..... | | 128 | 114 | | | | | | 845 |
| 14 "..... | 55 | 29 | 141 | | | | 7 | | 2,853 |
| 15 "..... | 80 | | | | | | | | 372 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 18,177 | 35,854 | 157,663 | 4,907 | 7,652 | 22,547 | 40,199 | 3,390 | 566,461 |
| No Holidays..... | 76 | 3,532 | 1,641 | 64 | | 279 | | | 10,160 |
| Total Workers..... | 18,253 | 39,386 | 159,304 | 4,971 | 7,652 | 22,826 | 40199 | 3,390 | 576,477 |

more or less than eight holidays. In the Pulp and Paper Industry, the largest single group observed four days; in Clothing, six; in Fur and Its Products, seven; in Electric Current Production and Distribution as well as Chemical Products, nine; and in Tobacco Products, eleven.

In each of nine of the 17 major groups of industries covered in the survey, the largest single group of establishments reported not paying for statutory holidays

(Table 4). These nine industries employed 72 per cent of the total number of workers and included over one-third of the total number of establishments in manufacturing which did not pay for statutory holidays.

The largest single group of establishments in three of the remaining industries, namely Pulp and Its Products, Printing and Publishing, and Chemical Products (Acids, Alkalis and Salts) reported paying for three statutory holidays. In Rubber and Its

TABLE 4.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS REPORTED PAID FOR

| Number of Statutory Holidays | By Establishments | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Primary Textiles | Clothing | Rubber Products | Pulp and Its Products | Paper Boxes | Printing and Publishing | Lumber and Its Products | Edible Plant Products | Fur Products |
| 1 day..... | 20 | 12 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 19 | 24 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 days..... | 23 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 33 | 16 | 2 |
| 3 "..... | 8 | 63 | 4 | 47 | 9 | 96 | 9 | 8 | 5 |
| 4 "..... | 13 | 15 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 7 | ..... |
| 5 "..... | 4 | 34 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 38 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| 6 "..... | 36 | 31 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 26 | 20 | 41 | 6 |
| 7 "..... | 15 | 13 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 46 | 11 | 50 | 25 |
| 8 "..... | 27 | 9 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 86 | 21 | 107 | 17 |
| 9 "..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 15 | 6 | 37 | 3 |
| 10 "..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 9 | 1 | 26 | 8 |
| 11 "..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 12 "..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| 13 "..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 "..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 15 "..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 151 | 208 | 31 | 65 | 50 | 369 | 151 | 320 | 87 |
| No Holidays..... | 171 | 167 | 12 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 492 | 142 | 1 |
| Total Establishments... | 322 | 375 | 43 | 94 | 77 | 394 | 643 | 462 | 88 |
| | By Workers | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 day..... | 2,393 | 752 | 103 | ..... | 170 | 772 | 1,407 | 295 | 512 |
| 2 days..... | 3,047 | 501 | 673 | 1,033 | 661 | 385 | 2,090 | 3,089 | 116 |
| 3 "..... | 1,663 | 1,999 | 1,869 | 27,218 | 729 | 4,585 | 827 | 784 | 209 |
| 4 "..... | 2,552 | 814 | 38 | 7,013 | 713 | 1,476 | 1,022 | 1,874 | ..... |
| 5 "..... | 377 | 3,200 | 87 | ..... | 290 | 2,562 | 408 | 818 | 389 |
| 6 "..... | 10,904 | 4,396 | 7,156 | 27 | 532 | 1,184 | 1,696 | 5,002 | 103 |
| 7 "..... | 980 | 2,078 | 6,587 | ..... | 230 | 3,187 | 547 | 6,730 | 612 |
| 8 "..... | 4,849 | 401 | 367 | ..... | 223 | 5,601 | 2,813 | 9,856 | 298 |
| 9 "..... | ..... | 298 | ..... | ..... | 62 | 605 | 258 | 1,922 | 56 |
| 10 "..... | 128 | 96 | ..... | ..... | 196 | 298 | 160 | 1,027 | 181 |
| 11 "..... | ..... | 526 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 281 | 22 | 747 | 60 |
| 12 "..... | ..... | 326 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 | 41 |
| 13 "..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 108 | 53 | 17 |
| 14 "..... | 764 | 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 76 | ..... |
| 15 "..... | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 27,657 | 15,516 | 16,880 | 35,291 | 3,806 | 20,955 | 11,358 | 32,339 | 2,594 |
| No Holidays..... | 35,732 | 9,812 | 2,635 | 8,019 | 2,466 | 913 | 40,885 | 13,612 | 26 |
| Total Workers..... | 63,389 | 25,328 | 19,515 | 43,310 | 6,272 | 21,868 | 52,243 | 45,951 | 2,620 |

Products and Breweries, the most common was six; in Fur and Its Products, seven; in Edible Animal Products, eight; and in Electrical Current Production and Distribution, ten.

Although one-third of the workers included in the survey did not receive pay for any statutory holidays, the largest single group of workers in each of nine of the industries received pay for three to nine days. In Pulp and Paper, 63 per cent were

paid for three; 40 per cent of the total number of workers in the Rubber, Tobacco and Brewery Products Industries received pay for six days; in Fur and Its Products, 23 per cent were paid for seven days; 48 per cent of the total number of workers in Printing and Publishing, Electrical Products and Edible Animal Products were paid for eight; and 45 per cent of the workers in Electric Current Production and Distribution received pay for nine holidays.

IN SPECIFIC MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1947

| | By Establishments | | | | | | | | Total Manu- facturing |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Leather and Its Products | Edible Animal Products | Iron and Its Products | Tobacco Products | Brew- eries | Electric Current Production and Dis- tribution | Elect- rical Products | Chem- ical Products | |
| 1 day..... | 6 | 9 | 29 | | | | 3 | 2 | 137 |
| 2 days..... | 9 | 56 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 234 |
| 3 "..... | 6 | 7 | 45 | 5 | | 3 | 15 | 8 | 338 |
| 4 "..... | 7 | 13 | 51 | | 2 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 184 |
| 5 "..... | 8 | 3 | 20 | | | 1 | 3 | | 138 |
| 6 "..... | 9 | 33 | 70 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 340 |
| 7 "..... | 1 | 24 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 265 |
| 8 "..... | 10 | 149 | 41 | 3 | 13 | 33 | 35 | 1 | 560 |
| 9 "..... | 4 | 14 | 8 | | 10 | 24 | | | 131 |
| 10 "..... | 1 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 39 | 3 | | 119 |
| 11 "..... | 1 | 8 | 1 | | | 8 | | | 38 |
| 12 "..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | | 17 |
| 13 "..... | | 5 | 2 | | | | | | 16 |
| 14 "..... | | 2 | | | | | | | 9 |
| 15 "..... | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 62 | 333 | 357 | 18 | 50 | 144 | 113 | 15 | 2,527 |
| No Holidays..... | 111 | 110 | 427 | 9 | 4 | 35 | 47 | 6 | 1,812 |
| Total Establishments... | 173 | 443 | 784 | 27 | 54 | 179 | 160 | 21 | 4,339 |
| | By Workers | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 day..... | 228 | 737 | 1,641 | | | | 148 | 123 | 9,281 |
| 2 days..... | 827 | 2,821 | 6,507 | 49 | 50 | 108 | 725 | 47 | 22,729 |
| 3 "..... | 423 | 224 | 18,631 | 1,863 | | 107 | 6,805 | 919 | 68,855 |
| 4 "..... | 884 | 538 | 40,319 | | 146 | 101 | 3,179 | 378 | 61,047 |
| 5 "..... | 2,034 | 184 | 3,668 | | | 15 | 329 | | 14,411 |
| 6 "..... | 1,041 | 1,887 | 22,885 | 2,218 | 3,407 | 166 | 2,432 | 80 | 65,116 |
| 7 "..... | 336 | 1,341 | 4,948 | 227 | 1,013 | 1,646 | 838 | 4 | 31,304 |
| 8 "..... | 1,205 | 21,027 | 7,499 | 117 | 1,572 | 1,650 | 22,220 | 6 | 79,704 |
| 9 "..... | 431 | 1,231 | 1,374 | | 1,006 | 10,251 | | | 17,494 |
| 10 "..... | 11 | 249 | 973 | 16 | 304 | 2,765 | 152 | | 6,556 |
| 11 "..... | 23 | 389 | 14 | | | 1,290 | | | 3,352 |
| 12 "..... | | 14 | 10 | | 28 | 708 | | | 1,193 |
| 13 "..... | | 128 | 94 | | | | | | 423 |
| 14 "..... | | 29 | | | | | | | 957 |
| 15 "..... | | | | | | | | | 37 |
| Total, 1 to 15 days..... | 7,493 | 30,799 | 108,563 | 4,490 | 7,526 | 18,807 | 36,828 | 1,557 | 382,459 |
| No Holidays..... | 10,760 | 8,587 | 50,741 | 481 | 126 | 4,019 | 3,371 | 1,833 | 194,018 |
| Total Workers..... | 18,253 | 39,386 | 159,304 | 4,971 | 7,652 | 22,826 | 40,199 | 3,390 | 576,477 |

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN CANADA

Vocational guidance is a means of helping the individual to discover the kind of job for which he is best qualified by aptitude, interest or special skill. In Canada vocational guidance is still in a relatively early stage, but has been developing rapidly during the last few years. In part it is growing out of the work of provincial education departments, and in part from the work of the Special Placements Division of the National Employment Service. The greatest strides are being made through co-operative community efforts as a part of local employment organization.

Every year some 150,000 young Canadians search for openings in the 20,000 or more different types of vocations that make up Canada's occupation pattern.¹ These young people must decide at once what vocation they shall follow, and yet comparatively few of them know what they want to do or what they are capable of doing well. Their greatest need at this time is for adequate occupational information and proper guidance which will help them in choosing the vocation best suited to their capacities and abilities, and lead to their satisfactory adjustment in the economic and social life of the community.

Too often, young people have accepted the first job that offered or have seized upon the best paying job of the moment, only to find later that they are in dead-end jobs, or that they are not happy in their work. As a result of this vocational maladjustment, many acquire a feeling of frustration and move about from job to job in quest of one that will provide some measure of satisfaction.

Many older persons need vocational guidance—persons with limited or no work experience, persons forced by altered employment conditions to change their occupations, the long-unemployed, and those with special needs, such as disabled persons and immigrants to Canada.

The effect upon the individual of mis-placement in work cannot be over-emphasized. Excessive fatigue, irritation, and even complete loss of emotional balance may result from the attempt on the part of a worker to continue in a job for which he is not adapted. Such effects are not only evident in contacts with

fellow-workers and supervisors, but they may be carried into the home. The worker in the wrong job suffers not only from difficulties in social adjustment, he suffers also from reduced earnings, from the probability of increased accidents, and from many other similarly direct handicaps, leading to the creation of a vicious circle of "misfortunes" from which he cannot extricate himself. The individual loses his jobs; he is crushed by the wheels of social life; he is discouraged and embittered; and he becomes a burden and a danger to the social body, which in the long run pays a heavy penalty for the failure to tackle systematically the fundamental problem of vocational placement.

At this point, it should be explained what is understood by the term "vocational guidance". The definition accepted by the National Employment Service is:—

the assistance given any individual to choose, enter upon, and progress in a given occupation, in keeping with his or her individual aptitudes, interests, and special skills, and in the light of the requirements and opportunities of the employment market, in order to ensure the maximum personal adjustment to the world of work.

In its fullest sense, vocational guidance as a process involves many fields of activity. It extends into the family and into the school; it draws upon medical and psychological science; it is a functional part of employment service activities, and is complementary to any program of vocational training; it requires the collaboration

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¹ Canadian Census Occupational Data for Counsellors, Education Bulletin No. 1, 1947, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

of social workers and agencies, and of numerous other community organizations; it extends into industry itself, thus demanding the co-operation and understanding of management and labour. At a minimum, it includes the many activities involved in making an inventory or analysis of individual characteristics and of the requirements of the various jobs, in supplying comprehensive information about employment and training opportunities and careers in the different occupations and fields of work, and in counselling the individual and otherwise advising and aiding him to make his vocational decision and plans on the basis of this information.

It is generally recognized that the procedures being used in vocational guidance are still largely at the experimental stage. An attempt to draw up a set of standards and general principles which could gain international acceptance is currently being made by the International Labour Organization.

Vocational Guidance appeared for the first time as a separate item on the agenda of the International Labour Conference at the 31st Session, held at San Francisco in June, 1948.² It will receive further discussion at the 32nd Session of the Conference at Geneva in June of this year.

At San Francisco, the following general considerations emerged from the deliberations: (1) the present techniques and methods used in vocational guidance are accepted as largely experimental; (2) vocational guidance is a continuous process, starting during schooling, and the fundamental principles are the same irrespective of the age of the individual being assisted; (3) appropriate vocational guidance services should be available for those who wish to use them, on the basis of complete freedom for applicants to determine their own course of action; and (4) a set of standards and general principles in relation to vocational guidance, internationally accepted, would be useful to guide member countries in their development of such services.

The standards and principles tentatively accepted at San Francisco are in accord with those now being developed in Canada. They prescribe that vocational guidance policy and program should be determined through the co-operative efforts of the organizations and services concerned with

young persons in the transition from school to work. During the period of general education, occupational and industrial information should be provided, and there should be supervised visits to work-places. As the young person's education progresses, he should be aided in discovering his aptitudes, qualifications and interests. At the time of leaving school or entering employment, he should be given a personal interview designed to ensure the most complete analysis possible of his ability in relation to occupational opportunities and requirements. A record of his scholastic progress should be available, a medical examination should be made, and psychological and aptitude tests should be given if required.

The question arises as to where to look for vocational guidance in Canada. Obviously no one organization can be responsible for so many different activities.

The Special Placements Division of the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is particularly active in the field of vocational guidance, especially as it affects the young first-jobber or the person entering the labour market for the first time. Youth Centres—employment offices exclusively for young people—have been established in a few of the largest cities.

Educational authorities are recognizing vocational guidance as a major responsibility, and guidance programs have been developed in many of the schools. No other agency can render this service more effectively than the school staff, who know each student's ability, aptitudes and interests.

Vocational Guidance in the Schools

There have been recent indications on the part of educational leaders in Canada, many of whom are directors of vocational guidance in provincial education departments, of an awakened interest in guidance broadly conceived to include the whole life of the pupil. The secondary schools can be expected to play their part in any planned program of vocational counselling. No doubt they will feel that their first responsibility is to their own senior and graduating students, who will need all the help they can get, but many will wish to extend their services to young people already out of school. Many of the young ex-service men and women are known to the school staffs, and their school achievement and personal background should be a matter of record.

² *Vocational Guidance, Report V (1), 31st Session of the International Labour Conference.* International Labour Office, Geneva.

Report of the Canadian Government Delegates to the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference. Department of Labour, Ottawa.

While it might fairly be said that up to this time our schools have not fully realized and assumed their responsibilities, either as guidance or adult education agencies, the present trend is encouraging and will, it may be assumed, shortly influence practice in many Canadian schools.

The opinion has been expressed that Canadian schools are handicapped in their vocational guidance program by the following factors:—

(1) Lack of trained personnel—only a limited number of teachers, principals, inspectors and superintendents have sufficient training in tests, measurements, the technique of counselling, and in psychology generally, to do more than indifferent work in this field; (2) The large number of rural schools, in which teachers change from year to year, and where, as a consequence, it is difficult to carry out any consistent policy of guidance even if the personnel were trained to do so; (3) The lack of provision by school boards for definite periods in the school timetable for guidance and counselling activities, it often being expected that these services will be carried on in spare periods or after hours; (4) The lack of necessary equipment and facilities for guidance, such as tests, counselling rooms, libraries, etc.; (5) Lack of understanding on the part of the public of the nature and importance of guidance.

Provincial Guidance Programs

An examination of the vocational guidance programs already established in the various provinces gives some indication of what educational authorities are attempting in this field.

British Columbia: This province has been a pioneer in the field of vocational guidance. As early as 1927, official sanction was given to work in guidance and to the appointment of vocational counsellors in the program of studies issued by the provincial Department of Education, on the occasion of the inauguration of junior high schools. Definite provision in the curriculum for guidance was made in 1937, when one period per week for group work was prescribed, and detailed plans for individual counselling and guidance records were outlined. The program of studies gave in detail, in one hundred and ten pages, the topics to be discussed during the weekly periods, and planned for a guidance system which would extend over the six years of secondary schooling.

A special feature of British Columbia's organization is the close relation maintained between guidance and all co-curricular activities.

The program of studies states, "The aim and object of this guidance program may be expressed in the words 'purposeful living'. Purposeful living is intended to include happiness, service in the community, correct attitudes in group relationships, orientation according to ability and aptitudes in the school program, and exploration of occupational fields. It includes also the conscious realization of the need for fruitful use of leisure time." This statement is representative of the broad point of view on Canadian guidance. A provincial director of guidance was appointed in British Columbia in August, 1944. Previously, a provincial division of tests and measurements had been organized in 1938.

The city of Victoria, in 1941, established a placement department which was primarily concerned with occupational counselling and job placement. In 1943, all the guidance services of the city were placed under a director of guidance and placement. A department of child study was organized in 1941. In the city of Vancouver, there were early attempts to solve the problem of vocational guidance. A Director of the Bureau of Tests and Measurements was appointed in 1927. Previously, there had been appointed at various times officials in charge of pupil adjustment and pre-vocational classes.

Alberta: The provincial program has for some time included social studies on vocations and guidance. Recently, the Department of Education decided to take steps to revise its curriculum in guidance and make the program compulsory for every intermediate and high school in the province. Several of the local communities have been working on guidance for some time. The School Board of the city of Calgary, in 1942, brought in a special lecturer from the United States to conduct a summer course in vocational guidance for its teachers. Summer courses have also been given at the provincial summer schools. With the recent appointment in 1948 of a Supervisor of Guidance under the Department of Education, Alberta is moving from the sporadic and casual handling of guidance toward a planned and integrated program.

Saskatchewan: Guidance received official recognition in 1944, when the Department of Education created a new branch under a Director of Guidance. The first guidance classes in Saskatchewan were organized in the city of Saskatoon in 1937. At first these were confined to classes in personal

and social guidance in Grades IX and X in one high school. In 1943, the High School Board instituted a program of guidance in all the high schools. The cities of Regina and Moose Jaw have also inaugurated vocational guidance in their high schools. Outside the larger cities, guidance is somewhat sporadic in character, depending on the interest and training of individual teachers. Considerable stimulation to the development of guidance has come from the College of Education of the University of Saskatchewan. In 1940, a summer course in vocational guidance at the graduate level was offered. Guidance has been stressed in a number of other courses, with the broad point of view being taken.

Manitoba: A Guidance Bureau was established in 1938 by the Department of Education, to provide occupational information and encourage individual counselling, as well as to promote study groups for the introduction of guidance techniques in the schools. As a result of this stimulation, a number of principals, teachers and school boards have interested themselves in studying and inaugurating guidance work. A joint committee of teachers from the city of Winnipeg and suburban areas has presented a report suggesting a program of guidance in junior and senior high schools. In some centres outside of the city of Winnipeg, preliminary work in guidance has already been undertaken and groups of teachers are studying the program. In Winnipeg, a start has been made in guidance and counselling in junior and senior high schools, but it has not yet developed into a comprehensive and well-integrated plan.

Ontario: Stimulus in this Province came from the formation of the Ontario Vocational Guidance Association in January, 1935. This Association, composed of approximately one hundred individuals interested in many phases of guidance, has been a positive force in stimulating the study and development of vocational guidance not only in Ontario but throughout Canada. The cities of London and Hamilton, and a number of other centres, established guidance departments in their schools. The result of these early experiments was the appointment of a provincial Director of Guidance. Beginning in 1944, there has been a rapid growth in the number of communities carrying on guidance programs. In 1943, a vocational guidance centre for the distribution of tests and other guidance material was established by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada). This centre has been

taken over by the Ontario College of Education and functions in close co-operation with its bureau of educational research. Vocational guidance in Ontario has been further advanced by special work done by the YMCA, industrial concerns, and the departments of psychology and education in the universities of the Province.

Quebec: Protestant and Roman Catholic schools are separately administered. Guidance has been stimulated, rather than directed, by the central authorities. The school board of the city of Westmount has been a pioneer in this field and has had a director of guidance for some years. In 1944, the National Breweries, together with the Department of Psychiatry at McGill University, sponsored a series of lectures on "Human Behaviour in Relation to Industry" and another series in 1945. The Psychological Association of Quebec has established a section of vocational guidance, and the French Vocational Guidance Association and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies have also interested themselves in this subject. At present, guidance is being promoted by the National Employment Service, progressive individuals, professional associations, and school boards, rather than actively by the central authorities.

New Brunswick: The Saint John Vocational School now has a vocational guidance officer. Eight high schools give guidance in an informal and incidental manner. Some guidance is also given by the Director of Vocational Education and his officials. In general, the work is not as yet centrally promoted and directed by the provincial Department of Education.

Nova Scotia: Development of vocational guidance has taken place chiefly in the last eight years, and has taken the course of local and individual interest, followed by official action. Courses in vocational guidance were offered at the Nova Scotia summer school for the last two or three summer sessions preceding the war. In 1941, the provincial Department of Education began a series of weekly radio broadcasts on vocational guidance and, in 1942, the first local director of vocational guidance was appointed for the city of Halifax schools. In 1943, a provincial director of educational and vocational guidance was appointed. The approach is to interest communities in occupational guidance first, and then to broaden the concept to include personal and social guidance. In addition to the stimulation to guidance provided by the provincial director, leadership has also been given by members of the staff of the

Nova Scotia Technical College and other professional educators. A Director of Guidance for Sydney Schools, in Cape Breton Island, has recently been appointed.

Prince Edward Island: Vocational guidance in this Province is just coming into being. Prince of Wales College, which serves as the higher secondary school, is now engaged in developing a guidance program under a staff member who has been trained in the United States.

Newfoundland: The denominational educational system has not yet developed a formal program of vocational guidance.

National Employment Service

Intensive vocational guidance, which involves dealing with a variety of personality problems, is increasingly becoming the responsibility of the Government Employment office, which has as its specific task the bringing together of worker and employer. This practical assistance is part of the total guidance process, and one which people need and welcome, especially young people as they reach the point of actually seeking work.

Appreciating how bewildering to a young person of high school age the search for the first full-time job can be, the National Employment Service since its inauguration in 1941 has proceeded to develop a youth placement and vocational guidance system, calling for close co-operation between the local employment office and the youth-serving agencies of the community.

For purposes of placement the National Employment Service defines a youth as a person over the school-leaving age set by the province and under 21 years of age. However, older applicants may be included in this category if they are without work experience.

To place young persons in the right jobs involves a complete follow-through for every applicant—provision of all the facts about specific jobs, an appraisal of these facts in relation to his qualifications, arrangements for interviews with employers, and when the young applicant secures a job, a check-up to determine whether or not he has been satisfactorily placed.

The introduction of these "first-jobbers" to employment involves a particular approach and special efforts by employment officials not usually required for older and more employment-wise applicants. As a result, the placement of youthful applicants, or "first-jobbers", was made the responsibility of the Special Placements Division of the Employment Service. Special officers, particularly qualified and experienced to

assist youth in matters of employment, were appointed in 1943 to local employment offices to form Youth Placement Sections in the twenty largest towns and cities across the country. At the same time, all local employment offices were so organized as to be able to give special attention to youth placements.

As in the case of all applicants for employment, a comprehensive record of the youthful job applicant is necessary. Actually there is need for a more comprehensive case history of the first-jobbers, since in most cases a certain amount of vocational guidance is required in addition to the need for particular emphasis on selective placement (matching the applicant with registered employment vacancies). At the same time, the job of gathering the case history of the young applicant is made more difficult, especially in the larger centres, through the fact that he has not been previously employed. For information as to the character, interests, training skills and experience of young job applicants, the Employment Service has turned to the local educational authorities, church groups, recreational associations, sporting and social clubs, parent-teacher organizations, social service agencies and even the juvenile court.

Occupational Information: Of assistance to teachers, counsellors and others engaged in guidance work, is the occupational information program being carried on by the Department of Labour.

This program includes occupational monographs, primarily for the use of those engaged in guidance work, and pamphlets designed for the use of young people and others interested in learning about particular lines of work. Professions in natural science and engineering are dealt with in individual monographs incorporated in one book for the use of both counsellors and secondary school students.

Labour and Management

Two groups which must be considered in any program of vocational guidance are organized labour and management. Bearing in mind the concept of vocational guidance as accepted by the public and by the government, and that the objective of a vocational guidance program is to place individuals in the world of work in keeping with the terms stated in the definition, it is obviously logical that in the development of any community vocational guidance program, those persons who are already working should be consulted. Organized labour has a wealth of information at its

disposal. The employer can give valuable assistance to those communities engaged in a vocational guidance program in the way of making available information concerning job specifications, studies, conditions of work, occupational requirements, and all the variety of detail relating to his own particular business or industry.

A number of larger firms now give aptitude tests to prospective employees, thus utilizing for their special purposes one of the tools of vocational guidance. Other employers have come to look upon a community vocational guidance program as insurance against a continual influx of unsatisfactory employees. Still others, and regrettably there are many, have not yet interested themselves in the program.

Community Planning

From the list of agencies described, it is clear that the means of providing occupational counselling are available in the larger centres, and to a degree in smaller communities. The danger, indeed, is that in some cases the individual may be lost in a maze of conflicting advice.

The setting-up of a council, or committee of an existing council, in each community, whose purpose it would be to plan and co-ordinate an adequate occupational adjustment program, would seem to be the most effective way of dealing with the problem. On such a council or committee, all the major agencies capable of rendering useful service in this field should be represented. They would include the local employment office, schools, employers, labour, youth organizations, social agencies, the public library, and certainly some young people. The main responsibilities of such a council should be to clarify the division of functions in the field, to provide means for pooling information regarding individuals, and for the referral of cases, and the bringing to light of limitations and gaps in available services.

Already, through the efforts of the Youth Employment Section of local employment offices, Youth Guidance Councils have been set up in many centres throughout Canada, to co-ordinate the work of the local employ-

ment office with that of schools and other agencies. The membership of the Councils is drawn from the various youth-serving agencies, and youth itself is always represented.

A function of these councils is the development of cumulative records for the youth of their communities. Information concerning school reports, vocational and avocational interests, health, personality ratings, etc., is recorded, and is eventually passed on to the National Employment Service to assist in the placing of young persons in the jobs for which they are best fitted.

A further responsibility of the Youth Guidance Councils is that of interesting employers in the special needs of young people, and ascertaining from the employers the qualities they expect a prospective employee to possess.

It is important that provision should be made for the training of counsellors, and this task might well be the responsibility of the councils. In co-operation with universities, industrial personnel departments, and social agencies which have specialized in this field, it is possible to conduct institutes and short-term training courses that will introduce persons seeking training to modern scientific methods of testing and interviewing.

Another function is to carry out, in conjunction with the Employment Service, occupational surveys within the community to find out the number of persons in need of placement during a specified period, the nature and extent of employment opportunities, and the types of training and other vocational services available or lacking. Such data are essential to adequate planning.

The need for the services provided by Youth Guidance Councils has been felt for a long time by youth and adults alike, and will continue in these fast-moving days of changing market conditions and technological advances.

The National Employment Service will continue to encourage the satisfaction of this need through co-operative effort in the communities of Canada.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Similar principles in regard to labour legislation and economic policy were stressed by Canada's major labour organizations in their annual presentations to the Dominion Cabinet late in March, but the proposals differed in detail and in emphasis.

Broader social security legislation, measures to keep down prices, and Government support of low-cost housing were sought by all four delegations, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, and the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods.

The CCL submitted detailed proposals for amending the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act; but the comments of the TLC on this legislation were mainly that its coverage should be extended.

The CCCL devoted a major part of its brief to a request for the setting up of price arbitration boards. The brief of the Railway Brotherhoods dealt mainly with matters of specific concern to railway employees.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Headed by President Percy Bengough, a large delegation from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented to Prime Minister St. Laurent and members of the Federal Cabinet on March 24, a memorandum on legislation of interest to the Congress and its members.

In addition to President Bengough, the following Executive officers of the TLC were present: Vice-Presidents J. A. Whitebone, J. E. Beaudoin, W. Jenoves, C. E. Berg, Birt Showler and Frank Hall; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Buckley and Executive Secretary, A. E. Hemming.

Accompanying the Prime Minister were the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour; Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources; Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. L. Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Hon. M. F. Gregg, Minister of Veterans Affairs; Hon. R. H. Winters, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence; Hon. A. Fournier, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State; Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance and Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Before proceeding with the reading of the memorandum, Mr. Bengough congratulated the Prime Minister and the newer members of the Cabinet upon their elevation to high offices of State and expressed the hope that the harmonious relations which had existed

between the Congress and the Government in the past would continue. He commended the Government for its conduct of international affairs, notably the support given the United Nations Organization and the International Labour Office.

On the other hand, he stated that the TLC was unable to extend similar commendation to the Government for its activities in the national field. "The fear of unemployment and illness has again reared its ugly head among our people," and "old age pensioners are still required to live in a state of penury," he declared.

Referring briefly to the constitutional difficulties in the way of enacting uniform labour and social legislation, Mr. Bengough said he was not prepared to admit that the Constitution could not be amended "in line with present day needs and progress, while still protecting the rights of minority groups and specific geographical areas." Accordingly, the following requests were submitted for the consideration of the Government.

Social Security Act

The Government was urged to enact "at this session of Parliament an all embracing Social Security Act, on a contributory basis, for all citizens of Canada regardless of income," which would include health insurance, old age pensions, mothers' and widows' allowances and an amended Unemployment Insurance Act.

Health Insurance.—While commending the Government for making available to the provinces some \$30,000,000 for the extension of health facilities, it was contended that these grants “do not directly benefit the vast majority of our people who, in the event of illness, are required to pay prohibitively high medical and hospitalization fees.” It was declared that the financial success achieved by the many private plans of prepaid hospitalization and medical services for “relatively limited contributions” provided proof that a National plan of health insurance was practicable. The Government was, therefore, called upon “to establish a comprehensive National Health Insurance Act embodying accident and hospitalization benefits and medical, surgical and dental benefits.”

At this juncture, Mr. Bengough referred to the success of the British plan.

Old Age Pensions.—It was held that the “puny improvements” made in recent years in the amount of old age pensions were not a proper settlement of the problem, and consequently, “such pensions should be brought within the provisions of an all-embracing Social Security Act.”

The brief emphasized strongly “the desperate plight” of elderly citizens “who are dependent on the niggardly old age pensions.” The Government was urged to provide at once substantially larger payments to all aged and blind pensioners and that such pensions be made available without the means’ test.

As an addition to the brief, Mr. Bengough requested the reduction of the qualifying age to 60 years.

Mothers’ and Widows’ Allowances.—In view of the present high cost of living, mothers’ and widows’ allowances should be given an upward revision, under any national social security scheme, the brief declared.

Unemployment Insurance.—The brief approved amendments that had been made in the Unemployment Insurance Act, but further improvements were asked for. In particular, it was requested that benefit be paid in respect of dependent persons irrespective of whether or not they shared the same domicile as the unemployed insured worker.

Then too, “because of the hardships experienced in regard to holidays, it was suggested that subsection (c) of Section 29 of the Act be repealed. This subsection provides that “an insured person shall be deemed not to be unemployed on any day

that is recognized as a holiday for his grade, class or shift in the occupation, or at the factory, workshop, or other premises at which he is employed unless otherwise prescribed.”

It was asked, further that the scope of the Act be extended to cover all workers regardless of income or type of employment; also that benefit be increased in line with the increased cost of living; and further that once a claim has been established, the claimant should be “entitled to draw benefit at any time thereafter until all contributions to the claimant’s credit are exhausted.”

Mr. Bengough intimated further that there was a problem in seasonal work which he would like to take up with the Government at a later date.

Price Control

Reference was made in the brief to representations made by the TLC to the Prices Commission in December, 1948, in which reasons were given for requesting the enactment of legislation to establish the following: (1) reinstitute the policy of granting subsidies on basic food commodities and enforce a reduction in consumer prices; (2) reimpose the 100 per cent excess profits tax to meet the cost of subsidies and to eliminate profiteering; (3) establish a Price Control Board upon which labour would be represented, to review all applications for price increases.

It was also asked that all price increases put into effect in 1948 be reviewed.

Mr. Bengough added that “we are not in favour of the removal of subsidies and in many cases would like to see them continued.”

Taxation

The brief was in full accord with the principle of direct taxation on income “as the fairest form of taxation.” However, the justification for taxing those in the lower income brackets was questioned and the reductions in corporation income and excess profits taxes were criticized adversely. The Government was requested to raise the exemption on income taxes to \$2,400 a year for married persons and \$1,200 a year for single persons, that the exemption for each child be \$400 and that no portion of family allowances be taxable. Former requests that all sales taxes be removed were re-affirmed.

Cost of Living Index

The brief held that the present cost-of-living index did not “represent the buying habits of the majority of our people” and

recommended that a revision of the index be considered in order to restore public confidence in it.

Housing

The Dominion Government was asked to undertake in co-operation with the provincial and municipal governments, "a nation-wide low rental home-building program, financed by national credit, and designed to house, under decent conditions, ex-service personnel and those in low income brackets who cannot afford the high building costs of today."

National Labour Code

It was claimed that the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, 1948, was "too limited in its scope to meet present-day needs." It was urged, therefore, that the provisions of the Act be extended to cover all government and municipal employees both in the Civil Service and those on hourly rates of pay.

Legislation was requested to prohibit the use of injunctions in labour disputes until both disputants have been given an opportunity to state their sides of the case.

Commenting on the enactment by provincial governments of "most discriminating laws directed against organized labour," the federal government was reproved for failure to disallow "such unjust laws."

Employment

The federal Department of Labour was commended for "doing a creditable job" in its campaign to encourage the employment of workers who are over 40 years of age. The brief held that "a major factor in the resistance of industrial and commercial enterprise to the hiring of persons over 40 years of age is the establishment of private pension plans in many industries." It was asserted that this condition provided further argument for the establishment of a nation-wide social security plan, to which the government, employers and workers would contribute.

Immigration

The brief favoured "a sound immigration policy" which should be controlled entirely by the federal Department of Labour. Inasmuch as "immigration to Canada will need to continue for many years," it was recommended that an Immigration Commission be established, with equal representation by government, labour and management, "to advise on, negotiate and administer all matters dealing with immigration."

Other Recommendations

Among other recommendations and suggestions made in the brief were the following:—

(1) the Government was requested to establish the 40-hour week for all employees in undertakings coming under government jurisdiction and that all such employees be granted the right to organize and bargain collectively;

(2) support was extended to the request of the Canadian Teachers' Federation for federal aid to education on a per capita basis;

(3) the Government was urged to consider setting up a board or commission to co-operate with the Department of the Secretary of State in formulating a program of education on Canadian citizenship, to the end that racial and religious discrimination might be overcome;

(4) that enactment by Parliament of a Canadian Bill of Rights to assure to every Canadian "freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and equal opportunity to all, regardless of race, national origin, colour or creed;"

(5) the setting up of a Parliamentary committee to study the sections of the Canada Shipping Act affecting labour, "with a view to introducing amendments to bring such sections in line with Canadian requirements and practices;"

(6) the building of more ships in Canadian yards for Canada's merchant marine was strongly urged, "and also that all ships of Canadian registry be operated by Canadian officers and seamen at wages, and under working conditions, in accord with Canadian standards;

(7) that "practical means be found, not only to maintain, but to increase Canada's foreign trade;"

(8) that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation be maintained as a government-owned utility, with full control in the issuing of licences for the operation of all Canadian broadcasting stations;

(9) that legislation be enacted to require "all railways in Canada to provide suitable car shops at car repair points;"

(10) that the Government make "a true and fair valuation" of the duties performed by postal workers, including overtime, double time and work on Sundays and statutory holidays, as requested by the Canadian Postal Employees' Association;

(11) that steel production mills be established in Canada to meet more adequately the needs of the construction industry and to offset the shortage of skelp required in the manufacture of steel piping;

(12) that the franchise be extended to all Canadian citizens over the age of 18 years.

Prime Minister's Reply

In his reply, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, expressed his appreciation of the attitude of the Congress in its approach to the problems set forth in the brief. "I know the submission is an honest approach toward solutions that would work for the benefit of all Canadian citizens and not as a privilege for a special class, and I know you feel we are as objective in our attitude on behalf of the Canadian people as are the members of the Congress," stated the Prime Minister.

Referring to such matters as would entail amendments to the British North America Act, the Prime Minister pointed out that under changing world conditions "some shift is inevitable," yet such things must be done "with the approval of an overwhelming majority of Canadians," otherwise dissension and controversy would defeat the objectives sought. In this connection he lauded the efforts of the Congress and other bodies "in conditioning public opinion toward these objectives."

The Prime Minister noted the general acceptance of the Unemployment Insurance Act. "The large majority of Canadians are satisfied that it has been a good thing for Canada" and he thought that this trend of thought will permit more things being done on a national scale. He urged the delegation "to continue to preach the doctrine that these are not nine or ten separate nations here, loosely associated, but that we are all one nation looking towards the same objectives."

Referring to the contributory feature of unemployment insurance, he told the delegation he was not sure "we had reached the point of universal acceptance of contributions for other forms of social security. There is progress being made but we may have to take it in steps and not in one sweep. More and more people in Canada realize that these social security services must be paid for." He favoured the contributory system.

He pointed to private sickness insurance schemes as conditioning public opinion to the desirability of such a system on a national scale. "Last year," observed the Prime Minister, "we thought that our introduction of health grants would help to further stimulate development of medical training." He pointed out that there was no shortage of doctors but of medical aids.

Of the proposed national health plan, he declared he knew of no hospital beds that were unfilled. In view of this, legislation

giving the right to hospital care to all who needed it would be "putting the cart before the horse."

The Federal Government's national health plan grants were designed to provide hospital accommodation. When the hospitals and doctors were available, legislation such as the Congress asked would come "almost automatically."

In answer to the Congress' requests for a Dominion Government sponsored low-rental housing program, he said he was impressed with the Regent Park project in Toronto. He believed that housing schemes must be initiated and administered by the people in the locality where they originated.

On taxation, the Prime Minister considered that "the Government had done its best on the budget." It may be demonstrated "that we can still do more, but we have given an earnest of our desire to distribute taxation as fairly as possible."

Referring to the section of the brief dealing with "restrictive provincial labour legislation" (obviously a reference to the Prince Edward Island Bill, later withdrawn) wherein the Government was criticized for not "immediately disallowing such unjust laws against labour" with the same "expeditiousness" had such been "against finance and industry," the Prime Minister, chiding, said:—

"I hope you really do not mean that. We make mistakes but we are as mindful of the interests of labour as of finance and industry."

Referring to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, he declared that "no one here is disposed to turn over this vital asset to private interests."

Minister of Labour's Reply

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, told the delegation he thought the boom would continue and stated "the only countries that have produced a surplus is where free enterprise exists. The indications are that production for this year would be higher than in 1948."

The Minister continued that good judgment had been used in the establishment of unemployment insurance, and this had been demonstrated on the West coast this year where unusual weather conditions had had an adverse affect on employment.

Stating that much of the content of the brief dealt with provincial matters, the Minister pointed out that the line of demarcation between federal and provincial jurisdiction was a factor that must always

be considered. "Even Governments had their jurisdictional disputes," he quipped, and in this respect he referred to the recent referendum in Australia on this matter as well as the interjection of the constitutional issue in the Canadian House of Commons.

However, as a result of his observations while in Europe last year, he was convinced "we are one of the most united countries in the world and that progress in the things that labour advocates could only be brought about in an orderly manner."

"There is greater achievement possible in quiet negotiations around a conference table," he declared, referring to last year's railway dispute as a case in point. He recalled his experience as chairman of the National War Labour Board, which gave him a broad picture of the benefits of negotiation procedures. "In that we probably planned better than we knew," he observed.

Canadian Congress of Labour

A delegation from the Canadian Congress of Labour made its legislative proposals to the Government of Canada, on Friday, March 25. Receiving the delegation were the Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C., Prime Minister, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and the following members of the Cabinet: the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources; the Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State; the Hon. Ernest Bertrand, K.C., Postmaster General; the Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C., Minister of National Defence; the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, K.C., Minister of Transport; the Hon. D. C. Abbott, K.C., Minister of Finance; the Hon. James J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue; the Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C., Minister of Veterans Affairs; and the Hon. R. H. Winters, Minister of Reconstruction. Mr. Paul Emile Côté, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour, and Mr. T. Reid, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Health and Welfare, were also present.

The Congress delegation was headed by Messrs. A. R. Mosher, President, and Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Mosher opened the presentation by congratulating Mr. St. Laurent on his appointment as Prime Minister.

He considered the Trades and Labour Congress "had used good judgment in advocating the form of legislation we have at the moment," and he noted that the labour organizations had increased their membership which was an indication of good sense in the degree of co-operation between employers and employees.

He declared that labour organizations can do what no political party could do in conditioning the thinking of the people of this country. As indicative of this, he instanced the enactment of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and family allowances.

"I do not know of a better country than Canada and it is significant that almost everybody wants to come to North America," he said. He contrasted the experience of those who had lived under a dictatorship with those in this country who seemed to have other ideas of democratic freedom and allegiance.

The Brief, which was read by Mr. Conroy, emphasized, in particular, the subjects of housing, inflation and deflation, labour relations legislation and taxation.

External Affairs

In its Memorandum, the Congress expressed full approval of Canada's foreign policy. Re-affirming its belief that "the greatest hope for world peace and security is to be found in the United Nations," the Congress recognized, however, that to give "adequate assurance of protection against totalitarian aggression," regional pacts, as provided for in the United Nations Charter, were essential. Accordingly, the Congress expressed full approval of the North Atlantic Pact.

The Congress approved of the Government's efforts to promote trade with other countries, and expressed the hope that "with the lessening of the need for the restriction of trade with the United States, it will be possible to put into effect the Geneva trade treaties of 1947."

Inflation and Deflation

The Memorandum strongly criticized the Government's policy of removing price controls. It stated that the rising cost of living had led to demands for wage increases; and that these had usually lagged behind price increases, but were made an excuse for still further increases in prices.

Continuing, the Brief stated that although there were some indications that the peak of prices had been reached, nevertheless there were still possibilities of renewed inflationary pressures. The Brief therefore urged the use of price controls, subsidies, excess profits tax, and higher corporation income tax, to "maintain and strengthen our defences against inflation." It opposed devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

Referring to "widespread nervousness" about business conditions, especially in the United States, the Brief noted that any depression there was bound to have adverse effects in Canada. "Unemployment is already serious in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces. We must therefore maintain and strengthen our defences also against deflation, by public investment and social security programs."

National Labour Code

The Congress renewed the opposition it has continuously expressed to the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, adopted at the last session of Parliament. Among the features of the Act to which specific objection was taken were the following:—

- The cumbrous method of enforcement;

- The inadequacy of the penalties imposed on employers who refuse to bargain collectively;

- The involvement of unions in interminable and costly legal proceedings, and the danger of virtual nullification of the Act by judges with little or no acquaintance with industrial relations;

- The undermining of the authority of certified unions by permitting an employee to present his personal grievances to the employer over the head of the union;

- The vesting of authority in the hands of the Minister rather than the Board with respect to prosecution;

- The obscurity with regard to whether or not the Board's decision is final and binding, or subject to review by a magistrate, judge or court;

- The invitation to employers to evade the law by invoking the Board's right to revoke certification if it considers the union has lost its majority;

- The failure to prohibit industrial espionage systems or threats by an employer to shut down or remove his plant during a dispute.

The Congress also urged provision for a voluntary revocable check-off, as had been recommended by the House of Commons Industrial Relations Committee, and the barring of lawyers from conciliation board proceedings without the consent of the parties to a dispute and the Board itself.

The Brief stated further that the opportunity had been neglected of extending the scope of the Act so as to secure "a large measure of nation-wide uniformity in labour relations legislation." This could have been done, the Brief suggested, by several methods: "(a) by the inclusion of a section like Section 3 (c) of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, empowering the Governor in Council to bring provincial industries under national legislation in cases of national emergency; (b) by amendment of the British North America Act; (c) by using Section 94 of the British North America Act, which could establish uniformity for all the provinces except Quebec, without amending the Constitution. A further method would be to declare the plants of industries of national importance 'works for the general advantage of Canada,' as was done with grain elevators and with the Flin Flon mines.

"Instead of attempting any of these methods," the Brief continued, "the Government simply handed back jurisdiction to the provinces, dropping even the emergency powers which the old Act had given it. The result is that we now have seven different systems of collective bargaining legislation. Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba have adopted substantially the Dominion Act, and New Brunswick has announced its intention of doing so. But Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia all have their own Acts, differing widely from each other and from the Dominion-Ontario-Nova Scotia-Manitoba system; and the three chief industrial provinces are under three very different systems.

"This has two very bad results. In the first place, it leaves the National Government virtually helpless to deal with disputes in industries whose smooth functioning may be vital to the national economy. Second, the 'cooling off' periods before a strike can legally be called are so different that calling a legal strike in a nation-wide industry becomes a problem in higher mathematics. The Congress is not advocating strikes, which it regards as a last resort. But it believes that the right to strike is an essential democratic right, and that the present Balkanization of labour relations law constitutes a serious invasion of that right. Canadian workers ought not to be faced with the choice of breaking the law or having their traditional last weapon of self-defence torn from their hands by legal technicalities."

Social Security

The Brief approved of the national health measures which had been undertaken by the Government, and expressed the hope that this program would provide a basis for a national health insurance scheme.

It urged also the adoption of "a national social security program covering the whole field of health, invalidity, old age pensions, etc., in accordance with the principles of the British system of social security."

The question of pensions was declared to be particularly urgent. "Only a minority of workers are now covered by pension plans of any kind, and most of these plans are altogether inadequate for health and decency."

The Government was urged to enact legislation on this question at the present session of Parliament.

Amendment of the British North America Act

Recognizing that a number of its recommendations would require, for their full effectiveness, the amendment of the BNA Act, the Brief urged that an amendment be obtained so as to "bring within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government all matters which are of common interest to the Canadian people."

Housing

The Brief charged that "in spite of all the building that has taken place since the war, we have not only not overtaken the shortage, but we have failed to keep pace with the current annual increase in the number of families. In other words, the shortage is getting worse." It was asserted that low income families were the hardest hit by this situation.

Accordingly the Congress urged a large scale program of subsidized housing. It was emphasized that there was no suggestion that the Dominion Government "should become the landlord of the low-income families. Municipal housing authorities would be the landlords. There would be direct local responsibility for administration. But the Dominion would have to provide subsidies for suitable agreed projects."

The Memorandum approved "what the Government has done in housing so far," but urged "bold leadership, not simply willingness to consider proposals from provinces and municipalities."

Taxation

Expressing sympathy with the Government's policy of cyclical budgeting, involv-

ing the necessity for surpluses in periods of full employment, the Congress nevertheless contended that "the necessary revenue could be obtained by the restoration of the excess profits tax and high corporation income taxes, and that the burden of high prices on low-income families could be relieved by reducing sales and excise taxes and raising the exemptions for personal income tax, coupling this with maintenance of price controls."

The Brief approved the reductions in workers' taxes in the recent budget, but expressed the view "that the personal income tax exemption should have been raised to \$1,500 for single persons and \$2,500 for married persons, with \$500 for each dependent child."

Representation of Labour

The appointment of labour representatives on the Canadian Maritime Commission was approved.

In regard to the appointment of workers' delegates and advisers to International Labour Conferences, the Brief made the following statement: "The Congress has repeatedly urged that the Government follow in this respect the procedure laid down for the appointment of workers' delegates, which should be made in agreement with the representative bodies of organized labour in Canada. Representations made directly to the Minister of Labour have also been ineffective up to the present time, with the result that the Congress has had no alternative but to inform the Department that it will not nominate a technical adviser to the workers' delegate at the 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in Geneva in June of this year."

Unemployment Insurance

Recent amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act were "noted with pleasure" by the Congress. A number of further amendments were requested as follows: "the inclusion of employees of institutions, such as hospitals and similar establishments, as well as seasonal employees; the reduction or elimination of the nine-day waiting period at the beginning of a benefit year; the elimination of non-compensable days; an increase in the permissible spare-time earnings from \$1.50 to at least \$2 per day, and an increase in the scale of benefits generally to compensate for increases in the cost of living. Further, the Congress requests that workers be given unemployment benefits for the

second week of vacations when the plant in which they are ordinarily employed is closed down."

The Brief also requested that additional publicity be given in regard to workers' rights and obligations with respect to unemployment insurance.

Employment

Declaring that unemployment was increasing, the Brief urged immediate implementation of a program of public works to "absorb the slack" in employment. The Brief also called on the Government to "set an example to industry" by accepting into employment persons over 40 years of age.

Immigration

Reiterating its previous stand in favour of "a generous immigration program and policy," the Congress recommended: (1) that employment conditions of immigrants be not less than those in effect for other Canadians; (2) that the immigration policy of the Federal Government be administered by one department; (3) that organized labour be adequately represented on the federal bodies having jurisdiction over the choice and placement of prospective immigrants.

Other Recommendations

The Congress recommended the continuation of the Government's work in promoting union-management production committees on the widest possible scale.

It urged a policy of federal assistance to the provinces in order to "equalize and extend educational opportunities throughout the Dominion." It particularly asked for support to the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

It was asked that both the steel and packing-house industries be declared "works for the general advantage of Canada, thus bringing them under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act." In order to increase steel production, it was recommended that the Government ascertain the potential requirements of the nation and establish publicly-owned facilities if necessary. The Congress repeated an earlier request that the Government establish a national council for the steel industry, on which labour, management and the Government would be represented, and which would "promote the development of the resources and manufacturing facilities of the industry."

Among the practical steps which might be taken to promote racial and religious

tolerance, the Congress asked for the "adoption of a Bill of Rights, greater emphasis upon the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and the use of films and other methods of spreading among the people generally a realization of the contribution which is being made to the life of the nation by minority groups."

Other recommendations were as follows:—

- (1) The establishment of a guaranteed minimum annual wage of \$2,000 per year;
- (2) Increase in the pension rates of all pensioners in line with the increase in the cost of living;
- (3) The increase of old age pensions to \$60 per month without a means test, and the reduction of the eligible age from 70 to 60 years;
- (4) The expansion of Canada's ship-building industry, and preference to vessels built and registered in Canada in granting subsidies, mail contracts, etc.;
- (5) The establishment of a national fuel policy;
- (6) The building of a permanent crossing at the Strait of Canso;
- (7) The establishment of a railway rate-structure, which will eliminate discrimination against any part of the country and be fair and equitable to all forms of transport, and which will permit railway employees to obtain a reasonable living wage;
- (8) Extension of the franchise to all persons 18 years of age or older, who are otherwise eligible to vote;
- (9) The enactment of legislation outlawing injunctions obtained for the purpose of preventing peaceful picketing;
- (10) The awarding of Government contracts on the basis of a fair list showing employers in each trade and industry who pay union rates of wages and operate under union working conditions.

Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent

In replying to the presentation, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, made reference first to a suggestion in the Memorandum that past recommendations of the Congress had not been as effective as had been wished, and that there was "a widespread feeling among the workers represented by this delegation that such meetings are annual pilgrimages that do not produce any worthwhile practical results."

Mr. St. Laurent remarked that the Congress was "too modest" in intimating that no worthwhile results had been achieved. There had been important modifications in labour legislation since these annual presentations had commenced, and much of the credit was due to labour.

It was public opinion which determined what policies should be implemented. He noted particularly the paragraphs in the

Brief relating to External Affairs and declared that these represented the feeling throughout the country and reflected the educational work that "you and we have been doing." Labour's recommendations, he continued, are not ignored even if they can not always be implemented, but are carefully considered as setting forth the views of a responsible body of Canadian citizens as to what would benefit the whole community.

Dealing with the request that price controls and subsidies be re-established, he said that such measures could not be effective unless wages and salaries were also controlled. This would not be desirable in peacetime; such matters were better left to collective bargaining, and it would be unfortunate to make such a permanent departure from the Canadian way of living. There were circumstances when the State required rigid control of the economy but this should only be resorted to in time of crisis.

Dealing with the British North America Act he noted that this had been written 80 years ago, and said that it was quite possible that certain matters assigned to the provinces should now be handled on a national basis. Education was needed to produce the mental atmosphere that would make amendments acceptable to the Canadian people. The amendment of the British North America Act which had been necessary to provide for national unemployment insurance legislation had come when most people were ready for it. "We are not centralizers, taking away from the provinces," he declared, "but when problems become a national responsibility we will not shirk in dealing with them." Emphasizing the necessity for favourable public opinion, he declared unemployment insurance to be a model of how proper centralization can work for the benefit of the whole community. In regard to other social security measures, he said, "we must make haste at a pace that will not evoke opposition."

Dealing with housing he intimated that changes in legislation might be necessary, but pointed to the Regent Park Development in Toronto as an example of what might be done under the existing slum clearance provisions of the National Housing Act. He hoped that the success of this development would encourage other communities to co-operate and to prepare schemes which would be welcomed by the Government.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell

In his remarks to the delegation, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, congratulated them on the drafting of the Brief. The wide range of topics covered, he said, illustrated the broadening scope of the labour movement.

Referring to his own experiences in the labour movement, he said it was "a far cry since the days when we talked of going to the Government cap in hand." Canada had become a better country in which to live and most of the changes had resulted from the representations made by labour organizations.

Dealing with representation at International Labour Conferences, he said that this was a difficult problem that had given him considerable concern. In years past, the Trades and Labour Congress, which was the predominant labour organization of Canada at the time the ILO was founded, had named the official workers' delegate. In an endeavour to get a broad cross section of the whole labour movement, other labour organizations had been given representation by the naming of advisers. He added that it was unfortunate that there was not a single labour movement in Canada.

He described the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act as "a great step forward." Reminding the delegates that it had only been in effect since last September, he urged that it be given "a good trial."

He paid tribute to labour for its enlightened attitude towards immigration. Regarding unemployment he said that the post-war situation had never become as serious as had been predicted, and that in British Columbia the weather had been the principal cause of recent difficulties.

He concluded by complimenting the Congress on its constructive approach to international relations. He emphasized that Canada did not want war, but added that the "bogey" of war was being used by certain groups.

A. R. Mosher

Mr. Mosher expressed disappointment that a more favourable answer had not been given to the Congress representations in regard to the labour code and ILO representation.

He charged that there was lack of recognition that a crisis existed and again urged more social security "to strengthen democracy at home," the reimposition of price controls, and more housing, stating that "at least 75 per cent" of Canadians would support these policies.

Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour

Led by President Gérard Picard, a delegation from the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour appeared before members of the Cabinet on March 25.

The delegation was received by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, the Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General, the Hon. Joseph Jean, Solicitor-General, the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, and Paul Emile Côté, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour.

In opening the presentation, Mr. Picard expressed his congratulations to Mr. St. Laurent upon his elevation to the office of Prime Minister. He said that in the past year the Confederation had enjoyed the full co-operation of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Crown.

The Memorandum, which was read by Mr. Jean Marchand, Secretary of the Confederation, emphasized the question of prices.

Arbitration of Prices

It was declared that the workers, "who are the first victims of any economic upheavals," were "anxious and worried about their ultimate destiny in this whirlpool caused by blind forces which they can neither measure nor control."

Urging more information for the workers on "what, up until now, has been presented to them as 'the mysteries of economic life,'" the Memorandum expressed the view that private enterprise would "sooner or later suffer the fate which it already has suffered in the majority of the countries of Europe, if it is not reformed to render it more human and to make it more in conformity with the common good of all. Pompous declarations in its favour will change nothing if, actually, it operates in contradiction with the interests of society. It must not be forgotten that the main purpose of economic life is not private enterprise but the maximum production and distribution of material goods. And private enterprise will only be able to survive in the proportion that it realizes such an objective.

"There is no harm in itself to the attempt to make a profit but such attempt must never come in conflict with the vital interests of the nation itself. Unjustified price increases, arbitrary limitations of production and unrestrained and unrestricted competition, all are so many abuses which

lead to economic anarchy and to the destruction of the system of free enterprise. Not only should these abuses not be committed but the people must be convinced that they are not being committed. So the people should have whatever means necessary to check on and verify this.

"Private enterprise must accept with good will the fundamental reforms which are imperative and necessary and which do not mean its destruction. . . ."

The Memorandum urged the establishment, through concurrent Dominion and provincial legislation, of price arbitration boards. It was suggested "that the Provinces and the Dominion should have their own courts which they would administer within their respective jurisdiction, and should agree on the establishment of a national court of appeal which could be the court of first instance in the case of enterprises, producers or distributors normally under federal jurisdiction."

All primary or basic producers, and all distributors of essential services to the nation, before increasing the prices of their products or services, would be required to submit to the price arbitration court having jurisdiction a request to that effect, and the grounds on which it is based. The recommendations of these courts would not be binding, but should the grounds invoked by the producer or distributor be found insufficient, the court's decision would be published unless the petitioner withdrew his application. No producer coming under the act would be permitted to increase his prices until one month had elapsed after the publication of the recommendation of the arbitration court.

The courts would have "all the powers of royal inquiry commissions," and would "inquire into all spheres of economic life in order to discover abuses in the prices field and to expose them to the public."

The courts would be composed of representatives of producers, labour organizations, co-operatives and the Government.

Prices and Wages

The Confederation admitted that the argument would be raised that any form of price control must be accompanied by a control on wages.

In reply to this point, the Memorandum said:—

"It is obvious that Canadian wage-earners are not free to establish their own wages as they personally see fit. They are subject to the control of their respective

employer with the attitude of the latter being governed by certain economic factors such as labour market conditions, the actual cost of production, and profits, etc. One can say that, up to this particular point, wage-earners find themselves submitted to ordinary economic laws.

"But the State already long ago has realized that a certain supervision has to be exercised on wage-earners in their attempts to improve their material and social welfare. The State has noticed, for instance, that having recourse to strikes sometimes could compromise the common good of society as a whole. Those in authority, consequently, lost no time in taking the steps necessary to restrain the exercise of the right to strike. The State made it necessary for wage-earners first to submit their disputes to arbitration or conciliation boards, with the latter being called upon to make recommendations on the justification of their demands. Public opinion, by this means, is informed on the problems of wage-earners and can, and does, exercise pressure on the issue one way or the other.

"The CCCL is of the opinion that this supervision, which is exercised on the activities of wage-earners, also should be exercised on the producers of goods and on the distributors of services. Why should not such people, for instance, be obliged to submit to a tribunal their requests to be allowed to increase prices? The general public, assuredly, has just as much interest in the setting of prices as it has in the determining of wages."

Immigration

Dealing with immigration, the Confederation was of the opinion that there should be no question of immigration to Canada "until it is first assured that all Canadian citizens, able to work, actually have employment which enables them to live suitably and fittingly. Steps then should be taken to make sure that the increase of the population, by births, can be absorbed normally into our country's economic life. And consideration also should be given to the future of these new young Canadian citizens.

"Furthermore," the Memorandum continued, "even if circumstances make possible the elaboration of an immigration policy for Canada later on, the CCCL believes that such immigration should be limited and selective. . . . There is no doubt that the deplorable conditions in which certain populations are living show us that we should have humanitarian duties

towards them, and that we should either send them assistance or invite a certain number of them to come and settle down in our own country where they could make new homes for themselves. But, in the latter case, all such immigration should be selective."

Family Allowances

The Memorandum expressed "considerable enthusiasm" over the Government's plan to do away with the decreasing rate of family allowances for large families.

Beyond this, the CCCL believed that it would be advisable "to increase family allowances proportionately to the increase in the cost of living and to continue to pay allowances to children beyond the age of sixteen years when such children still are pursuing their studies."

Old Age Pensions

It was suggested that the amount of old age pensions be increased to \$50 a month and that the eligibility age be lowered to 65 years for men and to 60 years for women. This suggestion, it was stated, is in conformity with a recommendation made by the International Labour Office.

It was also asked that the full sum of the pension be left intact in cases where the annual income does not exceed \$500. "Furthermore, when a pensioner is receiving a pension of less than \$1,000 a year from a contributory pension fund, he or she should not be deprived of the advantages of the old age pension for this reason."

Mr. Marchand interjected the proposal that the old age pension be on a contributory basis, the Federal Government, employer and employee contributing. Under the present system, he said, the pensioner feels that he is receiving a "charity cheque."

Income Tax

In regard to income tax, the Memorandum asked for the extension of exemptions to \$1,500 for single persons, \$3,000 for married persons, and \$400 for each dependent, and suggested the re-imposition of the Excess Profits Tax to meet any shortage of revenue.

Mr. Marchand said, however, that the recent news of a reduction in income tax had been received with joy and relief by the workers, although it was felt that the Budget might bring price increases in some cases.

Other Recommendations

The Confederation asked for a policy requiring all Canadian shipping companies, along with those having vessels registered in Canada and sailing under the Canadian flag, to have their boats built and repaired in Canadian shipbuilding yards.

The Memorandum also asked for:—

An increase in French-Canadian representation in the Federal Civil Service;

Diplomatic relations with the Vatican;

An investigation into the leather industry;

A Canadian flag;

A Dominion-Provincial health insurance program;

Measures to make housing more accessible to citizens with low income.

(A brief on unemployment insurance was being submitted separately to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Confederation explained, outlining the organization's views on this subject.)

Reply of Mr. St. Laurent

Mr. St. Laurent thanked the Confederation and Mr. Picard for his kind words regarding his appointment to the high office of Prime Minister of Canada. He praised the constructive qualities of the Memorandum and the manner of its presentation.

Dealing with the Confederation's proposal for price arbitration courts, he noted that permanent Commissions already existed in some fields, such as railway and air transportation, and telephones and telegraphs. He also referred to the work of the

Combines Investigation Commission in investigating combines in certain industries. In regard to the general application of price tribunals, however, he had doubts as to whether public opinion would accept this idea.

In reply to the CCCL proposal on old age pensions, Mr. St. Laurent observed that a contributory social security plan would require an amendment to the British North America Act. People are fearful of many amendments to the Constitution, he said, but added that the Unemployment Insurance Act had necessitated an amendment, and that this had not harmed provincial autonomy. Amendments of this kind could be advantageous to all concerned, he believed.

In regard to representation at the Vatican, he thought that public opinion at the present time would interpret such an appointment as a religious move rather than a political one.

A national flag should be chosen only when there was complete unity on the subject, which did not exist at the present time.

In regard to housing, the Government was in favour of local initiative with the help of the Federal Government. The Federal and Ontario Governments had contributed jointly to help the removal of slums in Toronto; and it was desirable that such co-operation should occur elsewhere.

In closing, the Prime Minister announced that the Civil Service Commission had been instructed to find a suitable candidate for the position of Associate Editor (bilingual) to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Railway Transportation Brotherhoods

The Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, representing 18 standard labour organizations, presented its annual brief on legislation to the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet on March 24.

Prime Minister St. Laurent was accompanied by the following Ministers: Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour; Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State; Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Hon. Milton Gregg, Minister of Veterans Affairs; Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and National Welfare; Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources; Hon. J. J. McCann, Minister of National Revenue; and Hon. Alphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works.

The delegation from the Railroad Brotherhoods included: A. J. Kelly (Chairman), Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; J. B. Ward (Secretary), Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. H. Phillips (Vice-Chairman), Order of Railroad Telegraphers; J. G. McLean, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; J. L. D. Ives, Order of Railway Conductors; and J. J. O'Grady, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The Chairman of the delegation, Mr. Kelly, stated that while the Brotherhoods were concerned primarily with matters affecting transportation, they were also keenly interested in all phases of Canadian citizenship. The delegation was, he said, offering for the consideration of the Gov-

ernment "the collective views, of the large body of responsible citizens," members of the Brotherhoods and their families.

The Railway Act

Inasmuch as the Royal Commission on Transportation had been authorized to review and make representations with respect to railway transportation, the brief stated that the Brotherhoods planned to present their views to that body. Consequently reference to the Railway Act was confined to an appreciation of the consideration the Government had given to previous presentations of the Brotherhoods, especially with respect to the "Grade Crossing Fund" and the operation of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Customs Act

In view of the fact that warning signals and devices for use at railway crossings were imported from the United States, it was urged that such equipment should be admitted to Canada free of duty. These devices, it was asserted, had proven effective in reducing accident hazards, and if their importations free of duty was permitted, there would be an additional incentive to the railways to instal more of them, and the loss of customs revenue "would be but nominal."

International Highway Transport

For a number of years the Brotherhoods had in their annual presentations, drawn the attention of the Government to the privileges granted to United States trucking interests to move goods in bond by trucks on the highways between Niagara Falls and Windsor. During the war these trucking interests solicited the privilege as a war measure. Its continuance since the war had been urged by the same interests under the Geneva Trade Agreement. They had even suggested that United States approval to the granting of international water supply privileges for power purposes be made contingent upon the granting of these trucking rights. The Brief asked the Government to "use all appropriate means to protect the situation for our citizens."

St. Lawrence Waterways

It was contended in the brief that the value to Canada of the St. Lawrence waterway project was "theoretical, its cost very real, its need highly questionable, except for recently publicized ore traffic to benefit special interests, and its effect must be viewed with concern." The brief declared

the Brotherhoods' continued opposition to the entire project, but especially the proposal to include transportation facilities for ocean-going vessels, for the following reasons: "(1) It is not justified on the grounds of economic or national necessity; (2) the burden on Canadian taxpayers cannot be justified in the light of the very restricted special interests to be served and who would benefit."

Social Security

The Brief commended the Government for its interest in and study of social security plans to embrace the needs of less fortunate Canadian citizens. It was requested that in the development of any such plan, the pension rights of railway employees, built up by contributions over many years, be preserved. The brief asked that the Brotherhoods be given opportunities "to review any contemplated enactments" which the Government might have under consideration, in order that such representations might be made as may appear to be warranted.

Old Age Pensions

It was urged that "Dominion legislation be enacted—uniform in application—to provide a minimum monthly benefit of \$50 per month to Canadian citizens with reasonable resident qualifications, who have attained age 65, with the attending provisions that would recapture by taxation all such benefits paid which brought annual income in excess of \$3,000."

Medical Research and Health Services

While commending the Government for its promotion of services to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis, cancer and other common diseases, as well as preventive and curative measures, it was urged that a lead be given to co-ordinate further all authorities and facilities for preventive and curative treatment of disease.

It was also requested that steps be taken to correct faulty conditions in rest-houses, bunk-houses and boarding cars located on the property of railways operating under Dominion Charter.

Education

The opinion was expressed that the Federal Government "should recognize and accept a share of the responsibility for the education of our citizens and lend assistance where the need can be shown to be beyond the reasonable capacity of those on whom the burden now falls."

Income Tax

As in previous submissions of legislative proposals by the Brotherhoods, it was requested that the statutory exemptions (for income tax) be increased to \$1,200 for single persons and \$2,400 for those with dependents, also that an allowance of \$500 be made for each dependent.

Price Control

It was claimed that the enquiry by the Prices Commission concerning commodity prices had already revealed trade manipulations of prices which "caused a serious burden to the consumer." These revelations, it was asserted, presented "ample evidence of the need for authoritative price control in the essential articles contained in the household budget." Further, it was urged that "the cost of building materials and the home of the low- and average-wage-earner be subject to investigation."

Margarine

Discussing the production of margarine the conviction was expressed that "with proper supervision, inspection, distinctive marking to protect against fraud, our Canadian citizens should not be denied the choice to use it." However, it was emphasized that "its cost and sale price should be supervised and required to bear a reasonable relationship."

Immigration

Approval was expressed of a policy of selective immigration, but "a basic consideration should be qualifications for assimilation with Canadian citizenship."

Housing

While commending the action that had been taken to meet the demand for low-cost housing, it was felt that consideration might be given to assisting the building of "the average priced permanent homes, by control of allocation and price of materials necessary to the construction."

Radio Broadcasting

Previous recommendations supporting public ownership and Government control of radio broadcasting, under the trusteeship of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, were reaffirmed. It was urged further, that television "be controlled under the same policy (as that of radio) and in conformity with the provisions of the Canadian Broadcasting Act." If funds were required, the Brotherhoods favoured the granting of loans

to the CBC to encourage "the early institution and initial development of television in Canada."

Labour Representation on Public Bodies

The policy of granting labour representation on public bodies was commended, and it was suggested that the policy be extended to filling vacancies in the Senate.

Prime Minister's Comments

Prime Minister St. Laurent expressed his approval of the objective attitude taken by the Brotherhoods in the preparation and presentation of their legislative proposals. Consideration had been given to the interests, not only of labour, but of all Canadians. He thought it fortunate that responsible labour organizations were thus working for the general welfare of all the community.

The Government, he said, "leaves unions to themselves as much as possible, as they are responsible bodies" and could get better results without outside interference. Labour legislation was essential of course, but it should not be unduly arbitrary or restrictive.

Referring to the recent reductions in income taxation as set forth in the budget speech of the Minister of Finance, the Prime Minister felt that the Government had gone as far as conditions warranted. It tried to be fair and further experience might warrant other adjustments.

As to old age pensions, Mr. St. Laurent said that the problem was being studied constantly, especially on a contributory basis. He made reference to the constitutional difficulties to be overcome in connection with social security programs, as had been the case in connection with unemployment insurance. He thought the labour unions were performing a useful service in pressing for social security. Persistent pressure would help to create a public opinion that in time would enable the Government to consider the adoption of an all-embracing social security plan.

The Prime Minister expressed the opinion that the power development under consideration on the St. Lawrence river would probably be needed to meet the increasing demand for power. He felt that the generation of so much additional power, would result in important industrial expansion, which in turn would mean a large increase in business for the transportation companies.

Remarks by Minister of Labour

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell outlined the assistance to education given by the Dominion Government through the Training Branch of the Department of Labour. He pointed out that the provinces were watchful of their prerogatives, but there had been fruitful co-operation between them and the Dominion in such matters as youth

training, the rehabilitation training of veterans, apprenticeship training and the education of displaced persons in language and citizenship.

Referring to the demand for price controls, the Minister felt that this also required wage controls. Such controls were especially difficult to impose in times of peace, he said.

PROVINCIAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

A number of provincial organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour have recently submitted legislative proposals to the Governments of their respective Provinces.

Summaries of the proposals of several of these organizations were published in the March LABOUR GAZETTE. Reviewed below are the proposals of the British Columbia Federation of Labour (CCL); Nova Scotia Provincial Executive (TLC); Ontario Federation of Labour (CCL); Ontario Provincial Federation (TLC).

British Columbia Federation of Labour (CCL)

As a sequel to the annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour (CCL) held in the autumn of 1948, the Executive of the Federation presented several legislative proposals to Premier Byron Johnson and members of his Cabinet at the end of February.

The Federation delegation was headed by William Stewart, President, Stewart Alsbury, First Vice-President, and George Home, Secretary-Treasurer.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947

This Act had been revised and amended at the 1948 session of the B.C. Legislature (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 880).

The Federation criticized this Act as "the most unfavourable piece of legislation yet enacted by a B.C. Legislature." It called for twenty-two further amendments, the main purposes of which were to provide for: the elimination of company unions; a mandatory union shop; speed-up of conciliation proceedings; restrictions of the Labour Board's powers; and the elimination of the supervised strike vote and of unions as legal entities.

Hospital Act

The Executive commended the Government for having enacted the Hospital Act and expressed the opinion that it was "a step toward health insurance."

Several recommendations were suggested, among them that organized labour be given representation on the Advisory Council, and that all hospital authorities be compelled to provide without further delay, the necessary facilities to provide the services stipulated in the Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The following amendments to the Act were suggested:—

(1) that payments be increased to 100 per cent of earnings, with a minimum payment of \$25 per week;

(2) that pensions be adjusted upward to compensate for the increased cost of living;

(3) that minimum widows' pensions be set at \$100 per month;

(4) that pension awards to injured workmen who are forced as a result of injuries to take work at a lower rate of pay, should be at least equal to the loss in earning;

(5) that injured employees, when ordered by the doctor to return to work, be retained on the compensation payroll for at least two months, to enable them to readjust themselves to their jobs;

(6) that adjustments be made between an employer and the Workmen's Compensation Board to insure that injured employees, upon returning to work, should not receive less than if they had remained on compensation;

(7) that training, or refresher courses, should be set up by the Workmen's Compensation Board for employees recovering from injuries. It was claimed that, if such courses were provided, many cases would not require pensions;

(8) that it be made unlawful for an employee who works with tools, machinery or other equipment, or who works under conditions that are recognized as hazardous, to be without an assistant or helper;

(9) that an Appeal Board composed of neutral doctors be set up.

Old Age Pensions

The Executive urged the enactment of legislation at the present session of the Legislature, to increase old age pensions to \$60 per month.

Hours of Work and Minimum Wage Acts

It was recommended that the Hours of Work Act be amended to reduce the present 44-hour work week to 40 hours for all workers; also that the powers of the Board of Industrial Relations be restricted

in the matter of granting special permits to employers to work longer hours than those set as standard for industry.

It was urged that the basic minimum wage be set at 75 cents per hour.

Other Legislative Recommendations

Among other suggestions and recommendations made by the Executive were the following:—

(1) that the Annual Holidays Act be amended to provide workers with two weeks holidays with pay;

(2) that an order exempting employers in the fruit and vegetable industry from paying overtime until nine hours per day (54 hours per week) are worked, from June 1 to November 30, be revised, so that workers in that industry shall have the same protection as afforded the majority of factory workers;

(3) that the Government facilitate the sale of margarine in the province;

(4) that only financially solvent companies who are prepared to pay standard wages be licensed to establish secondary industries in the province;

(5) that the Provincial Government "play its full part" in a federal, provincial and municipal housing scheme to provide low-cost and low-rental housing;

(6) that the Provincial Government intensify its program for the construction of public works, to stimulate employment and to improve the living standards of all citizens;

(7) that the provincial three per cent sales tax be abolished;

(8) that automobile insurance be made compulsory at a minimum cost;

(9) that the British Columbia Legislature enact a "Bill of Rights" similar to the one now in force in Saskatchewan.

Nova Scotia Provincial Executive (TLC)

On March 14, the Nova Scotia Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented a memorandum of legislation to Premier Angus Macdonald and the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. L. D. Currie, Minister of Labour; Hon. M. A. Patterson, Minister of Mines; Hon. A. W. Mackenzie, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. M. D. Rawding, Minister of Highways; and Hon. G. Stevens, Minister without Portfolio.

Members of the Provincial Executive TLC who comprised the delegation were: George A. Smith, M.B.E., Chairman; J. E. Rafuse; A. W. Williston and J. M. Murray. In addition, a large number of representatives of international unions and Trades and Labour Councils were present.

Chairman G. A. Smith introduced the delegation in a brief address, following which the memorandum on legislation was presented by Aubrey Fox, A. D. Williston and James Murray.

Labour Code

It was requested that the Labour Code be amended so as to provide that labour organizations applying to the Labour Relations Board for certification be required to establish their status on *bona fide* trade unions. *Bona fide* trade unions were defined as "organizations chartered by a national or international body, or a local branch chartered by, and in good standing, with such an organization."

It was asked further, that the Act be amended so as to specify definite grounds upon which the Board may revoke the certification of a trade union, and that revocation be not allowed during negotiations, conciliation, or during the life of a collective bargaining agreement.

Other amendments urged for the Labour Code included: (1) that such bodies as the Power Commission, the Liquor Commission, "or any other public bodies of a like nature" be not excluded from the provisions of the Act; (2) that the Labour Relations Board be empowered to take such court action as may be necessary to insure the enforcement of an order of the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister of Labour; (3) that in any vote conducted by the Board, a majority of those voting should determine the outcome of the vote; (4) that fishermen be granted full collective bargaining rights; (5) that legislation be enacted, calling for a 40-hour work week; (6) that the minimum wage for the Province be set at 75 cents an hour; (7) that two weeks' vacation with pay be provided for all industrial workers in the Province; (8) that all employers in the Province be compelled to grant all their employees one day's rest, of at least 24 consecutive hours, in each seven-day period.

Inspection of Lumber Camps

The brief urged the enactment of legislation to provide the following regulations to govern the lumber industry: (1) that bunk-houses be constructed to house a maximum of 20 men and that the houses conform to the requirements of provincial health laws in the matter of ventilation, etc.; (2) that an inspector of lumber camps be appointed whose duty it would be to keep a close check on conditions in all bunk-houses, dining rooms, kitchens, kitchen utensils, etc., and that he be given power to enforce regulations providing for the comfort and health of the workers; (3) that cook houses be completely separate from bunk-houses; (4) that inspections be made at irregular unannounced intervals.

Apprenticeship Act

It was recommended that the Provincial Apprenticeship Act be amended to provide for the approval of all apprenticeship contracts by the certified bargaining agency in the establishment concerned before such contracts are submitted to the provincial Director of Apprenticeship for final ratification. It was suggested, also that the training of apprentices for cooks in the catering industry be provided for under the Act.

Labour, Factories and Industrial Standards Acts

The brief urged that the Nova Scotia Labour Act be rigidly enforced and that it be amended to include all employers of ten or more workers.

Amendments to the Factories Act were requested, so that the provisions designed to safeguard the health and safety of employees in foundries would be applicable to any factory, as defined by the Act.

It was suggested that the scope of the Industrial Standards Act be widened to cover all industries in Nova Scotia.

In connection with electric wiring installations, it was requested that qualified inspectors be appointed to examine both old and new installations; further, that legislation should be enacted placing the control of sales of all electrical supplies in the Province under the Power Commission and also, that all skilled workers be required to hold certificates of qualification issued under the authority of the Trade Standards Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were proposed: (1) that the certification of claims of workers suffering from silicosis be speeded up; (2) that a qualified, impartial medical man be brought in to investigate all unsettled cases at least once a year and that his decisions be final; (3) that a doctor attending injured workmen be given authority to call a nurse to assist, when he considers it necessary to do so; (4) that loss of time by a workman required to attend a compensation hearing be paid for by the Compensation Board; (5) that a disabled employee who, because of his injury, is unable to pay for hospitalization for himself and his family should be provided with such services free by the Compensation Board; (6) that the Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as other Acts pertaining to labour, together with amendments, be properly indexed and

printed annually; (7) that the duration of treatment for workers suffering from hernia caused by industrial accidents, be determined by the attending doctor, rather than for a fixed period of eight weeks; (8) that the Board be empowered to direct workmen, who have been on compensation, to suitable employment in the establishment where the accident occurred and that the employer be compelled to re-engage such workers in suitable capacities; (9) that a district compensation office be established at Sydney, Cape Breton; (10) that claimants receiving payment for permanent or partial disability, if they meet with further injuries, be paid in full for both injuries; (11) that compensation for temporary or permanent disability be 100 per cent of the earnings of the injured workman, to a maximum of \$3,000; further, in cases of permanent or partial disability resulting from an injury, compensation shall be 100 per cent of the difference in the earnings of the injured workman before and after the accident—payable for the lifetime of the workman; (12) that provision be made in the Act to have "objected claims" adjusted at the earliest possible date and, in any case, within 24 days after the lodging of the objections; (13) that in cases where a widow, or an invalided widower, is the sole dependent, a monthly allowance of \$65 shall be paid; (14) that payments of \$20 monthly be made for each child under 16 years (as well as allowing for a maximum of \$120 covering widow and children); (15) that where children are the sole dependents the established \$20 monthly for each child be maintained, but that the limitation of \$80 monthly be removed; (16) that all claims be adjusted on the basis of the present rate of compensation, along with re-adjustments of the present rate or wage classification for the particular individual or job; (17) that the minimum compensation be increased to \$18 per week; (18) that a workman be allowed to present a claim to the Board at a future date when conditions resulting from a reported accident make it necessary, and that separation of the workman from employment in the establishment in which the accident occurred shall not nullify such workman's rights; (19) that the Compensation Act be amended so that a fisherman's compensation for injuries shall be determined in the same manner and on a similar basis, as for workmen employed on shore; (20) that the phrase, "any disease peculiar to an industrial process" be included in the schedule in Section 85 of the Act.

Social Security

It was recommended (1) that old age pensions commence at 60 years of age; (2) that the only residential qualifications required be 15 years' residence in Canada; (3) that no deductions be made on account of other income; (4) that the present pensions be increased, "to enable pensioners to maintain themselves in decency and comfort;" (5) that the same pensions be payable to all blind persons; (6) that the practice of combining the Parents Maintenance Act with the Old Age Pensions Act be discontinued; (7) that pensioners be provided with free hospitalization and dental treatment; (8) that when an old age pensioner dies, his pension shall be continued to his widow.

Industrial Pensions

Contributory, three-way pension plans were requested for workers desiring to participate, such plans to provide monthly benefits of \$80 a month minimum, to \$100 a month maximum; all participating employees to be eligible for pensions on attaining the age of 60 years.

Other Recommendations

It was urged that (1) the Provincial Government, in co-operation with the municipalities, establish day nurseries for children whose parents are employed away from their homes; (2) that legislation similar to the Maternity Hospitalization Act of Alberta be enacted to provide free hospitalization for maternity patients; (3) that "a full system of health insurance" be set up immediately; (4) that steps be taken to enable citizens of the Province "to buy milk at a reasonable cost;" and that primary producers of milk be subsidized; (5) that the Poor Relief Act be repealed; (6) that the Provincial Government provide assistance to unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment benefits; (7) that the Children's Welfare Board be empowered to issue adoption papers covering children who are adopted in the Province; (8) that school text books and all essential school supplies should be made available free for all students up to, and including, grade 12; (9) that public liability insurance be made compulsory for motorists; (10) that trade unions and other organizations be permitted to operate clubs licensed to sell beer; (11) that heavy penalties be provided against persons or establishments guilty of racial discrimination; (12) that compensation for jury service be re-adjusted to be more in

conformity with present day conditions; (13) that town planning be promoted by providing technical assistance to municipalities and, if necessary, financial grants.

The brief declared that current unemployment conditions warranted the Government starting immediately a program of much needed public works, such as highways, bridges, low-cost housing and holiday

resorts. It was urged further, that the Federal Government be asked to enlarge its public works program in Nova Scotia, first of all, to provide low rental, subsidized housing, then railway and bridge construction, and the tunnel under Halifax harbour. It was also suggested that Federal assistance be sought for certain industrial and hydro developments, etc.

Ontario Federation of Labour (CCL)

Executive members of the Ontario Federation of Labour (CCL) presented a memorandum of legislative proposals to cabinet members of the Ontario Government on March 30. The Federation was represented by Joseph MacKenzie, President; S. S. Hughes and George Burt, Vice-Presidents; and W. F. C. Kidd, Secretary-Treasurer.

The memorandum presented the Federation's views on legislation that was of especial concern to labour, including the provincial labour code, the Industry and Labour Board, statutory holidays, vacations with pay, the 40-hour week, unemployment, and workmen's compensation. In addition, the Government was urged to take action towards solving the housing problem and to hasten hydro-electric development "to supply adequately all the power needs in this fast growing province."

Labour Code

The brief asserted that the new labour legislation in Ontario continued "a most discriminatory practice" in requiring that a bargaining unit should receive the support of 51 per cent of the eligible voters before application for certification could be made. It was alleged that under the new code all that an employer, who wants "effectively to stymie the union organization," has to do, "is make sure that the employee does not vote," as his failure to do so is, in effect, a vote against the union.

Another feature of the code to which objection was taken was the section defining "membership in good standing" in the union. It was claimed that this "constituted an interference with the internal policy of the union concerned." The claim was made that the union should have the sole right of determining the "good standing" of its members.

Further, the brief claimed that "when a union is given bargaining rights, those rights should remain intact until the union is successfully challenged by some other union group." This principle, it was held,

was completely defeated by the clause relating to revocation of certification. The brief also voiced strong opposition to permitting company unions to have the same status as *bona fide* trade unions.

Then too, the Federation considered it "a backward step" to take "applications for conciliation" and "leave to prosecute" out of the hands of the Ontario Labour Relations Board and transfer these duties to the Minister of Labour. It was asserted that "it should not be left to a political personage to rule on this matter of prosecutions."

The brief declared that "the present labour code, adopted *holus-bolus* from federal legislation, just does not fit into the complicated industrial set-up in Ontario." The Federation offered to submit a code that would meet labour's needs, or, alternatively, to give the cabinet "a complete critical analysis of the legislation, if we can have a guarantee that some amendments are contemplated by the Government."

Statutory Holidays and Vacations with Pay

The administration of the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act by the Industry and Labour Board was criticized and specific instances were given where the Board's rulings were said to have run counter to labour's interpretation of the regulations. The brief renewed the demand of former years for a two weeks' vacation with pay for every worker in Ontario.

Forty-Hour Week

The Government was asked to investigate the forty-hour week with no reduction in take-home pay in order that workers may have more leisure time and that jobs may be divided more evenly.

Unemployment

It was stated that "unemployment has begun to make its appearance in some of the industrial sections of the province."

The Government was urged, therefore, to begin laying plans to counteract these conditions and to co-operate with the Federal Government in "launching a public works program capable of taking up slack in employment in private industry, as may appear."

Workmen's Compensation

It was urged that compensation rates should be increased to 100 per cent of the injured workman's wages and that waiting periods be abolished. If the Government would not "wipe out the waiting period, then management should be forced by law to pay for the injured employee's lost time," it was claimed.

In addition, it was suggested that workers earning up to \$3,500 should be covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that where children of workmen killed in industrial accidents wish to continue their education up to and including university, death benefits should be continued even after the age of 18. It was suggested that the Government take steps to relieve an alleged acute shortage of physio-therapists and that the proper authorities be empowered to enforce safety rules and the removal of industrial hazards.

Housing

The Government was called upon "to inaugurate a low-rental housing project immediately," While it was considered to

be "up to the Government to take the lead in a housing project," it was felt that it might co-operate with municipal authorities. Further, it was suggested that the Municipal Act be amended so as to assist in the re-establishment of Municipal Housing Authorities to undertake the erection of low-rental dwellings. In addition, it was recommended that the Provincial Government "call on the Federal Government to enact legislation to provide for the erection of low-cost homes."

General Recommendations

Among other suggestions included in the brief it was requested (1) that assistance be provided for the establishment and maintenance of trades schools; (2) that the poll tax on single employed persons be abolished, or if this is not done, that those paying the tax should be allowed the municipal franchise; (3) that the Government exert careful supervision over the granting of exemptions under 48-hour-week legislation; (4) that civic employees be not excluded from the right to bargain collectively; (5) that the franchise in municipal elections be extended to all who are entitled to vote in provincial or federal elections; (6) that old age pensions be increased immediately and that free medical and hospital services be provided such pensioners; (7) that provincial police should not be used "to assist anti-union companies smash their employees' unions," when strikes are taking place.

Ontario Provincial Federation (TLC)

The Ontario Provincial Federation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented a memorandum of legislative proposals to Premier Thomas L. Kennedy and members of his Cabinet on March 14.

The following ministers accompanied the Premier: Hon. Leslie M. Blackwell, Attorney General; Hon. Charles Daley, Minister of Labour; Hon. Russell T. Kelley, Minister of Health; Hon. George H. Doucett, Minister of Highways and Public Works; Hon. Dana H. Porter, Minister of Education; Hon. George H. Dunbar, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Reform Institutions; Hon. William A. Goodfellow, Minister of Public Welfare; Hon. L. P. Cecile, Minister of Travel and Publicity; Hon. H. R. Scott, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. G. H. Challies and Hon. W. Griesinger, Ministers without Portfolio.

Officers of the Federation who were present at the meeting were: A. F. MacArthur, President; H. J. Green, A. W. Godfrey and B. A. H. Magnuson, Vice-presidents, and Hugh J. Sedgwick, Secretary-Treasurer. In addition to the officers, about 150 national and international union representatives were members of the delegation.

The delegation was introduced by William Jenoves, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and members of the Executive read the portions of the brief which had been assigned to them.

Labour Relations Act, 1948

Disappointment was expressed that the Labour Relations Act of 1948 followed so closely the Federal Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. It was felt

that, while portions of the Federal Act were fairly applicable in the national field of labour relations, they would, in the opinion of the Ontario Federation, cause a great deal of trouble when applied to purely provincial labour-management problems. Consequently, the following amendments to the provincial Act were requested:—

(1) the provision for revocation of certification should be deleted;

(2) the Ontario Labour Relations Board "should have the right to grant conciliation rather than the Minister of Labour;"

(3) prosecution cases should be handled by the Labour Relations Board rather than by the Minister of Labour;

(4) a clear definition of "company unions" should be given and such company unions should be eliminated from any and all forms of certification;

(5) the right should be granted to apply for certification and to obtain a vote when 25 per cent of the employees in the proposed bargaining unit authorize a *bona fide* union to make such application;

(6) a majority of eligible voters who actually vote should decide certification, and voters who abstain from voting should not be considered as having voted against a bargaining agent;

(7) a simple majority vote should be sufficient to decide the issues of a union shop and compulsory check-off of union dues;

(8) "unfair practices" should include threats of various kinds to "shut-down", "move plants" and "declare lockouts;" the use of industrial spies should be forbidden;

(9) automatic grievance procedure should go into effect upon certification to cover the period of negotiations, and the form of union security obtained by negotiation should remain in force until changed by mutual consent of the parties concerned;

(10) the Labour Relations Board should be provided with an adequate administrative staff so that procedure could be speeded up and unnecessary delays avoided;

(11) employees of municipal corporations, boards and commissions should be fully covered by the Act.

Health Insurance

The Federation urged that until a National Health Insurance Act has been passed, the Ontario Government should

enact provincial legislation to provide for hospitalization, medical, surgical, dental and optical care, together with financial assistance during periods of sickness and convalescence.

It was held that the Provincial Government should take steps to relieve the shortage of nurses, which, it was claimed, was becoming more acute. To relieve this condition it was suggested that student nurses should be given shorter courses, with clearer standardization of nursing duties, so that nurses could be relieved of much non-technical work. It was suggested that nurses also should receive sufficient remuneration to cover the cost of books and uniforms at least, and that they should be granted the right to take part in collective bargaining.

Reference was made to the inadequacy of the health service in Northern Ontario, and amendments were suggested to the Public Health Act of Ontario to provide (1) a special fund, raised by a levy on industry, for medical and hospital care in mining, lumbering and fishing industries in unorganized areas; (2) administration of this fund by a board upon which labour would be represented; (3) legislation for health protection that would tend to mitigate individual suffering and misfortune and foster some recognition of social responsibility for the health and well-being of the individual citizen.

It was urged that legislation be enacted that would require a compulsory medical examination of all food and beverage handlers every six months.

The delegation asked that steps be taken at once, by means of provincial subsidies, to restore the price of milk to that which prevailed during the war. In addition, it was requested that there be labour and consumer representation on the Milk Control Board of Ontario and that the Milk Control Act be amended so that such matters as the regulation and control of delivery routes and systems would be determined by collective bargaining between employers and the trade union of the employees' choice.

Old age Pensions

The Ontario Government was urged to conclude an agreement with the Dominion Government with a view to bringing about the following changes in the Old Age Pensions Act: (1) payment of pensions at 60 years of age to all male persons, the wives of pensioners to become pensionable at the same time, and all other female persons to become pensionable at the age

of 55 years; (2) the only residential qualification for pensions to be 15 years' residence in Canada; (3) no deductions to be made in pensions on account of other income; (4) pensions to be increased to \$60 a month, plus cost-of-living bonus; (5) payment of similar pensions to blind persons 18 years of age and over; (6) all totally disabled persons to be made pensionable; (7) the means test to be abolished; (8) the practice of combining the Old Age Pensions Act and the Parents' Maintenance Act to be discontinued; (9) the placing of liens on homes of pensioners to be discontinued.

Housing

The Federation urged that the Provincial Government embark immediately on a low-rental subsidized housing plan, and that the Government endorse the principle that rent controls be continued and that wartime rental ceilings be restored.

Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay

It was asserted that, technical improvements and development in industry having reduced progressively the number of workers needed for high production, "it has become necessary that working hours be reduced in order that additional jobs will be provided. . . ." The Federation, therefore, urged that the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act be amended to provide:—

(1) a basic 40-hour work week without reduction in pay;

(2) time and one-half for overtime above 40 hours per week, except where agreements provide overtime pay after a regular work day;

(3) extension of the basic vacation period to two weeks in each year; pay to be based on weekly earnings with credits for any time lost through sickness, injury or lay-offs;

(4) various safeguards in regard to the vacation with pay stamp book where the stamp principle applies;

(5) provision for payment for statutory holidays when not worked and double-time pay when work is performed on such days;

(6) the split-shift principle to be abolished in all industries;

(7) extension of the Act to include domestic employees, agricultural workers, lumber camp workers, and municipal employees;

(8) the issuing of permits which allow female employees to work after midnight to be discontinued.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were requested:—

(1) "one hundred per cent compensation;"

(2) blanket coverage of all occupational diseases;

(3) payment of compensation from date of injury or disability, without a waiting period;

(4) supervision of preventive measures to be placed under the Workmen's Compensation Board;

(5) compensation to be based on the wages of the highest prevailing period between the time of the accident and the final settlement;

(6) investigation of cases and payments of compensation to be made as speedily as possible;

(7) increase in the scale of pay to widows and orphans and also for burial expenses;

(8) the maximum compensation to be raised from \$2,400 to \$3,600;

(9) sufferers from lung cancer in the gas industry to be made eligible for compensation.

Prices

While stating that it was not within the jurisdiction of the Ontario Government to provide legislation with respect to price control, the Federation placed itself on record as urging the following proposals and requested the assistance of the Ontario Government in implementing them:—

(1) the re-institution of the policy of granting subsidies on basic food commodities;

(2) the immediate re-imposition of the 100 per cent excess profits tax, to meet the cost of the subsidies and to eliminate profiteering;

(3) the establishment of a Price Control Board by the Federal Government, to which all applications for price increases would be made, the Board to review all 1948 increases and to have authority to force reductions in prices where the increased cost of basic foods and materials was proving detrimental to the health of all citizens, children in particular.

Bill of Rights

The Federation suggested that the Ontario Government enact a provincial Bill of Rights which would define and guarantee to individual citizens of the Province religious, political and trade union rights.

Protection for Home Owners

It was asserted that the shortage of housing in recent years had forced many workers and veterans to buy homes at inflationary prices, which would leave them in a weak financial position in the event of a business recession. The Federation asked that legislation be enacted to protect such workers and veterans from the loss of their properties to "financial corporations who might take advantage of depression periods. . . ."

Plumbers' Code

The Federation renewed its request to the Government that the proposed Ontario Provincial Plumbing Code be adopted at this year's session of the Legislature and that it be enforced immediately. It was urged further that laws and regulations should be provided to prevent any but qualified persons from installing steam and hot water heating systems and steam power plants.

Fair Wages

The Government was asked to include in all Government contracts a fair wage clause "with wage rates for each trade to be struck from the international trade union rates in the district from which the greatest supply of labour for that particular trade is drawn."

Civic Employees

The Federation asked that the Municipal Act be amended to give civic employees the right to sit and/or vote in the council of any municipality in Ontario.

Highway Freight Rates

To combat the cutting of highway freight rates, "which is prevalent through the Province," the Federation suggested that the Municipal Board be empowered to adjust and establish a fair and equitable rate for all highway carriers and that the Board's decisions should be final and binding on all concerned.

Home Work

It was asserted that a considerable volume of industrial work was being done in Ontario homes which conflicted with the

spirit of the Factory Inspection Act and which was detrimental to legitimate employers. It was stated also that minor children were being thus employed. The Government was urged to strengthen the Factory Inspection Act, so as "to prohibit the practice of contracting out work which is now being done in homes and cellars."

Hydro-Electric Power

The Federation was, it was stated, "very greatly concerned over the shortage of hydro power which has prevailed in recent months in Ontario." It was suggested that some of the problems could be solved if more attention was paid to the opinions of competent technical personnel and if promotions of personnel were based on merit, rather than political patronage.

The request was made that "the Ontario Government drop the proposed partial power project on the St. Lawrence river between Ontario and the State of New York in favour of immediate action on the joint international navigation and power project as outlined in the proposed agreement between the U.S.A. and Canada in 1941. . . ."

It was urged too, that immediate consideration be given to the purchase of private power developments in northern and northwestern Ontario and the development there of new power resources in co-operation with the municipalities concerned. This, it was claimed, would tend to promote industrial growth, extension of rural electrification and the supplying of adequate power to cost domestic consumers no more, and possibly less, than present rates.

The Federation was opposed to the taxation of Hydro and other public utilities and was strongly opposed to any proposed increase in the cost of power to the consumer, it was stated.

Police and Industrial Disputes

The Federation protested the use of police in industrial disputes and urged that the practice of employing private police and detective agencies by employers during industrial disputes be outlawed.

Unemployment

It was alleged that evidence was on the increase indicating that unemployment was on the increase in Ontario. As an example, specific mention was made of the employment situation in the forest industries in Northern Ontario. The Government was

urged to begin a public works program without delay, which would include the building of homes, clearing of slums, the building and repairing of highways, reforestation, etc.

Dominion-Provincial Relations

The opinion was expressed that a Dominion-wide scheme of social security could be put in effect "if all the provinces of Canada would co-operate with the Dominion Government in making the plan financially workable." The Ontario Government was, therefore, urged to "resume its negotiations with the Federal Government so that the very necessary social security program for Canada can be put into effect without further delay."

Minimum Wage Act

The Federation strongly urged the Government of Ontario to amend the Minimum Wage Act so as to bring the minimum rate of wages up to 75 cents an hour; also that the zoning system be abolished and the Province considered as a single unit.

Other Recommendations

Among other suggestions and recommendations made by the delegation were the following:—

that all *bona fide* citizens of Canada 18 years of age or over be granted the franchise in federal, provincial and municipal elections;

that, as a fire protection measure, sprinkler systems be installed "in all buildings, such as bunk-houses, apartments, hotels, auditoriums and other places where the public lives or assembles;"

that the Ontario Government set up a Board to revise and bring up to date the section of the Engineers' Act, relating to hoisting engineers and that a labour representative be placed on the Board;

that all insurance required by the Highway Act be supplied to the citizens of Ontario at cost by the Provincial Government;

that mandatory legislation be enacted to provide that fire fighters be granted (a) statutory holidays with pay; (b) a work week of not more than 48 hours; (c) superannuation security;

that a training school for fire fighters be established, "to be operated at the expense of, and under the direction of, the Ontario Legislature."

VIEWS OF CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR ON INJUNCTIONS IN LABOUR DISPUTES

In a brief presented to the Government of New Brunswick on March 15, the Canadian Congress of Labour urged limitations on the use of injunctions in labour disputes.

The issuance of court injunctions against employees and unions in labour disputes was the theme of a brief presented to the Government of New Brunswick by the Canadian Congress of Labour on March 15. The brief, presented by Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of CCL, and Angus McLeod, President of the New Brunswick Council of Labour (CCL), was designed to convince the Government of New Brunswick of the urgent necessity for "enacting amelioratory legislation."

Two specific amendments to New Brunswick law were suggested. In the first place it was urged that a section be added, either to the Labour Relations Act, 1945, or to the Judicature Act, which would read as follows:—

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act, no application for mandamus, or injunction may be made to

a court in connection with any dispute or difference between an employer or employers and his or their employees, except by or with the consent of the Labour Relations Board, evidenced by a certificate signed by or on behalf of the Chairman of the Board.

It was held that the inclusion of such a section in existing legislation would insure that the applicant, or applicants for an injunction were acting in good faith, a factor, it was claimed, that the Labour Relations Board was "best able to determine," as it would be familiar with all the antecedents in such cases. It was pointed out, too, that as the Labour Relations Board, "acting as it does in a spirit of compromise," could avoid much litigation, and prevent many abuses of court processes. Moreover, "there is precedent (Section 42 of the Labour Relations Act)

for obtaining the consent of the Labour Relations Board as a condition precedent to litigation" and the procedure "would not involve delay."

In the second place, the brief submitted that "in no case should an interim injunction in a labour dispute exceed two days." With that in view, it was suggested that the following section could be added either to the Labour Relations Act, 1945, or to the Judicature Act.

(1) In this section "labour dispute" shall mean any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more employees as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by such employee or employees, or as to the privileges, rights, duties or condition of employment of such employee or employees;

(2) An *ex-parte* interim injunction to restrain any person from doing any act in connection with any labour dispute shall not be for a longer period than two days.

"Unless an effective legislative check is placed on the length of time of interim injunctions, the road is open to 'Government by injunction' in the hands of the judiciary," it was asserted.

Injunction Defined

The definition of an injunction as presented in the brief was quoted from "Halsbury's Laws of England" which states that an injunction is "a judicial process whereby a party is ordered to refrain from doing or to do a particular act or thing." It was pointed out that it was usually invoked by a person who feared or alleged that irreparable injury would be done to his property or belongings unless a restraining order was issued by the court. It was stated that in all cases the court may, within its discretion, upon the *ex-parte* application of the plaintiff, grant an interim or interlocutory injunction restraining the defendant from altering the existing state or condition pending the final disposition of the issue between the parties.

Limiting Use of Injunctions

It was the declared purpose of the brief to demonstrate that the use of the interim injunction in labour disputes "can be a vicious instrument of attack upon the life of a trade union; that it can be used, and has been used, in a manner which was never contemplated in law; that by the very nature of its alleged 'relief', it renders modern labour legislation in this province (New Brunswick) futile, meaningless and ineffectual."

The assertion was made that "invariably, the application (for an *ex-parte* interim injunction) is made when a strike is in existence, or is imminent." It was claimed further that, "generally speaking a judge knows nothing whatever about the conduct of the employer, or worse still, his knowledge may be slanted for or against the employer depending on the source of his information." Thus, an employer who chooses to take an unfair advantage has placed in his hands an instrument for breaking the morale of his employees and the union at a crucial moment in a labour dispute.

United States Experience

Attention was drawn to the abuse of the interim injunction in labour disputes in the United States twenty years ago, which led to the passage of the Norris-La Guardia Act in 1932. The reasons given by the Committee of Congress for recommending the passage of this legislation were included in the brief, as follows:—

This Bill is the so-called anti-injunction bill. It is the outgrowth of years of agitation in the Congress for restriction upon the powers of Federal Equity Courts in the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes. Hearings have been held by Congressional committees over a period of years and the facts adduced have brought about an almost unanimity of opinion that such powers of the Federal Courts have been exercised to the detriment of the public welfare and should be curbed.

As evidence that "the abuses are not confined to the United States," the brief gave details of a specific instance in New Brunswick in which, it was alleged, a 30-day *ex-parte* injunction in a labour dispute had interfered with the legal rights of a union and its members and resulted in an injustice being done.

Court Action and Industrial Disputes

The brief emphasized that "court actions do not solve industrial disputes. Genuine solution of the problems affecting the parties is made infinitely more difficult by resort to the courts." It was asserted that "the public interest is best served by the solution of industrial disputes and not by the victory or defeat of either party." Labour Relations Boards "act with a view to reducing friction between the parties by developing a spirit of compromise and to convince them (the parties to the dispute) of the senselessness of court prosecution."

An Impartial Tribunal

It was pointed out in the brief that the Labour Relations Board "is tripartite in nature, representing management, labour and government. As such it cannot be suggested that it is partial to any particular point of view." While the CCL had often criticized decisions or policies of Labour Relations Boards, it had "never suggested that any Board in Canada has acted other than in an impartial manner. They have established themselves as important and useful agencies in the complex field of industrial relations."

Time Limit for Injunctions

Attention was drawn to the fact that "an 'interim injunction' order is binding upon those against whom it is directed for the period indicated, as fully and effectually as a 'permanent' injunction." It was claimed, however, that "the injunction process was never intended to be used as an aid to the economic position of a litigant," and the "granting of an interim injunction in a

labour dispute for an unreasonable length of time has precisely that result."

It was submitted, therefore, that if injunctions were permitted in labour disputes, "there must be a time limit placed upon the period of the interim injunction. If this is not done . . . government by injunction in connection with labour disputes, as an instrument of labour relations policy, is a real possibility." Reference was made to the action of the Ontario Legislature, which amended the Judicature Act of that Province in 1942, limiting the application of *ex-parte* interim injunctions in labour disputes to a period not longer than four days. This, it was claimed, was "clear proof of the recognition and adoption by the Ontario Legislature of the basic principle that the inevitable consequences of the unhampered use of the injunction in labour disputes is 'government by injunction' in the hands of the judiciary."

The brief urged the Government of New Brunswick "to adopt legislation similar in principle to that passed in Ontario" but that the period of time be reduced from four days to two days.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The work of the British Columbia Department of Labour in administering labour legislation in that Province is summarized in the Department's Annual Report for the year 1947.

The Annual Report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia for 1947 records a year of industrial expansion. Average weekly earnings, for which comparative figures are given for the years 1940-47 inclusive, rose in 22 of the 25 industries surveyed. The average weekly wage for all male wage-earners was \$43.49, the highest *per capita* earnings yet recorded. This represented an increase of \$3.62 over the previous year. Payroll totals showed increases in 23 of the 25 industrial classifications, with decreases noted in only two, shipbuilding and cigar and tobacco manufacturing. This upward trend was most marked in the lumber industries where payrolls were \$30 millions over the preceding year; in construction, up \$17 millions; public utilities, up \$8 millions; and in the metal trades, where payrolls were increased by \$7 millions. More moderate gains were

recorded in metal mining, pulp and paper manufacture and in the other industrial groups.

The highest monthly employment figure for wage-earners in 1947 was 153,994 in August, compared with 130,631 recorded in August of 1946.

Weekly hours of work declined in most industries. With respect to all wage-earners, the average fell from 43.63 in 1946 to 42.24 in 1947. Information submitted by 8,410 firms covering 159,300 wage-earners showed that 92.67 per cent worked 48 hours or less per week, 5.49 per cent from 48 to 54 hours, and 1.84 per cent over 54 hours.

New Legislation

Legislation affecting labour passed by the Legislature during the 1948 session is summarized. This includes substantial

changes in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, complete revisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act and the Metal-liferous Mines Regulation Act, and Amend-ments in the laws relating to minimum wages, hours of work, workmen's compensa-tion, apprenticeship and others. A review of this legislation appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August, 1948 (p. 880).

Board of Industrial Relations

The 14th annual report of the Board of Industrial Relations points out that for 30 years minimum wage legislation has been in effect in the Province for the protection of women workers, and for 23 years with respect to male workers.

During 1947 the Board held 85 sessions, and received 35 delegations. Public hear-ings were held in connection with the carpentry industry, automotive maintenance workers, radio technicians, sheet-metal workers, theatrical workers and bakery salesmen.

Ten minimum wage Orders were com-pletely revised to improve wage rates and working conditions. The application of all but four was widened to include both men and women workers. A new Order was made for hairdressing, and the Order gov-erning the carpentry trade was made to apply throughout the Province instead of being restricted to five areas, as before.

Most Orders provide for the issue of special licences to inexperienced employees who receive a graduated scale of wages during the learning period. During 1947, 1,067 licences were granted, as against 1,253 in 1946 and 217 in 1945.

The occupations of stationary steam engineers and special engineers and of bartenders, waiters and utility men were added to the schedule of the Hours of Work Act which enumerates the industries in which eight and 44-hour limits apply.

Regulations made during the year gov-erning shipping staff, baking, construction and the mercantile industry permit or continue certain exceptions from those limits.

Women and Girl Employees

A section of the report is devoted to statistics covering women and girl employees, of which there were a total of 61,442 in 1947, according to reports of 7,850 firms. The comparable figure for the previous year was 55,332. Tables give a comparative picture for the past five years of employ-ment, earnings and hours in the occupa-tions covered by Orders of the Board, including the mercantile industry, laundries,

hotels and catering, offices, personal service, fishing, telephone and telegraph occupa-tions, manufacturing, the fruit and vege-table industry, transportation and public places of amusement.

In line with general trends, average weekly earnings of women workers in all these occupations showed a marked in-crease, and in most cases average hours were shorter. The average weekly wage was lowest in transportation, shops, and hotels and catering, \$19.27, \$19.88 and \$19.94, respectively, and highest in the fruit and vegetable industry (\$26.07), fishing (\$27.61) and offices (\$27.56). Office occupations con-tinue to employ greater numbers of women than any other included in the survey. It is to be noted that in all cases the actual average earnings of women continue to exceed the minimum set by law. The average for all occupations was \$23.52, as against \$21.06 in 1946. Average hours worked per week in all occupations declined from 39.42 to 38.33.

Male Employees

As regards male workers in occupations covered by Orders under the Male Minimum Wage Act, tables based on returns covering wage-earners only indicate the same general trends of wages and employ-ment. The total number of wage-earners increased in each industrial group except the baking and ship-building industries. An increase is noted in average weekly earnings and a decrease in average hours worked per week.

Employment of Children

Under the Control of Employment of Children Act, 1944, unless permission is granted to the employer by the Minister of Labour, children under 15 may not be employed in manufacturing, shipbuilding, logging, construction, catering, amusement places, shops, shoe-shine stands, automobile service stations and the transport industry. On December 31, 1947, 234 permits were in effect for boys and 34 for girls, making a total of 268. Of these 36 were for employment in factories, 21 in amusement places, 185 in the mercantile industry, 11 in transport, 9 in catering, 3 in construction, 2 in shoe-shine stands and 1 in logging.

Inspection and Wage Adjustments

As regards investigation and collection of arrears of wages, the report noted that employees were paid in arrears of wages approximately eight times the amount paid during 1946, \$84,907.36 as against \$11,240.29.

Due to an increase in the inspection staff of the Board and in the number of businesses operating in the Province, a total of 13,912 investigations were made in 1947, as compared with 8,113 in 1946. Of 47 court cases brought under the Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts, the Hours of Work Act, the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act, and the Control of Employment of Children Act, 43 convictions were obtained, 2 being dismissed and 2 withdrawn.

Labour Disputes and Conciliation

The report of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Branch describes the activities of the Branch under the provisions of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations Act from January 1 to May 15, and for the rest of the year under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which became law on May 15. The report provides summaries in tabular form of all cases dealt with by the Labour Relations Board, cases in which the services of a Conciliation Officer were obtained, those referred to a Conciliation Board, strikes and lock-outs in 1947, disputes with time-loss and number of workers affected in the period 1937-47, strikes by industry in 1947, and number of employees' and employers' organizations.

The board dealt with a total of 1,205 cases during the year, two less than the total for 1946.

Of 945 applications for certification (1,014 in 1946), 672 were granted, 135 rejected, 78 withdrawn and 60 were being investigated at the close of the year. Twenty-eight representative votes were taken; there were 163 investigations by Conciliation Officers; 30 Conciliation Boards and 3 Industrial Inquiry Commissions were established; there were 8 appointments of Referees; 4 strike votes were supervised; grievance procedures were prescribed in 3 cases; and 21 prosecutions were instituted.

During the year, there were 106 conciliation cases, involving about 48,894 employees and 434 employers. Fifty-eight cases were settled by Conciliation Officers, 35 were referred to Boards of Conciliation, and four were withdrawn. Other cases were terminated by strike action or negotiations were discontinued at the request of the parties.

There were 25 strikes during 1947, affecting 6,386 workers and 65 employers, and causing a loss of 153,168 working-days. Although more strikes occurred than in 1946, the time-loss in man-days and the number of employers and employees affected were much less than those of the preceding year.

In 1946, strikes which numbered 21 involved approximately 40,014 workers and 524 employers and caused a loss of 1,294,174 working-days. The greatest loss of time due to strikes in 1947 occurred in transport, with manufacturing in second place.

Employees' and Employers' Organizations

A steady increase is shown from year to year in the number of employees' organizations making returns to the Department of Labour. In 1947, there were 715 organizations with 135,320 members. In 1939, membership was 44,867 and the number of organizations was 380. Employers' organizations numbered 37 in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Factory Inspection

Services of the Factory Inspection Branch include inspection of factories, passenger and freight elevators and laundries. In the year 1947, 1,481 inspections and reinspections were made.

The Chief Inspector of Factories reported that the increase in industrial activity has led to a corresponding increase in interest in industrial accident-prevention. He was of the opinion that "An interested management, co-operating with a live accident-prevention committee or with persons charged with accident-prevention matters in a plant can do much to stimulate constant vigilance on the part of very workman." It was suggested that workmen may be made safety-conscious by use of safety signs, inserts in payroll envelopes, articles in plant publications, short addresses, bulletin boards, moving pictures and slide films. Workers should be kept aware of the accident-prevention regulations applicable to their particular job.

The Chief Inspector pointed out that the main causes of factory accidents are ignorance, carelessness, unsuitable clothing, insufficient lighting, defective machinery and structure, absence of safeguards, etc., and offered significant comment on means of cutting down industrial accidents. Stress was laid on the wearing of personal protective equipment, particularly as regards women, and it was noted that the wearing of unsuitable clothing was largely within the control of the employer. Women's caps should be designed to enclose the hair completely, should not interfere with the wearing of shields, goggles, etc., and should be tightly woven to exclude dust and dirt. Accidents due to defects of machinery can be reduced by frequent inspection and

prompt repairs when necessary. An ever-increasing trend in the direction of guarding machines at the point of manufacture was noted. Where machines are not so guarded, the user should make them safe by patented devices or by home-made safeguards.

Besides emphasizing the importance of adequate lighting, sufficient room and good housekeeping, the Chief Inspector stressed the advisability of having an abundant supply of pure air in a plant, pointing out that workers in an unhealthy atmosphere suffer a loss of alertness similar to and only less in degree than that caused by fatigue due to overwork, which statistics have proved to be a cause of accidents.

Of the progress made during the year in providing new factory buildings, it was stated, "The modern trend developed in these new factories is a credit to management, from not only a production standpoint, but a milestone has been reached in providing excellent working conditions for the employees." The report noted that washing facilities for workmen were showing marked improvement in design. Morning and afternoon rest-periods are now the general practice in many industries.

Industrial Home Work

Seven employers and 22 workers were granted home-work permits. These expire each calendar year and inspections are made in connection with renewal applications in addition to inspections made as requests are received. In almost every instance investigation revealed healthful surroundings.

Elevators

Each year additional modern passenger and freight elevator equipment is being installed, mostly of the traction type. Forty-six plans and specifications of such equipment were approved. All elevator

installations are required to comply with the regulations governing installation, operation and maintenance.

Operators of passenger elevators are required to pass a written examination in order to obtain a licence. One thousand one hundred and thirty-six licences were renewed, and 680 temporary and 539 permanent licences were issued.

It is noted that interlocking equipment on hoistway doors or gates has eliminated at least 80 per cent of the causes of elevator accidents. No person suffered serious injury while being transported in passenger or freight elevators during the year.

In all, 1,406 inspections and reinspections of elevators were made.

Apprenticeship

The annual report of the Director of Apprenticeship stated that there were 1,877 subsisting apprenticeship contracts on December 31, 1947. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight persons have successfully completed their apprenticeship, distributed according to trade as follows: automobile maintenance, 192; boiler-makers, 49; barbers, 143; carpenters, 164; electricians, 132; hairdressers, 169; machinists and fitters, 373; moulders, 89; pharmacists, 127; plumbers, 86; sheet-metal workers, 85; and miscellaneous trades, 329.

Hope was expressed that, with the end of the training of ex-service men under apprenticeship contract and the operation of a new system of vocational schools, it will be possible to pay more attention to trade tests and thus raise the standard of competency attained at the end of the training period. It is recognized that the only way in which the shortage of skilled craftsmen can be met is by an adequate apprenticeship training program.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Protection of Migrant Workers

*Third Session of the Permanent Migration Committee of
the International Labour Office.*

Progress towards international agreement on principles concerning the living and working conditions of migrant workers, was made by the Permanent Migration Committee of the ILO at its third session, held in Geneva, January 13-27, 1949.

Twenty-four governments were represented at the meeting by delegates, and two by observers. The Canadian delegation consisted of Mr. G. C. Congdon, Superintendent of Canadian Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, London, and Mr. S. H. McLaren, Executive Director, National Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Commission, Ottawa.

One of the Committee's tasks was the revision of a Convention and related Recommendations on Migration for Employment, adopted originally at the 1939 conference of the ILO. As revised by the Committee, the texts will come before the Thirty-Second Session of the Conference, to be held at Geneva in June of this year.

These texts are designed to protect workers against abuse in regard to methods of recruitment, misleading propaganda, placement operations, and conditions of employment.

The second item on the Committee's agenda was the formulation of principles concerning migration, and the preparation of a model Agreement for use by governments. The texts approved by the Committee are to be circulated to member governments for their examination.

A further item concerned refugees and Displaced Persons who are specialists in some occupation. The Committee felt that every effort should be made to settle the 30,000 persons coming within this category in their own occupation. It was recommended that the ILO sponsor an exchange of information and publicity among member states concerning the specialists available and opportunities for their settlement and re-training in their own or ancillary occupations.

Other items discussed by the Committee included methods to further exchanges of trainees, and the question of additional action on migration within the manpower program of the ILO.

Model Safety Code for Factories

A Technical Conference was held at Geneva from September 27 to October 16, 1948, to examine a Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories which had been drawn up by the International Labour Office. The Conference was a tripartite one, with members of Government, employers' and workers' groups.

Twenty-five of the countries belonging to the International Labour Organization were represented as follows: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Canada was represented by the following delegation:—

Government Delegate.—Dr. Bertrand Bellemarre, Special Adviser to the Quebec Minister of Labour on Industrial Safety and Hygiene.

Employer's Delegate.—Mr. R. B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Chester Jordan, President, Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions (AFL), Quebec.

The Conference set up committees to examine in detail the different parts of the Draft Code relating to factory buildings, safety of machinery, electrical plant, pressure vessels and furnaces, and health and medical matters, respectively, and as a result of recommendations made by the various committees the Conference adopted a considerable number of amendments to the Draft Code. The Conference also

decided to change the title to "Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments for the Guidance of Governments and Industry." Moreover, the Conference agreed to recommend to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office that a special meeting of electrical experts should be called to consider further a part of the Code relating to electricity; and it was also contemplated that further consideration should be given by competent physicists and radiologists to supplementing the provisions of the Draft Code dealing with X-rays and radio-active materials.

The Conference adopted resolutions requesting the Governing Body to consider (a) the advisability of preparing a similar code of safety regulations for commercial establishments, and (b) the question of preparing a draft of an international convention on the subject of the sale or hire of inadequately protected machinery and equipment; the voting on these resolutions was not unanimous.

The Code will later be submitted for the approval of the International Labour Conference.

Commenting on the work of the Conference, Dr. Bellemarre expressed the view that from it will result considerable unity on the subject of Safety Regulations, from which governments will be able to draw freely to improve or modify their present legislation. "This constitutes an important forward step which should be gratifying to all," he stated.

Model Safety Code for Coal Mines

A draft of a Model Safety Code for Coal Mines was studied by an ILO Committee of Coal Mining Experts which met in Geneva from January 31 to February 4, 1949.

Technical experts from the following seven countries attended the meeting: Belgium, Canada, France, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, U.S.A. Canada was represented by John Crawford, Chief Inspector of Mines, Alberta.

Mr. Crawford reported that numerous lengthy discussions took place on contentious matters arising from the draft and from amendments, but that "amiable com-

promise was established in nearly all cases," the few cases that could not be finally dealt with being left over for consideration at a tripartite session to be held later this year.

The Canadian representative stated that he was in complete agreement with the other members of the Committee on the work accomplished on the revised Code.

Fourth Regional Conference of American Member States

At the Fourth Regional Conference of the American States Members of the International Labour Organization, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from April 25 to May 10, the Canadian Government Delegation was headed by Warwick Chipman, K.C., of Buenos Aires, Canadian Ambassador to the Argentine, with W. G. Stark, First Secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Rio de Janeiro as the alternate head of the Delegation. Technical Advisers to the Government Delegates were Harry Taber of Ottawa, Industrial Relations Officer in the Department of Labour, and N. D. Cochrane of Fredericton, N.B., Deputy Minister of Labour for New Brunswick.

The Employers' Delegate was Harry Taylor, of the Canadian National Carbon Company, Toronto, while Roland K. Gervin, of Vancouver, Chairman of the B.C. Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was the Workers' Delegate.

Lionel Roy, First Secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires, was named as Secretary-General of the Canadian Delegation.

The agenda of the conference was to include discussions of the conditions of life and work of the indigenous populations of American countries, the conditions of employment of agricultural workers and the adjustment of labour disputes.

Also on the agenda was to be a Report of the Director-General of the ILO featuring the question of industrialization, with special reference to factors bearing on the efficiency of the labour force in Latin-American countries, particularly training and health conditions.

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

The month of March was marked by strikes of seamen employed aboard East Coast deepsea dry cargo and passenger vessels. Otherwise, labour relations were harmonious in industries coming under Dominion jurisdiction, agreements being reached in Northwest Territories gold-mining operations and, with respect to officer personnel, by the principal coastal shipping companies on the West Coast.

Introduction

Toward the end of March, the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC) called a strike of seamen employed aboard the vessels of some 20 East Coast deepsea dry cargo shipping companies. A few days earlier, the same union had also called a strike against passenger vessels operated by Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited.

Disputes involving various East and West Coast deepsea dry cargo shipping companies and two East Coast companies operating passenger vessels had separately been considered by a Board of Conciliation following lengthy direct negotiations between the Canadian Seamen's Union and the various employers and following the unsuccessful efforts of a Conciliation Officer to effect settlements. Details concerning the personnel of the Board of Conciliation, its reports, unanimous recommendations and the issues in dispute, will be found in last month's LABOUR GAZETTE.

At the end of February, the two Associations representing the dry cargo shipping companies announced on behalf of their member companies acceptance of the recommendations of the Board in settlement of the matters in dispute.

The Canadian Seamen's Union rejected the Board's major recommendations stating that they would result in discrimination in hiring against union members and a reduction in take-home pay, and asked for a further conference with the companies.

The strike was called on the same day that the East Coast dry cargo companies reported they had entered into an agreement with the Seafarers' International Union of North America (AFL), incorporating therein the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation which had been rejected by the Canadian Seamen's Union.

It was estimated that about 3,000 seamen employed aboard some 90 vessels would ultimately be affected by the strike as vessels returned to Canadian ports or while overseas. Approximately five vessels were immediately affected. At the end of March, it had not been reported that the vessels of the West Coast dry cargo operators were affected by the strike or that the strike had been called against the West Coast operators. Early in April, however, it was reported that the crews of vessels of East Coast operators had struck while in West Coast ports and that vessels in United Kingdom waters and elsewhere were also struck.

With respect to the strike of seamen on passenger vessels of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, the strike was called by the Canadian Seamen's Union on March 21. It is reported that members of the crew of the ss. *Lady Rodney* refused to sign articles and stayed aboard the ship after the strike was declared. Subsequently, other vessels of the company were involved in the "stay-in" strike on their return to East Coast ports. Upon the refusal of the crews to leave the ships, court injunctions were obtained by the company and the vessels were vacated.

In this dispute also, the company had accepted the recommendations contained in the draft agreement prepared by the Board of Conciliation; but these had been rejected by the trade union in so far as they pertained to hiring, exclusion of subversive elements, discipline, promotions, ships' delegates and the issuance of passes.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited had also been a party to the proceedings before the Board of Conciliation affecting passenger vessels of Canadian National

(West Indies) Steamships Limited. However, the Canadian Seamen's Union had not, at the end of the month, called off the crews of the Canadian Pacific passenger vessels and it was reported that the crew of one of its vessels had been permitted by the union to sign articles and sail. Early in April, however, it was reported that the crew of this vessel had struck in the United Kingdom.

During March, the principal coastal shipping companies of the West Coast signed agreements affecting their deck and engine room officer personnel with the Canadian Merchant Service Guild (TLC) and the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada (TLC). For a report of the settlement of disputes and the signing of agreements affecting gold mining operations in the Northwest Territories, see elsewhere in this Section.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for one day during the month of March. During the month the Board received six applications for certification, issued three certificates designating bargaining agents, rejected three applications for certification, allowed the withdrawal of one application, and issued Reasons for Judgment in three cases.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415, for a unit of maintenance employees of Eastern Canadian Greyhound Lines Limited, comprising motor mechanics, helpers, servicemen, bus fuelers, washers, cleaners, apprentices and janitors employed by the company at 301 Chatham Street, East, Windsor, Ont. (See Reasons for Judgment below.)

2. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers for a unit of employees of MacArthur & Son, Limited, Brandon, Man., in the occupational classifications of highway truck driver, pick-up truck driver, oil truck driver, oil blender, service station attendant, teamster, mechanic, and greaseman. The senior mechanic was excluded from the bargaining unit.

3. The Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for a unit of employees of the Canadian Marconi Company, comprising employees in the Trans-Oceanic Service in the classifications of radio-telegraph operator, technician, telephone operator, and local delivery clerk at the central telegraph office, Montreal, P.Q., and shift engineer at the stations at Drummondville, P.Q., and Yamachiche, P.Q. The classification of chief telephone operator at the central telegraph office, Montreal, was excluded.

Applications for Certification Rejected

1. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union of America (Local 106, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America), and Desrosiers Cartage Company, Inc., Ville St. Pierre, P.Q. (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 46). The Board rejected the application for the reason that the company's operations do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Board as set forth in the Act. (See Reasons for Judgment below.)

2. Sudbury General Workers' Union and Eastern Canadian Greyhound Lines Limited, 31 Cedar St., Sudbury, Ontario (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 45). The Board rejected the application for the reason that the employees of the Sudbury Division of the company are not employed in connection with an undertaking within the jurisdiction of the Board as set forth in the Act. (See Reasons for Judgment below.)

3. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 106, Montreal, and General Truck Drivers' Union, Local 938, Toronto (International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America) and Taggart Service Limited, Ottawa (L.G., March, 1949, p. 289). (See Reasons for Judgment below.)

Applications for Certification Received During the Month of March, 1949

1. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1598, for locomotive engineers, brakemen and dispatchers employed in the operation of the rolling stock of the out-of-doors electric railways of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Ltd., Flin Flon, Manitoba. (Investigating Officer: R. H. Hooper.)

2. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union (Local 106, International

Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America) for chauffeurs, helpers to chauffeurs, dockmen, checkers and warehousemen employed by J. B. Baillargeon Express, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

3. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, for bus operators and garage maintenance employees of Abitibi Coach Lines, Val d'Or, P.Q. (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

4. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees for prevailing rates employees of the National Harbours Board employed at Quebec, P.Q. (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

5. Canadian Seamen's Union for unlicensed personnel employed by the Commercial Cable Company, Halifax and New York, on the cable ship *John W. MacKay*. (Investigating Officer: H. R. Pettigrove.)

6. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers for employees of Canadian National Railways employed as divers, tenders and

helpers at Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Borden, P.E.I. (Investigating Officer: H. R. Pettigrove.)

Application for Certification Withdrawn

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and Canadian Pacific Railway Company (News agents). (L.G., Jan., 1949, p. 46.)

Complaint Referred to the Board by the Minister of Labour

During the month, the Board gave preliminary consideration to a complaint referred to the Board by the Minister of Labour under Section 43 of the Act. The complaint affected the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., complainant, and the Canada Dredge and Dock Company, Limited, respondent.

Reasons for Judgment

Reasons for Judgment in cases dealt with by the Board at its March sitting follow.

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

**Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union,
Local 106, Montreal (International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America), Applicant,
and
Desrosiers Cartage Company, Inc., Respondent.**

This is an application by the Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 106, Montreal, to be certified as bargaining agent for a unit of employees of the respondent company consisting of chauffeurs and chauffeurs' helpers employed by the Company.

The Company in opposing the application claims that the Company's operations are provincial in scope and that the regulation of the relations between the Company and its employees is governed by provincial labour relations legislation. Counsel for the Company argued that, in the circumstances, the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act do not apply to the Company and its employees. The Company also denies that the applicant union represents the majority of employees in the bargaining unit.

According to the information furnished to the Board by the parties and by its own Investigating Officers, it appears that the Company, which is incorporated under the Companies Act of the Province of Quebec,

The Board consisted of Mr. A. H. Brown, Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, and Messrs. W. L. Best, E. R. Complin, J. A. D'Aoust, A. Deschamps, A. J. Hills and H. Taylor, members. The reasons for judgment of the Board were delivered by the Vice-Chairman.

operates a general cartage business for the transportation of merchandise by truck and has its office and terminal at Montreal, Quebec. It operates thirty trucks, all of which operate out of the Company's terminal at Montreal. All of the employees in the proposed bargaining unit report for duty at and work out of the Montreal terminal of the Company. The Company has no depot or terminal in Ontario. The Company's operations are almost entirely confined to the Province of Quebec, and the only interprovincial operations in which it is regularly engaged are those arising out of a contract with the National Breweries

Limited at Montreal, for the delivery of the latter Company's products from Montreal to various warehouses of the brewery company, one of which is at Ottawa. Under the contract, the Desrosiers Cartage Company transports the products of the brewery company from time to time as required by the latter company. This may, at times, involve deliveries twice a week and at other times deliveries may be at intervals greater than a week. Four of the thirty trucks of the Desrosiers Cartage Company which are employed in making deliveries to Ottawa carry an Ontario licence as well as a Quebec licence. The Company also holds a Class "D" Public Commercial Vehicle Licence for Ontario which permits trucking operations between Montreal and Ottawa and between Montreal and points within seventy-five miles of the interprovincial boundary at Point Fortune on Number 2 Highway.

The Company claims that apart from the foregoing, the only interprovincial cartage operations in which it engages is to use the Ontario highways between Montreal and Hull during periods of the year when the highway on the Quebec side of the river is in poor condition.

Sections 53 (b) of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act provides that Part I of the Act shall apply in respect of employees who are employed upon or in connection with the operation of any work, undertaking or business that is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including . . . "railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting a province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of a province".

The decisions of the courts do not establish clearly the tests to be applied for the

purpose of determining the question whether a particular undertaking connects a province with any other or others of the provinces or extends beyond the limits of a province.

However, in the opinion of the Board, the mere fact that the ordinary business of the Company requires its trucks to travel outside the Province of Quebec does not in itself necessarily mean that the undertaking is one extending beyond the limits of the province. Rather the true test to be applied is whether the Company has so arranged its physical properties and its operations so that its operations are carried on outside the province with a certain regularity or in accordance with a certain pattern.

In the present case, from the information furnished to the Board, it appears that there is no physical property or arrangement of operations that connects the Company's operations in Quebec with its operations in Ontario.

The Board is of opinion that the Company's operations as presently carried on do not bring the same within any of the categories of works or undertakings described in section 53 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to which Part I of the Act applies.

For the above reason the application is rejected.

(Sgd.) A. H. BROWN,
Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman,
for the Board.

A. HEMMING, Esq.,
for the Applicant.

B. W. HOWARD, Esq., K.C.,
for the Respondent.

Dated at Ottawa, March 15, 1949.

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415, Applicant (Intervener),

and

Eastern Canadian Greyhound Lines Limited, Respondent,

and

Sudbury General Workers' Union, Intervener (Applicant).

These are two applications for certification made under the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. Application No. 1 is an application by the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415, to be certified as bargaining agent for a unit of

The Board consisted of Mr. A. H. Brown, Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, and Messrs. W. L. Best, E. R. Complin, J. A. D'Aoust, A. Deschamps, A. J. Hills and H. Taylor, members. The reasons for judgment of the Board were delivered by the Vice-Chairman.

maintenance employees of the Eastern Canadian Greyhound Lines Limited, consisting of motor mechanics, helpers, servicemen, bus fuelers, washers, cleaners, apprentices and janitors employed by the Company at 301 Chatham St. East, Windsor, Ontario, and at 31 Cedar St., Sudbury, Ontario. The application does not include bus drivers. There is a total of 30 employees in the proposed bargaining unit of whom 21 are employed at Windsor and 9 at Sudbury.

The Sudbury General Workers' Union (CCL) has intervened to oppose the application on the ground that the unit is inappropriate in that the employees employed at Sudbury should not be included in the bargaining unit with employees at Windsor.

The intervener has, also, in Application No. 2, on its own behalf, applied to be certified as bargaining agent for a unit consisting of employees employed at Sudbury by the Company including both the maintenance employees at that point who are covered by Application No. 1 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415, and also the drivers employed by the Company working out of Sudbury, who are not included in Application No. 1. There is a total of 23 employees in this proposed bargaining unit consisting of 9 maintenance employees and 14 drivers.

From the information furnished to the Board by the parties to these applications and by its own Investigating Officers, it appears that the Company operates an international bus line service extending to points in the United States with garage facilities at Windsor, Ontario. This service or Division of the Company's operations is known as its Southern Ontario Division. In addition, the Company operates a bus line service or Division running from North Bay to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, with garage facilities at Sudbury, Ontario. This operational service or Division is known as the Sudbury Division.

The Company does not operate a bus service to connect its Southern Ontario Division with its Sudbury Division. The operations of the Sudbury Division are, however, under the same direction as the operations in the Southern Ontario Division, but this fact has in the opinion of the Board no bearing on the disposition of this case.

Section 53 (b) of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act provides that Part I of the Act shall apply in respect of employees who are employed upon or in connection with the operation

of any work, undertaking or business that is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada including . . . "railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting a province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of a province".

The Company in its Southern Ontario Division operates an international bus line service. As such, this service, in the opinion of the Board, is a work or undertaking of the nature described in paragraph (b) of section 53 of the Act, to which the provisions of Part I of the Act apply.

On the other hand, the operations of the Company in its Sudbury Division are in themselves of a local or purely provincial nature. As there is no physical connection or arrangement of physical things between the operations of the Company in its Sudbury Division and its Southern Ontario Division, the Board is of opinion that the bus line operations in the Sudbury Division cannot be regarded as a part of or extension of the bus line operations carried on in the Southern Ontario Division.

Having regard for the foregoing, the Board is of opinion that Application No. 2, the application of the Sudbury General Workers' Union for certification as bargaining agent for employees at Sudbury, should be rejected as the employees are not employed upon or in connection with a work or undertaking to which the provisions of Part I of the Act apply.

The Board is of opinion that the maintenance employees of the Company in its Southern Ontario Division, consisting of motor mechanics, helpers, servicemen, bus fuelers, washers, cleaners, apprentices and janitors employed by the Company at 301 Chatham St. East, Windsor, Ontario, constitute an appropriate unit. The Board finds that the majority in this unit are members in good standing of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415, and accordingly certifies this union as the bargaining agent of employees of the Company in the said unit.

(Sgd.) A. H. BROWN,
Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman,
for the Board.

I. M. DODDS, Esq.,

for the Applicant (Intervener).

S. L. SPRINGSTEEN, Esq., K.C.,

for the Respondent.

H. G. RHODES, Esq.,

for the Intervener (Applicant).

Dated at Ottawa, March 15, 1949.

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union, Local 106, Montreal, and General Truck Drivers' Union, Local 938, Toronto (International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America), Applicant, and Taggart Service Limited, Respondent, and Montreal Workers' General Union (Truck Transport Branch, CCL), Intervener.

This is an application for certification of the applicant union as bargaining agent for a unit of employees of Taggart Service Limited consisting of chauffeurs, chauffeurs' helpers, dockmen, warehousemen, and mechanics employed by the Company at Ottawa, Perth, Pembroke, Kingston and Montreal.

The present applicant made an application for certification with respect to the same employees on November 5, 1948. The Board held a hearing on that application on December 16, 1948, at the request of the applicant, at which the applicant was not represented. Later the applicant requested leave of the Board to withdraw the application and submitted the present application, dated January 5, 1949, to the Board. At its meeting on January 19, 1949, the Board declined to grant leave to withdraw, and rejected the application of November 5, 1948.

The rules of the Board provide that where an application is rejected the Board will not entertain a new application from

The Board consisted of Mr. A. H. Brown, Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, and Messrs. W. L. Best, E. R. Complin, J. A. D'Aoust, A. Deschamps, A. J. Hills and H. Taylor, members. The reasons for judgment of the Board were delivered by the Vice-Chairman.

the same applicant with respect to the same bargaining unit for at least six months following the rejection of the application unless the Board is of opinion that the application was rejected on technical grounds.

In the circumstances, the Board is of opinion that the application should not be entertained at this time.

(Sgd.) A. H. BROWN,
Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman,
for the Board.

Dated at Ottawa, March 15, 1949.

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Appointment of Conciliation Officers

During March, the Minister of Labour appointed Conciliation Officers under Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to confer with the parties in the following industrial disputes:—

Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59, applicant, and the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., respondent (radio telegraphers and radio officers at Coastal Stations and in the Marine Service). (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier.)

Yellowknife District Miners' Union, Local No. 802, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, applicant, and the

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, Yellowknife, N.W.T., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie.)

Yellowknife District Miners' Union, Local No. 802, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, applicant, and Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Limited, Yellowknife, N.W.T., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: G. R. Currie.)

Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59, applicant, and the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., respondent (Trans-Oceanic Service). (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier.)

Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees of the Quebec Railway Light & Power Co., Inc., applicant, and the Quebec Railway

Light & Power Co., Inc., Quebec, P.Q., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: L. Pepin.)

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, applicant, and the National Harbours Board, Montreal, P.Q., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: R. Trépanier.)

Agreements Facilitated by Conciliation Officers

On March 31, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a report from H. R. Pettigrove, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the National Harbours Board, Halifax, N.S., and its employees who are represented by Divisions 224 and 231, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. (L.G., Dec., 1948, p. 1413.)

On March 31, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a report from G. R. Currie, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of disputes between the Yellowknife District Miners' Union (Local 802, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers), and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd. (Con and Rycon properties, Yellowknife, N.W.T.), and Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Ltd., Yellowknife, N.W.T. (See above.)

Complaint under Section 43 that a Party has Failed to Bargain Collectively

During the month the Minister received a complaint affecting the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., complainant, and the Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., respondent. The complaint alleged that the company had failed to bargain collectively as required by Section 14 (a) of the Act. The Minister referred the complaint to the Canada Labour Relations Board for investigation.

Application for Consent to Prosecute

During the month, the Minister of Labour received an application for consent to prosecute affecting Arnold Robinson, applicant, and the Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Co., Limited, respondent. The application alleged the violation of Section (2) (a) of the Act by the dismissal of the applicant because he was a member of the Canadian Seamen's Union. At the end of the month the application was receiving consideration.

Conciliation Board Appointed

On March 18, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company and Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL-TLC) representing radio telegraphers at Coast Stations and radio officers in the Marine Service of the company. The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of Raoul Trépanier, Conciliation Officer (see above). Constitution of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month.

Conciliation Board Report Received

On March 25, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, P.Q., and the National Catholic Brotherhood of Transport Employees of Quebec, Inc. (CCCL), representing employees in the Tramways and Autobus Division of the company (L.G., March, 1949, p. 290). The personnel of the Board was as follows: L. P. Pigeon, K.C., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Gerard Lacroix, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the company; and Marius Bergeron, appointed on the nomination of the union. All three members of the Board reside in Quebec City. The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

Strikes Following Board Procedure

On March 31, 1949, the Canadian Seamen's Union (TLC) called strikes against East Coast deepsea dry cargo and passenger shipping companies. Following receipt of the reports of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes involving the union and the dry cargo and passenger companies (L.G., April, 1949, pp. 423, 432), the parties were unable to arrive at an understanding as to the terms of new collective agreements between them. The recommendations of the Boards were accepted by the employers but were rejected by the union.

REPORT OF BOARD in dispute between

**Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company,
and**

**National Catholic Brotherhood of Transport Employees of
Quebec, Inc. (CCCL).**

To the Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board, consisting of Gerard Lacroix, K.C., arbitrator appointed by the employer, Marius Bergeron, arbitrator appointed by the bargaining agent, and Louis Philippe Pigeon, K.C., appointed Chairman on the joint recommendation of the other two, begs to report as follows:—

Nature of the Dispute

The dispute arose on the occasion of bargaining for the renewal of the collective agreement which has been in existence for many years between the Company and the Brotherhood. The agreement was supposed to be renewed on November 1, 1948. The principal requests of the Brotherhood concerning which agreement proved impossible, in spite of the intervention of a conciliator, are as follows:—

1. A reduction in hours of work;
2. The generalization of the weekly holiday;
3. A third week's vacation with pay after 25 years' service;
4. An extension of the guarantees of work;
5. A bonus for work on Sundays and statutory holidays;
6. An increase in wage rates;
7. The retroactive application of this increase.

Except with regard to the wage increase, we have come to unanimous decisions, and are attaching to the present report a draft collective agreement which we strongly advise the parties to sign. Mr. Marius Bergeron, arbitrator appointed by the Brotherhood, sets forth in a minority report his findings with regard to wage rates, as well as a reservation on a secondary point.

Here is a resumé of the reasons for our unanimous or majority decision concerning each of the points at issue.

1. *The Reduction of Hours of Work*

At the present time, the working day for bus drivers in Quebec City is considerably

On March 25, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, Quebec, P.Q., and employees in its Tramways and Autobus Division who are represented by the National Catholic Brotherhood of Transport Employees of Quebec, Inc. (CCCL) (L.G., March, 1949, p. 290).

The Board was composed of L. P. Pigeon, K.C., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Gerard Lacroix, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the company, and Marius Bergeron, appointed on the nomination of the union. All three reside in Quebec City.

The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

longer than the average. In fact, the present agreement sets the maximum working day, paid for at the regular rate, at 8½ hours. As a matter of fact, most of the primary runs involve 8½ hours' work per day. However, these runs actually require 9 hours a day, as the employees are obliged to report fifteen minutes ahead of time for each of the two work periods.

In the past, compulsory reporting time was paid for, but a few years ago the parties agreed not to take it into account when calculating remuneration, but to increase the hourly rate in consequence. It is quite evident that this change is an important fact which must be taken into consideration when making comparisons.

Statistics show that the average number of working hours per week in this type of concern (urban transport) is 45, whereas the average number of hours worked by the members of the Brotherhood is 48.80 per week. Besides this, we know that the number of hours paid for, more often than not, includes the compulsory reporting time in addition to the time devoted to the work properly speaking. Such is the case with the largest company of this type: the Montreal Tramways Company, and with

several others. Moreover, a working day of 8 hours in addition to the compulsory reporting time appears to be a fairly generally accepted standard in this type of concern.

In principle, the Brotherhood's request to have the maximum daily working hours reduced to 8½ would therefore be fully justified. In that way, most of the primary runs would involve 8 hours' work per day. However, the fact must be taken into account that, for a public service such as this, a reduction in working hours necessitates a corresponding increase in staff. In order that the training and recruiting may be carried on under good conditions, the change must be gradual. Moreover, we must also think of the practical necessity of keeping the weekly earnings of each employee up to a satisfactory level while at the same time not imposing excessively high wage rates upon the employer.

For all these reasons, we recommend a reduction of a quarter of an hour only for this year.

2. The Weekly Holiday

At the present time, only primary runs call for a weekly holiday, so that only 60 per cent of the drivers have this advantage. This is quite abnormal. Up to the present, the great obstacle to reform in this respect has been the difficulty of giving a sufficient number of hours of work per week otherwise to employees with the poorer runs. At our last meeting, the employer produced a scheme for an arrangement of the runs involving a quarter hour's reduction in the daily working hours, and the simultaneous setting up of the weekly holiday. This table demonstrates the possibility of carrying out the reform without a reduction of weekly earnings amounting to more than \$0.03 an hour except for the work normally devolving upon beginners. For this reason, we are unanimously agreed to grant to the latter, as from the coming into effect of the new regime, a special wage rate adjustment, in addition to the general increase which we recommend respectively.

For all these reasons, we therefore have no hesitation in recommending the setting up of the weekly holiday. In order to give the employer the required time for the training of the additional employees and for the new arrangement of the work, we suggest that he be given until the 1st of June next at the latest to do this.

The Brotherhood asked that an employee required to work on his weekly holiday be paid double time. This request seems to us to be excessive. It must not be forgotten that this is a public service, and that,

offsetting the advantages of stability which this type of work offers, the employees must put up with the disadvantages which the obligation to maintain the service under difficult or unforeseen circumstances may entail. We therefore believe that the bonus should, in this instance, be set at a sufficiently high level to deter the employer from withdrawing the day's rest unnecessarily without at the same time making the continuation at any cost of the service required by those using the lines unduly onerous. For this reason, we recommend the bonus now in force for these cases in Montreal—a quarter of the regular rate.

3. A Third Week's Vacation with Pay after 25 Years' Service

We are sorry to have to refuse this request, on the grounds that the vacations now granted—one week per year after one year's service and two weeks per year after five years' service—are in no way inferior to what is generally granted in similar concerns or to what is generally granted in the locality.

4. An Extension of the Guarantees of Work

The problem which comes up in connection with this point has proved extremely complicated and extraordinarily difficult to solve. At the present time, the employer guarantees only the primary runs, those which are the most stable and to which about 60 per cent of the drivers are assigned. There is no guarantee for the others. They are employed according to the need and paid in accordance with the time worked. The extras receive only an hour's pay for each day on which they reported and did not obtain any work.

The employer did not deny the desirability of giving employees whose seniority is not sufficient to permit them to have a primary run greater assurance of stability in weekly earnings. He even offered more complete guarantees of work than those requested by the Brotherhood, but he laid down as a condition of his offer a change in the method followed in choosing the runs and in the method of assigning work not booked in advance.

The latter change is as follows. The work includes booked runs divided into primary, secondary and voluntary. None of these runs is allotted to an employee other than the one who chose it (signed for it) unless the latter is absent. In this case, these runs become the lot of the extras, with all the runs not booked in advance. This work is distributed among the extras in accordance with their respec-

tive seniority. If it happens that a booked run is cancelled or shortened, the employee to whom it was entrusted takes his place among the extras in accordance with his seniority, and it is only if his run was classed as a primary run that he is entitled to pay for the time lost in case, as an extra, he should not have obtained as much work as his run called for. Besides this, the guarantee does not stand for Sundays and holidays.

The employer has offered to guarantee all runs, every day, but on condition that, in case a run should be cancelled or shortened for reasons of service, he may assign to the employee to whom it was entrusted any available work in the same work period without regard to the seniority of the employee or to that of the extras, so that only the work which has not been thus assigned will remain for the latter. In return, the extras would have a guarantee of at least 36 hours of work per week, instead of an hour a day as at present and three hours as called for in the Brotherhood's request.

The employer's plan, in spite of its indisputable advantages, gave rise to such serious apprehension among the representatives of the Brotherhood that they did not hesitate to state that they would rather give up any extension of the guarantees of work than consent to a change in the system of distributing the work which would interfere with the privileges of seniority.

Under these conditions, we recommend that a fair trial be made of the new system, at the same time as the reduction in working hours and the generalization of the weekly holiday are put into effect. If the Brotherhood is not satisfied with the experiment, a return will be made to the old system of guarantees and distribution of work in accordance with seniority, except in so far as the minimum assured to the extras is concerned, which shall be three hours and not one hour in accordance with the request made by the Brotherhood and agreed to by the employer.

In the attached draft agreement, the guarantees of work clauses correspond to the present system, with the alterations indicated above and the changes entailed by the reduction of working hours, etc. At the end are found the new clauses which we suggest trying out under the conditions indicated above.

While agreeing in suggesting this trial, Mr. Marius Bergeron does not agree with regard to the penalty imposed upon extras who fail to report every day. According to the text the guarantee would then be

reduced to six hours. He would like this penalty to be reduced by the number of hours' work which this employee would have been able to do that day in spite of his failure to report at all the relief periods when he was supposed to do so.

It is true that the penalty suggested exposes the employee to not receiving in two weeks' time a higher remuneration than if he had not done these hours of work. It must not be forgotten, however, that if he does not have to invoke the guarantee he will have all the benefit of this work, and, if he must invoke the guarantee, his absence signifies that the Company has had to give a guarantee to another extra to replace him. Taking into account the nature of the concern, the proposed penalty does not seem excessive to the majority of the members of the Board. Moreover, this is the system which has been in force for a number of years in Montreal.

5. Bonus for Work on Sundays and Holidays

As this is a public service and as work on Sundays and holidays is, after all, distributed according to seniority, it seems to us that a bonus for this work should be an unnecessary complication, and that it would be better to decide, as was done for the compulsory reporting time, that this is one of the elements to be considered when fixing the wage rate, and to set it accordingly, while not losing sight of the other elements to be taken into account.

6. Increase in Wage Rates

The Brotherhood had asked for a general increase of \$0.23 an hour as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| For the increased cost of living.... | \$0.11 |
| For the reduction in hours of work. | 0.06 |
| For the change of work..... | 0.06 |
| Total | \$0.23 |

They are also asking for \$0.05 more during the second year's service—that is, for this category, a total increase of \$0.28 an hour. For the third year, they ask that the maximum rate should apply, which brings the increase called for in this case up to \$0.33.

Here are the findings of the Chairman of the Board and of the employer's arbitrator on this question; the union arbitrator, Mr. Marius Bergeron, sets forth his views in his minority report.

Change of work.—During the last year the employer completed the substitution, which had already been begun, of buses for streetcars as the medium of urban

transportation. The Brotherhood maintains that the bus is harder to drive and requires more attention and more handling. The steering of the vehicle, instead of being delegated to the rails, requires the constant manipulation of the steering-wheel. Besides this, on vehicles which are not provided with automatic gears, changing the gears and manipulating the clutch require a considerable effort at the stops, which are so frequent. The narrowness of the streets, the hilly ground, the snow and ice for more than a third of the year, etc., were also pointed out.

While recognizing the difficulties of the work and the necessity for adequate remuneration, the Board has reached the conclusion that the request for an increase on this account should be refused, because the uniform and general practice in other cities where there are both streetcars and buses is to assign the same wage rate to the bus drivers and to the conductors of one-man cars. This had, moreover, been the case in Quebec since the partial introduction of buses about 1939. A higher rate for bus drivers had never been asked for before the removal of the streetcars. This seems to us to be a decisive argument for refusing this request.

Reduction of Working Hours.—Having requested an average reduction in working hours of half an hour per day, the Brotherhood asked for an increase in wage rates of \$0.06 an hour in order to maintain the weekly earnings at the same level in spite of the reduction in hours of work. It goes without saying that, in recommending a reduction of only a quarter of an hour per day, this request would first of all have to be cut down by a half. Even thus reduced, however, it does not seem to us to be justified.

Just because Quebec bus drivers had longer than average hours of work in the past, they cannot now, while obtaining a gradual reduction intended to bring them back to the average, ask for higher pay than that to which they would be entitled if they had always had the same hours of work. If the members of the Brotherhood could prove that their employer has taken advantage of their long hours of work to pay them a lower wage it might be different, but in the present case no such evidence has been presented. This is a group of employees which has been strongly organized for a long time and has enjoyed complete union security for many years.

Up to the present, in order to have higher than average weekly earnings, they have accepted longer than average hours.

The agreement signed in November, 1947, gave them average weekly earnings of \$42.34 a week (48 hours at 88.2¢) when the national average for their occupation was \$39.24 (45 hours at 87.6¢). The one signed in November, 1946, brought weekly earnings of about \$37.50 (48 hours at 78.2¢) when the national average was \$35.57 (46 hours at 77¢). If they now want to reduce their hours of work to the average, they cannot for that reason ask for higher than average weekly earnings. This would be absolutely unfair, not only with regard to their employer, but also with regard to the other wage-earners of Quebec who are called upon to pay these wages in the form of transportation rates, and whose average earnings are, unfortunately, much lower than the national average (\$34.92 as compared to \$42.16 on November 1, 1948).

The Increased Cost of Living.—From November, 1947, to November, 1948, the cost-of-living index rose from 143.6 to 159.6—an increase of 11 per cent. This factor, applied to an hourly wage of \$0.92, would amount to an increase of \$0.10 an hour. If the calculation were based on the average rate for the group concerned, which is \$0.88.2, there would be only a negligible fraction's difference.

Is this argument decisive? After close consideration and lengthy deliberation, we do not think so. In negotiating the last agreement, in November, 1947, in preparing an agreement which would bind them for one year, the parties were necessarily obliged to take into account not only the existing economic conditions, but also the movement of prices and the general economic tendency which was then strongly directed towards an increase, as indicated by the variation of the index. From November to December, 1947, it rose from 143.6 to 146. If, as is proper, we take for granted that the two parties took the right view in their forecasts, must it not be presumed that they were counting on a continual increase like the one which had occurred the preceding year, and which had also caused the index to rise 16 points between November, 1946, and November, 1947?

Under these conditions, it seems to us that it is not correct to consider the wage rates established in November, 1947, as set in terms of the cost-of-living index at that time. This was not an agreement with a sliding scale, but a steady agreement for a year. Should the rates not rather be considered as set in terms of the average level expected for the year to come, which did in fact amount to 151.6 in April, 1948?

We believe that the employer was right to a certain extent in maintaining as he did that the wage increases granted by him in 1946 and in 1947 exceeded, at the time they were respectively granted, the increase in the cost of living shown by the index and took into account the future increase which was to be expected in view of the economic tendencies.

We therefore conclude that it is not right, in the circumstances of the case under consideration, to consider the wage rates agreed upon in November, 1947, as set in terms of the price and wage level at that date, but that they should rather be considered as set in terms of the average conditions anticipated for the duration of the agreement, that is in terms of the 151.6 index instead of the 143.6 index.

It is quite clear at the present time, as it was last November, that the general economic tendency is no longer directed towards a rapid increase, but, on the contrary, towards stabilization, if not regression. Consequently, the objective consideration of the cost-of-living index factor alone would lead to an increase of only \$0.05 an hour (that is for the rise from 151.6 to 159.6). This result is only different by one cent from the Company's offer, which is for \$0.04.

Other factors, however, must be taken into consideration. These other factors are, in the first place, the wage rates paid in other comparable concerns. No satisfactory point of comparison can be found in our Province, but elsewhere it can be seen that the most generally prevalent rate for cities of comparable size is \$1 an hour. This is the rate in force in Winnipeg, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, by virtue of a recent agreement. In these cities, it is true, the difference between the initial rate and the maximum rate is much less than in Quebec. In return, it must be noted that the average earnings of other workers at Quebec is appreciably lower than in these other cities. This divergence is, to a large extent, justified.

It is also because of this local condition that we do not feel able to recommend the \$0.10 an hour increase which would be required to bring the average hourly earnings of the Quebec bus drivers up to the average level of the earnings of urban transport service workers (97.7¢ an hour on November 1, 1948). We are obliged to note, to our regret, that the difference between the average earnings of workers in Quebec and the national average has been increasing since 1947. On November 1, 1947, this difference was \$5.09 a week. On November 1, 1948, it had risen to \$7.24.

If this were an industry serving the national market, or an export market, strong arguments could be found for maintaining that local conditions are no reason for paying lower wages than those generally paid in this industry, all other things being equal. Here, however, we are in the presence of a public service serving the locality, whose employees are, in the last analysis, paid by the local workers. It seems to us that the latter are entitled to demand that their economic condition be taken into consideration when setting wage rates which cannot fail, sooner or later, to have repercussions on the structure of the transportation rates.

For these reasons, the majority of the members of the Board recommend a general increase of \$0.08 an hour, bringing the hourly wage for drivers up to \$1. Although in fixing this amount we have eliminated any consideration of compensation for the reduction in hours of work and the weekly holiday, it seems quite satisfactory to us to note that the suggested increase, based on objective comparisons, is exactly equal to the \$0.03 an hour compensation required in addition to the \$0.05 an hour required by reason of the increased cost of living in accordance with the method of calculation set forth above.

In addition to this general increase, we are of the opinion that a special increase should be granted to beginners so as to bring the rate for the first year up to \$0.75 an hour. The necessity of this special increase has been admitted by the employer's representatives. It will constitute a first step in the reduction of the considerable difference between the initial wage and the maximum wage for drivers.

We must point out that, when comparing the national average for urban transport workers with the average for the Quebec drivers' group, we did not forget that the national average included workers other than drivers. However, an examination of the wage rates paid elsewhere to these other workers showed us that they did not differ appreciably from those paid to the drivers, so that the national average corresponds fairly accurately to theirs.

7. Retroactivity

In view of the reasons for our decision, we are of the opinion that the increase suggested should be made retroactive to the date of renewal of the agreement, that is the 1st of November, 1948. However, the special adjustment granted beginners should not come into effect until the reduction in hours of work and the generalization of the weekly holiday come into force.

Moreover, because of the preliminary work required, we recommend that the reduction in hours of work and the weekly holiday should come into effect only at the time of the second signing for runs following the date of the present report, which signing should take place before the 1st of June next. Also beginning on this same date the new system for guarantees of work would be tried out.

We wish to thank the parties for their co-operation.

(Sgd.) LOUIS PHILIPPE PIGEON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GÉRARD LACROIX,
Arbitrator.

Quebec, March 24, 1949.

Minority Report

1. *Wages*

I am sorry that I am unable to share my colleagues' point of view concerning the question of the wage increase, and also that I was unable to discuss with the Chairman of the present Board the reasons put forward by him for granting a general increase of 8 cents an hour.

According to the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1949 (English edition), the average hourly earnings of local transport employees were 87·6 cents on November 1, 1947, and 97·7 cents on November 1, 1948; according to the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1948, the hourly earnings were 92·4 cents on April 1, 1948.

According to the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1949 (English edition), the cost-of-living index was 143·6 on November 1, 1947, and 159·6 on November 1, 1948.

N.B. In preparing its evidence with regard to the cost of living, the Brotherhood took the year 1939 as a basis.

The Arbitration Board refused to allow it to refer to 1939 because the Quebec Railway Company was then operating mainly streetcars, whereas since the autumn of 1948 it has been operating only buses. Thus I do not understand how my colleagues can go back in their arguments to November 1, 1947, when the Company's operations were carried out on the same basis as in 1939.

According to the collective agreements filed for the cities of London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal (the question of wages for the City of Montreal has now been submitted to arbitration), transport employees reach the maximum hourly rate in a period of time generally extending from 12 to 18 months.

In the case of employees of the Quebec Railway Company, the average hourly earnings of the said employees were 84·75 cents an hour for the pay period from October 28, 1948, to November 24, 1948;

on November 1, 1947, the parties negotiated an increase of 10 cents an hour, which represented the increase in the national average for the period from November 1, 1946, to November 1, 1947;

no reason was adduced before the present Board to the effect that the average hourly rate should not be increased in the same proportion as the national average, which, from November 1, 1947, to November 1, 1948, also rose 10 cents;

the majority decision mentions that the parties signed an increase of 10 cents an hour on November 1, 1947, and that they took the future rise in the cost of living into consideration.

Personally, I cannot agree with this claim. However, I believe that if this principle is accepted for the cost of living, it must also be applied to the tendency of the wages of local transport employees.

The establishment of the six- (6-) day week will chiefly affect the earnings of new employees. And the Company's representatives mentioned, with good reason, I believe, that the wage increase for the latter should be much greater.

According to the table provided by the Company, there are at present only three employees who are in their 3rd year of service with the Company. The time is therefore most favourable for reducing the three-year period which an employee must work before reaching his maximum wage. If this period were reduced by one year, a 2-year period would still be much greater than the period in force for the agreements we have been able to examine.

For these reasons, I would recommend an increase in wages divided as follows:—

- (a) an increase of 10 cents an hour by reason of the increased cost of living;
- (b) an increase of 3 cents an hour by reason of the establishment of the 6-hour day, which affects more than half the employees, and by reason of the 15-minute reduction of the normal working day;
- (c) an increase of 4 cents an hour to make allowance for the tendency of the average hourly earnings in the local transport industry;
- (d) a bonus of 3 cents an hour due to the particularly difficult conditions in the City of Quebec;
- (e) the elimination of the first year.

Consequently, I would recommend the following wages:—

| | Cents an hour |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1st year | \$0.92 |
| 2nd year | 1.02 |
| Subsequently | 1.12 |

2. Guarantee to Extras

The majority decision decrees that an extra who fails to report on time at the relief hours at which he is supposed to report shall have his guarantee for the twelve- (12-) day period reduced by six

(6) hours, even if the employee has, nevertheless, worked for a few hours during that day.

I believe that the guarantee in this case should be reduced by six (6) hours only in case the employee should not work at all. If he succeeds in working, his guarantee should be reduced by the difference which may exist between his guarantee of six (6) hours and the hours he actually works.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) MARIUS BERGERON,
Union Arbitrator.

Recent Decisions of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 has released its findings in cases heard on January 11, 1949.

Case No. 577 concerning the Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with respect to assessment of discipline against an assistant conductor.

Statement of Facts: The assistant conductor in the case was regularly assigned as a breakman on freight trains, but in the instance under review he was called on short notice, as assistant conductor, on a passenger train. En route, the conductor received "run late" orders which changed the time schedule of the train. These orders were not communicated to the assistant conductor, nor did the latter make any enquiries about orders received by the conductor, although "certain other matters" were discussed by the conductor and the assistant. The "run late" order was not obeyed and, as a result, the train collided head-on with a light engine, running as an extra. Following an investigation, the assistant conductor was discharged "for responsibility head collision. . . ."

The employees contended that "in no case have assistant conductors been used to assist conductors in the operation of their trains." They held that conductors, particularly those in the Atlantic Region, were under the impression that the only responsibility of assistant conductors was that of handling transportation (ticket collectors) and looking after the training and detrainning of passengers, etc. These duties, it was asserted, the evidence in the case showed the assistant conductor was performing efficiently at the time of the accident. The employees contended that the assistant conductor was wrongfully discharged and

that he should be reinstated in his former position and compensated for lost time.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in their "statement of facts" in the case reviewed the findings of the investigation into the accident, which *inter alia* discharged all members of the train crew, including the conductor and assistant conductor.

The Company contended that if there was any doubt on the part of conductors, while acting as assistant conductors, that their only responsibility on passenger trains was that of handling transportation, etc., they should have enquired of their supervisory officer, or their representatives. "Certainly there was no misunderstanding on the part of the Company's officers of the Atlantic Region." It was claimed that "the classification of assistant conductor or ticket collector was negotiated into the wage schedule covering conductors . . . effective June 1, 1929. It was held that the assistant conductor in this case "was a member of the train crew . . . and not having been specifically relieved of his responsibility as such, he definitely participates in responsibility with other members of the crew. . . ." He "failed to perform properly all of the duties devolving upon the position of assistant conductor . . . his discharge as discipline assessed for his failure . . . was warranted."

The parties to the dispute presented further oral evidence to the Board.

The Board in its decision held that the assistant conductor must be held responsible with other members of the crew, but under the particular local circumstances affecting him in this case, the discipline should be modified to the extent of reinstatement to the service without pay for time lost.

Case No. 578 concerning the Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The controversy centred on the claims of three locomotive engineers "for a new day or trip for turning equipment . . . and placing it on a steam track after arrival at. . . ."

Joint Statement of Facts: A bulletin issued by a Superintendent of the Company required crews of two specified trains, after detrainning passengers, to turn their equipment and yard their trains on steam track before going off duty. The regularly assigned engineers of the trains specified presented "claims for a new day or trip for turning equipment and placing it on steam track."

These claims were declined and payment was made for the time occupied in turning the equipment and placing it on the steam track as set forth in Clause 4 of the current schedule for locomotive engineers, the relevant clause of which reads:—

"Engineers in passenger service will be paid on the minute basis for switching at terminals and turn-around points, except as otherwise provided for . . . each three minutes to count as one mile."

The employees contended that the switching of equipment was yard work and should be taken care of by the yard crew on duty.

The Company held that the agreed interpretation of the relevant clause of the Schedule indicated that it was permissible to use engineers in passenger service to perform switching at final terminal to be paid for as provided in Clause 4 of the Schedule. Thus, the duties in dispute were part of the regular assignment of the engineers, and the rules and agreed interpretations did not justify the claims.

Both sides in the controversy presented additional oral evidence before the Board.

The Board held that the "definition of separate runs" in the Engineers' and Firemen's schedule entitled the employees concerned to a separate day for the service performed in the instance under review. The claim of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 579 concerning the Great Northern Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The dispute arose in respect to the claims of three brakemen in the amount of 100 miles at local way freight rate, "account runaround and not sent out in turn at Vancouver, October 5, 1943, and for each succeeding trip out of Vancouver subsequent to that date, and for all other brakemen similarly situated."

Joint Statement of Facts: Details of the claimants' assignments to duties, together with quotations from the trainmaster's bulletin governing such assignments were presented in the "joint statement of facts." The claims were based on alleged violations of a Trainmen's Rule which became effective on February 1, 1941, and which read as follows:—

"Trainmen not sent out in their turn, or who are runaround at terminals, will be paid 100 miles for each runaround. This not to apply after crews are on duty or under pay."

Position of Employees: The employees held that the following rule of the current trainmen's schedule supported their claim:—

"All bulletins will specify the time and date of closing, whether vacancies thereon are temporary or permanent, terminals of runs bulletined, layover or relief point, nature of service, and days upon which service is to be performed. Bids from employees must be in the hands of the proper officer by the specified time and date of closing. No bids may be withdrawn after specified time and date of closing of bulletin. . . ."

In accordance with the above ruling a bulletin was issued showing in detail the proper assignments of the claimants. It was asserted that this bulletin was not adhered to by the Company and that employees were therefore, "entitled to 100 miles each day under the provisions of the current schedule Rule quoted in the 'Joint Statement of Facts.'"

Position of Carrier: The argument of the carrier took issue in the first place with the clause in the statement of claim, namely: "and for all other brakemen similarly situated," by quoting a Trainmen's Rule as follows:—

"Claims regarding improper payment under the provisions of this schedule must be filed . . . within 30 days of the date payment is made to the employee for such service period. Retroactive claims in excess of that period will not be considered." The carrier asserted that no claims had been filed by the employees, other than some ten specified dates in October, 1943, and, consequently protested the inclusion of "all other brakemen similarly situated" in the statement of claim.

Concerning the claims "actually filed with the carrier" it was asserted, that "one of the principal rules governing the interpretation of agreements or schedules is to ascertain the intent and purpose of the parties, who made the agreement or

schedule." Accordingly, the carrier presented lengthy and technical argument as to the interpretation of the rules, timetables and schedules relevant to the case under review.

In conclusion, the carrier submitted that "no brakeman in the facts here disclosed was deprived of any work. The incident was trivial and simply involves a reversal of calling time of crews assigned to two entirely separate trains with different distant terminals and the procedure discloses no plan or purpose to violate the agreement."

Representatives of the parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and presented additional oral evidence in support of their respective contentions.

The decision of the Board was that the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 580 concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with respect to a claim of a conductor for time held out of service.

Joint Statement of Fact: The conductor was arrested and held in custody for two days, charged with being in possession of smuggled American cigarettes. He was then released on bail and after several remands, his case finally came to trial some ten months after his arrest, when the charge against him was dismissed. Four days later he "reported for duty" and "allowed to resume duty."

The employee requested that he be paid "for time held out of service, under Rule 30 of the Agreement" between the Railway and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The Company contended that it was justified in holding the conductor out of service until his case had been decided by the Courts. The railway claimed that Rule 30 was not applicable to the case and quoted former decisions of the Board in support of their contention.

Both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and presented oral evidence in support of their respective contentions.

The Board denied the claim of the employee.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and from the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec and schedules under Industrial Standards Acts, etc. are summarized in separate articles following this.

Manufacturing

Vegetable Foods

WINNIPEG, MAN.—CHRISTIE, BROWN AND COMPANY LIMITED AND UNITED BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS, LOCAL 476.

Agreement to be in effect from October 7, 1948, to October 16, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. There shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion by either

Longer vacations with pay to production workers are provided in an increasing number of agreements in certain industries. The granting of 2 weeks' vacation to employees with at least 1 to 5 years' service is fairly common. Provision for a third week to employees with 20 to 25 years' seniority is included in six of the agreements summarized in the following article. A third week of vacation is granted to employees with 15 years' service in the agreement between St. Lawrence Alloys and Metals Limited and The Alloys and Metals Workers' Union, which also grants 4 weeks' vacation with pay to employees with 25 years of the company service credit. (See also L.G., April, 1949, pp. 445-450.)

the company or the union because of membership or non-membership in the union. **Check-off:** the company agrees to deduct union dues from the pay of employees, who so authorize, during the term of the agreement and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: for production staff, 45 per week; for shipping floor staff, 40 per week; for engineers, 48 per week. **Overtime** at time and one-half shall be paid production staff workers for work in excess of 9 hours per day or 45 hours per week, shipping floor staff for work in excess of 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week and engineers for work in excess of 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week. On 8 specified holidays employees who work the day immediately preceding and following the holiday will be paid a full day's pay if the holiday falls on a normal work day. A *relief period* of 15 minutes will be allowed all employees during the morning and afternoon. **Vacation with pay:** one week to employees with one year's continuous service with the company, provided, that they have not been away from work more than 5 weeks in the previous 12 months; 2 weeks to employees with 3 or more years' continuous service with the company.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: males—machine captain, ovenman \$1.02; assemblyman 97 cents; assistant mixers 92 cents to \$1.02; mechanics \$1 to \$1.17; mechanic's helper 72 to 99 cents; engineer watchmen 90 and 95 cents; general 72 to 92 cents; shippers \$43.80 per week; assistant shippers \$28.80 to \$38 per week; deliveryman \$42.80 per week; starting and step-up rates for males 72 cents increased to 75 cents after one month, to 78 cents after 2 months and to 82 cents after 4 months with additional raises based on merit; for females and boys (under 18 years) 55 cents increased to 57 cents after one month, to 59 cents after 2 months and to 63 cents after 4 months with additional raises on merit; agency and shipping branch \$28.80 per week, increased to \$30 per week after one month, to \$31.20 after 2 months and to \$33.40 after 4 months with additional raises based on merit. A *night shift premium* of 5 cents per hour shall be paid to employees starting work between 4 p.m. and 4 a.m. Any employee in the bakery above the general help classification, who is required to act as a temporary assistant foreman, will be paid his own rate for the first 2 weeks, after that period while working as a temporary assistant foreman, he will be paid 10 cents per hour above his own rate.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Animal Foods

NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.—LEONARD BROTHERS DIVISION OF NATIONAL SEA PRODUCTS LIMITED AND CANADIAN FISH HANDLERS' UNION, LOCAL 4.

Agreement to be in effect from October 19, 1948, to October 18, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for their employees. **Check-off:** the company agrees to deduct from the pay of employees, who so authorize, initiation fees and union dues and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: 8 per day, 6 days per week. **Overtime** at time and one-half for work in excess of the regular daily hours and for all work on Sundays and 5 specified holidays. Four additional holidays are *paid holidays* for employees who work the days immediately preceding and following the holiday. **Vacation with pay:** one week to employees with one year of completed service with the

company, 2 weeks to employees with 3 years' service (a minimum of 288 days shall be worked in the year prior to the vacation period). One-half day's vacation to employees with one but less than 3 years' service, and one full day's vacation to employees with over 3 years' service will be allowed for each 20 days of actual work. In no case, however, shall a vacation exceed 6 or 12 days as the case may be.

Hourly wage rates effective during the life of the agreement: cutters, skimmers and splitters (while actually performing these duties) 77 cents; smokers, boilermen, fish handlers, general labour and basic 74 cents, boxmakers and carpenters 72 cents to 79 cents, boys (under 16 years) 56 cents, females 54 cents, watchmen \$35 per week. In addition a special wage rate of 3 cents per hour above the basic rate for charge or leading hands, weighers and cullers while actually performing these duties, and for freezermen while they are actually working in the cold storage rooms.

Uniforms worn by female employees shall be supplied and laundered once a week by company. Knives and stones for all cutters and skimmers shall be supplied by the company.

Provision is made for *seniority rights*, *grievance procedure* and the continuance of the present *joint contributory voluntary insurance plan*.

Metal Products

MONTREAL, P.Q.—R.C.A. VICTOR COMPANY LIMITED AND UNITED ELECTRICAL RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 531.

Agreement to be in effect from November 7, 1948, to November 6, 1949, and for a further period of one year unless 60 days' notice is given by either party. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1948, p. 188 with the following changes—**Check-off:** the company agrees to check-off union dues and initiation fees for all employees included in the bargaining unit. Such deductions shall continue during the term of the agreement as a condition of employment. Formerly the check-off of union dues and initiation fees was by voluntary authorization. **Vacation with pay** has been changed so that 3 weeks is now granted employees with 20 years' seniority, instead of after 25 years as formerly.

Hourly wage rates, effective November 7, 1948, range from 77 cents for bracket "A" to \$1.52 for bracket "S". These starting rates are increased automatically by 5 cents per hour after 2, 4 and 6 months respectively. Provision is also made for a further increase of 5 cents per hour in each bracket (except "D", "E" and "F" where the total increases over the starting rates are 10, 12 and 16 cents respectively) for day work operations only, based on merit. Thus the hourly day work maximum range is from 97 cents in bracket "A" to \$1.72 in bracket "S".

BEAUHARNOIS, P.Q.—ST. LAWRENCE ALLOYS AND METALS LIMITED AND ALLOYS AND METAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 22613 (A.F. of L.).

Agreement to be in effect from October 9, 1948, to October 8, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company

recognizes the union as the sole and exclusive collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. The company and the union agree that there shall be no discrimination, intimidation, restraint or coercion because of membership or non-membership in the union. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues monthly from the pay of employees, who so authorize, for the term of the agreement.

Hours of work: 8 per day or shift, a 48-hour week. *Overtime* at time and one-half for work in excess of the regular hours and for all work on 3 specified holidays. Six additional holidays are *paid holidays* for employees who work their regular shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday provided holiday falls on a regularly scheduled work day. *Vacation with pay*: one week to employees with one year and less than 2 years of company service credit, 2 weeks to employees with 2 years of service credit, 3 weeks to employees with 15 years of service credit and 4 weeks to employees with 25 years of service credit. An employee with less than one year of service credit receives one-half day for each month of completed service with the company with pay equal to 2 per cent of total earnings or his regular rate, whichever is higher.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: locomotive crane operator \$1.45, electricians \$1.13 to \$1.33, machinists \$1.23 to \$1.33, mechanics \$1.13 to \$1.28, carpenters \$1.18 to \$1.27, bricklayers \$1.20 to \$1.25, pipe fitters \$1.18 to \$1.24, fireman, craneman \$1.20; blacksmiths \$1.13 to \$1.18, locomotive crane fireman or oiler \$1.10, oiler \$1.13, truck driver \$1.05, labourers \$1 to \$1.05. Starting rate for new employees shall be 7 cents per hour lower than the scheduled rates. Where aptitude is shown, employee may be upgraded during the trial period but after accumulating three months of service, all employees will be paid according to the scheduled rates. *Off shift bonus* of 5 cents per hour for work on first night shift and 7 cents per hour for work on second night shift. The first night shift includes all shifts starting between 3 and 5 p.m. inclusive, while the second night shift includes all shifts starting between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

TORONTO (LEASIDE), ONT.—CANADA WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY LIMITED AND UNITED ELECTRICAL RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 521 (FORMERLY LOCAL 514).

Agreement to be in effect from November 25, 1948, to November 24, 1949, with provision for entering into negotiations for its renewal. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect (L.G., April, 1947, p. 542) with the following changes—*Hours of work*: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week for day shift now as for other shifts (day shift changed from 44 hours to 40 hours per week in agreement effective November 24, 1947). *Paid holidays* were also increased from 3 to 8 then. *Vacation with pay* provisions were also changed to 3 weeks for employees with 25 years' continuous service with the company and a vacation allowance of 2 per cent of employees' earnings to employees with 3 months' service but less than one year.

Hourly wage rates have been increased by 12 cents and 11 cents during 1947 and 1948 respectively so that the starting rate for males is 90½ cents, increased to 93 cents after 2 pay periods, to 97 cents after 2 months and to \$1 after 3 months; for females the starting rate is 78 cents, increased to 80½ cents after 2 pay periods and to 82½ cents after 3 months (female rate ranges will apply to youths 16-18 years of age, except apprentices); rates for certain classes (excluding supervisors) now are as follows: accessories 92½ cents to \$1.23; braiding, male 90½ cents to \$1.34½, female 79 to 95½ cents; cleaning, male 90½ cents to \$1.07, female 78 to 89½ cents; cord, male 90½ cents to \$1.19, female 80 to 94½ cents; drawing, male 90½ cents to \$1.27½, female 79 to 94½ cents; enamel, male 92½ cents to \$1.29½, female 80 to 94½ cents; fine wire stores, male 92½ cents to \$1.12, female 79 to 90½ cents; magnet, male 90½ cents to \$1.21, female 80 to 94½ cents; plastics 92½ cents to \$1.18; rubber covered, male 90½ cents to \$1.25, female 79 to 94½ cents; salvage 92½ cents to \$1.08; shaped wire 92½ cents to \$1.23½; shipping 92½ cents to \$1.21; spools, male 92½ cents to \$1.12, female 79 to 92½ cents; stranding, male 90½ cents to \$1.29½, female 78 to 96½ cents; test laboratory, male 92½ cents to \$1.25½, female 82½ to 94½ cents; carpenters \$1.16 to \$1.35; electricians (first and second class) \$1.10 to \$1.47, electrician's helper 96½ cents to \$1.10½; machinists \$1.13 to \$1.43; millwrights (first and second class) \$1.01 to \$1.35. *Night shift premium* has been increased from 5 to 7 cents per hour for work on No. 1 shift. Premium for work on No. 3 shift remains at 5 cents per hour.

TORONTO, ONT.—THE TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED AND THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 512.

Agreement to be in effect from November 3, 1948, to July 24, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. There will be no discrimination, intimidation, restraint or coercion because of membership or non-membership in the union. *Compulsory check-off*: the company will deduct union dues monthly from the pay of all employees who shall, as a condition of employment, sign a dues deduction authorization card; the company also will deduct an initiation fee from employees joining the union and remit all dues and fees to the union.

Hours of work: 8½ per day Monday through Friday, a 43½-hour week. *Overtime* at time and one-half for all work in excess of the regular hours and for all work on Saturdays; double time for work on Sundays and 8 specified holidays which are paid holidays. *Vacation with pay*: all employees, except those designated for maintenance or other special purposes, will be required to take a 2 weeks' vacation when the factory will be closed. Vacation pay will be granted according to length of service, 2 per cent of earnings to employees with less than one year, one week to employees with one year's service, 2 weeks to employees with 3 years' service and 3 weeks to employees with 20 years' service. *Rest periods* of 10 minutes during each half shift shall be granted workers on both day and night shifts.

Hourly wage rates effective July 24, 1948, follow: electric arc welder \$1.04 with 5 cent increases after 3, 6 and 9 months to \$1.19 and an additional 5 cents for merit to \$1.24; power brake operator, punch press operator (set up and operate) 99 cents with corresponding increases to \$1.14 after 9 months and to \$1.19 for merit; punch press (operate and minor set up), power shears, power rolls, spot welders, miscellaneous production workers in sheet metal department, assemblers, spray painters, testers, power trucker, brazers, drills 94 cents with increases to \$1.09 after 9 months and to \$1.14 for merit; craters, packers, shippers, receivers, stores, hand truckers, fin stringers 89 cents with increases to \$1.04 after 9 months and to \$1.09 for merit. Miscellaneous unskilled help 89 cents with increases to 99 cents after 6 months; the following rates are all on merit—toolmaker or diemaker \$1.34 to \$1.54; machine operator (toolroom) \$1.14 to \$1.34; improver (toolroom) 94 cents to \$1.14; mechanical maintenance, electrical maintenance (grade 2) \$1.09 to \$1.24. Lead hands are paid 5 cents per hour more than the highest paid workers under them. A *night shift bonus* of 7 cents per hour shall be paid to all factory employees for night shift work.

Provision is made for *seniority rights, grievance procedure* and a *labour-management committee*.

TORONTO, ONT.—AMALGAMATED ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED AND THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 514.

Agreement to be in effect from November 4, 1948, to November 4, 1949, and for a further period of one year unless notice of termination should be given by either party. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct initiation fee and monthly union dues from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union during the term of the agreement.

Hours of work: 8½ per day Monday through Friday, a 43½-hour week for all shifts. *Overtime* at time and one-half will be paid for time worked in excess of 8½ hours per day and for all work on Sundays. However employees will be limited to 12 hours' work in any one shift. On 8 specified holidays permanent employees will receive their regular wages if they work their regularly scheduled shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday, provided the holiday falls on a normal work day.

Vacation with pay: one week to employees with one year's continuous service with the company, 2 weeks to employees with 5 or more years' service and 3 weeks to employees with 21 years' service; employees with 3 months' service but less than one year will be paid on a *pro rata* basis. *Rest periods* of 10 minutes during each half shift will be allowed, also a *clean-up period* of 5 minutes at the end of day and night shifts.

Hourly wage rates, including an increase of 7 cents per hour, effective November 4, 1948 (to which 3 cents per hour will be added May 4, 1949)—metal spinner, arc welder 97 cents to \$1.28; assembler, sheet metal worker, production machinist 85 cents to \$1.28; coil winders 85 to 93 cents; acetylene welder, plater finisher 85 cents to \$1.18; spot welder, punch press operator 85 cents to

\$1.08; die setter \$1.08 to \$1.23; press shear operator, shipper and receiver, moulders 85 cents to \$1.13; painter, buffer and polisher 91 cents to \$1.23; labourer, sweeper, trucker 91 cents to 98 cents; die maker \$1.38 to \$1.58; factory clerk 79 to 91 cents; tool maker \$1.33 to \$1.53; maintenance electrician 97 cents to \$1.38; maintenance carpenter 97 cents to \$1.30; maintenance painter \$1.08 to \$1.18; machine repair man \$1.18 to \$1.48; general maintenance \$1.08 to \$1.28; minimum starting rate—for inexperienced males 91 to 93 cents, for inexperienced females and boys (under 18 years) 79 cents increased to 83 cents after 6 weeks and to 85 cents after 12 weeks.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

TORONTO AND BRANTFORD, ONT.—MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS 439 AND 458.

Agreement to be in effect from September 15, 1948, to September 15, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, except that the question of wages may be opened once again during the life of the contract on or after February 15, 1949. *Union security*: all employees who are or who may become union members must remain dues paying members of the union during the life of the agreement. All new employees after 60 days' employment shall become and remain dues paying members of the union for the life of the agreement as a condition of employment. *Check-off*: the company will, during the term of the agreement, upon authority of union members, deduct union dues monthly from their pay, also any assessment authorized by the union and in the case of new members the initiation fee and remit same to the union. The union agrees that "at the company's option" union security and check-off may be suspended if at any time any clauses of the agreement are violated.

Hours of work: the regular work week shall be 9 hours per day Monday through Friday, a 45-hour week. In the case of the departments in the Toronto plant working three 8-hour shifts, the normal week will be 8 hours per day, 6 days per week for the period from September 6, 1948, until May 14, 1949. From the latter date until Labour Day such departments will work a 5-day week. A paid 20-minute lunch period will be allowed all employees on shift work. *Overtime* at time and one-half shall be paid for work in excess of the regular working day or the standard calendar week; in the case of the special shift hours or in excess of the 45 hours in the calendar week will also be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. All work performed on Sundays (except as part of the regular work week) or 8 specified holidays will be paid for at time and one-half. All employees with 6 months' service who work their regular shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday will be reimbursed for wages lost by reason of the plant being closed on any of the 8 specified holidays. *Vacation with pay*: one week to employees with one year's seniority, 2 weeks to employees with 5 years' seniority and 3 weeks to employees with 25 years' seniority. Employees with 3 months but less than one year of seniority shall be entitled to *pro rata* holiday pay on the basis

of 2 per cent of their earnings up to May 31. *Rest and wash-up periods:* a 10-minute rest period will be allowed each half shift and 5 minutes for washing and putting away tools will be allowed at the end of each half shift.

Hourly wage rates: scale of wages presently being paid and authorized by the Regional War Labour Board on July 24, 1946, plus an additional 21 cents per hour, shall be maintained for the duration of the agreement with certain exceptions; the minimum starting rates for day workers shall be 91 cents, increased to 93 cents after 30 days and to 96 cents after 90 days; foundry labour shall start at 96 cents with no automatic increases. These rates include the 31 cent increase given since July 1, 1946.

Provision is made for *seniority rights, grievance procedure* and a *labour-management committee*. The company also will undertake to provide the employees with a group life insurance, sickness, hospitalization and accident insurance plan.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED AND THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 4152.

Agreement to be in effect from December 13, 1948, to December 12, 1949, and for a further period of one year unless either party to the agreement gives notice of termination at least 60 days before the expiry date. *Union security and check-off:* the company will deduct union dues monthly from the pay of all employees covered by the agreement during its term and remit same to the union; new employees shall become union members within 30 days and will then be subject to deductions for initiation fee and union dues.

Hours of work: 9 per day, 5 days per week. If 3 shifts become necessary, then 8 hours per shift 6 days a week will be worked until the company can conveniently return to normal work week. *Overtime* at time and one-half will be paid for work in excess of normal daily hours of work or 45 hours per week and for all work on Sundays. Employees will be paid straight basic hourly rates on 8 specified holidays which occur in the standard work week and on which they would otherwise have worked. *Rest periods:* two 10-minute rest periods per shift and a 5-minute wash-up period shall be continued during the life of the agreement as long as the standard work week remains unchanged. *Vacation pay* to employees who have completed 12 months' continuous service shall be 2 per cent of annual earnings to employees with one year's continuous service, 2½ per cent to employees with 2 years' continuous service, 3 per cent after 3 years, 3½ per cent after 4 years, 4 per cent after 5 years and 6 per cent after 20 years' continuous service. In the event that the company elects to shut down the plant for the purpose of observing vacations, all employees with 3 months' service but less than one year will receive 2 per cent of total earnings while with company up to July 1 and will take their vacation at the specified time.

Hourly wage rates, effective from date of agreement, for certain classes, excluding supervisors and learners: pattern shop 77½ cents to \$1.37; machine shop 95 cents to \$1.27; press room 95 cents to \$1.17; motors 95 cents to \$1.24½; transformer 77½ cents to \$1.14½; stores 95 cents to \$1.12; inspection 95 cents to \$1.29½; toolroom 95 cents to

\$1.44½; welding 95 cents to \$1.24½; packing and crating 95 cents to \$1.14½; cleaners 77½ to 83½ cents; maintenance 95 cents to \$1.24½; general labour 95 to 97 cents; females, in various departments 77½ to 94 cents.

Off shift premium of 6½ per cent shall be paid employees on a regularly scheduled shift commencing after 2 p.m.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Non-metallic Minerals and Chemicals

WINDSOR, ONT.—CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED (WINDSOR WORKS) AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 195.

Agreement to be in effect from October 20, 1948, to October 19, 1949. Either party may on 10 clear days' notice within the period of 2 months prior to the expiry date of the agreement require the other party to enter into negotiations for the renewal of the agreement and both parties shall thereupon enter into such negotiations in good faith and make every reasonable effort to secure such renewal. The company recognizes the union as the exclusive bargaining agent of the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining during the term of the agreement. There shall be no discrimination, intimidation, interference, restraint or coercion either by the company or the union because of membership or non-membership in the union. An employee shall be free to join or not to join the union. *Check-off:* the company agrees to deduct union dues monthly from the pay of employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: normal daily hours shall not exceed 9 and the normal weekly hours shall not exceed an average of 44 hours. *Overtime:* time and one-half for work in excess of the normal daily hours of work; double time for work on an employee's regularly assigned day of rest. Permanent employees shall be paid for 6 specified holidays not worked if they work their regularly scheduled shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday.

Vacation with pay: 2 weeks to employees who have completed or shall complete one year of continuous service with the company during 1949, with pay equal to 4 per cent of the employee's total wages earned during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date upon which he became eligible for a vacation.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes effective October 16, 1948: journeymen machinists, millwrights and scale and instrument mechanics \$1.40; well drillers \$1.39; armature winder \$1.37, pipefitter and power house electrician \$1.35; journeymen electricians, plateworkers \$1.30; welders, lead-burners \$1.29; blacksmiths \$1.28; carpenters \$1.25; press operators \$1.20; painters, drill press operators \$1.19; power house firemen, truckers, trackmen \$1.16; truck drivers \$1.08 and \$1.12; labourers \$1.08; apprentices starting rate 88 cents with increases every 6 months till \$1.08 is paid after 42 months. Male working leaders shall receive 10 cents per hour and female working leaders 6 cents per hour more than the rate for the highest ranking job in the group being led. A

process shift operator who graduates to a day job as a departmental repairman shall be paid a rate which is 3 cents per hour more than the rate approved for process shift operators. A *night shift premium* of 5 cents per hour will be paid for work performed on regularly scheduled multiple or fixed evening or night shifts commencing between the hours of 1 p.m. and the following 5 a.m.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Miscellaneous

VANCOUVER, B.C.—NEON PRODUCTS OF WESTERN CANADA LIMITED and THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 213.

Agreement to be in effect from September 2, 1948, to September 1, 1949, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice.

Union security: the employer agrees to employ only union members in good standing to perform the various classes of work. Should the union be unable to furnish the employer with qualified workmen within 24 hours, the union agrees to issue working permits to applicants recommended by employer until such time as union can furnish workmen.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. *Overtime:* time and

one-half for first 4 hours immediately following the employees' regularly assigned hours and double time thereafter until relieved from duty; double time on Sundays and 8 specified holidays including Labour Day on which no work shall be performed except to protect life or property.

Hourly wage rates: journeymen electricians and journeyman electricians used as maintenance men \$1.65 from September 1, to December 31, 1948, and \$1.68 from January 1, to August 31, 1949; journeymen neon tube benders, sign hangers and shopmen \$1.55 from September 1, to December 31, 1948, and \$1.58 from January 1, to August 31, 1949; apprentice rates are 40 per cent of the foregoing during first 6 months, 48 per cent during second 6 months, and 60, 62.4, 65.6, 70.4, 76.8 and 80 per cent respectively during each succeeding 6 months until end of fourth year. Foremen receive \$1 per day in excess of journeyman's rate. *Off shift premium,* glass department employees required to work a second or third shift shall be paid a premium bonus of 12½ cents per hour worked. Employees of the electrical department required to work a shift commencing after regular working hours shall be paid two times the standard rate for the first 3 shifts and thereafter at straight time.

Provision is made for *seniority rights*, *grievance procedure*, and an *apprenticeship plan*.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec* include the repeal of one agreement, the amendment of thirteen other agreements and the correction of one of them. These include the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe and at Quebec, retail stores at Chicoutimi, iron oxide miners at Red Mill, hospital and charitable institution employees at St. Hyacinthe, the shoe industry for the province and for sheet metal manufacturing at Montreal in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of

March 5, and the amendment of the agreement for funeral undertakers at Montreal in the issue of March 19. The other Orders in Council are summarized below.

Requests for the amendment of the agreements for building trades at Chicoutimi, Hull, Joliette, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Jérôme, Three Rivers and in the counties of Drummond, Arthabaska and Nicolet, and for a new agreement for the sash and door industry at Quebec were gazetted February 26. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for sheet metal manufacturing and for garage and service station employees at Montreal and for the men's and boys' clothing industry for the province were published March 5. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for grocers and butchers at Sherbrooke and for barbers at Valleyfield were published March 12. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for municipal employees at Jonquière and for barbers and hairdressers at Sherbrooke were gazetted March 19.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessment on the parties.

* In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employers or association of employers either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of objections, after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties. References to the summary of this Act and to amendments to it are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1949, page 65. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* monthly since June,

Manufacturing

Fur and Leather Products

WHOLESALE FUR INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated February 24, and gazetted March 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., March, 1947, p. 368; June, 1948, p. 619, Dec., p. 1421, and previous issues) by providing that all employees shall receive a 10 per cent increase on their weekly wages from September 1, 1948. Employees in the fur strippings and piece plates business only are to be paid the following minimum apprentice rates of pay: apprentice-cutters from \$14 per week in first 3 months to \$29 after 21 months and to the end of 2 years; apprentice-operators from \$14 per week in first 3 months to \$27 after 21 months and to the end of 2 years; after 2 years they are classified as second-class workers in their respective trades. General hands receive a minimum ranging from \$14 per week in first 6 months to \$20 in fourth 6 months.

Textiles and Clothing

DRESSMAKING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated March 10, and gazetted March 19, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., May, 1946, p. 627, July, p. 930, Sept., p. 1249, Nov., p. 1583; April, 1948, p. 332, and previous issues).

Statutory holidays: every employee (including homeworkers) covered by this agreement and who has been employed in the industry at least one year and by the same employer for 3 months shall be granted 3 specified statutory holidays with pay each year; any employee who is unjustifiably absent for any one full day during the work week in which a holiday falls shall be

entitled to only 80 per cent of the pay granted for such holiday; if absent for 2 full days during the week, he shall receive only 50 per cent of the pay granted for such holiday; if absent for more than 2 days, he shall not receive any pay for the said holiday. These provisions shall not apply to employees who receive at least 2 weeks' vacation with pay during the year.

Vacation: every employee (including homeworkers) governed by this agreement is entitled, after one year's continuous service, to a continuous annual vacation with pay for a minimum duration of 7 days, comprising at least 5 working days; an employee with less than one year's continuous service is entitled to a continuous annual vacation with pay of as many half days as the number of calendar months of continuous service. An employee whose employment is terminated before one year of continuous service is completed, shall be given, in lieu of vacation with pay, a sum equal to 2 per cent of the wages earned during that part of the year in which he was employed.

This amendment also provides for the method of computing the minimum wages earned by and due to the homemaker when working on a piece-work basis, as well as the necessary information with which the employer must furnish the Joint Commission for the Dress Industry of the Province of Quebec at the time he gives out the work to the homemaker.

Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated February 25, gazetted February 26, and corrected March 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Sept., 1946, p. 1250, Dec., p. 1772; March, 1947, p. 369, April, p. 543, Dec., p. 1803; May, 1948, p. 486). The new ranges of minimum wage rates for

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES (DAY WORK) FOR JOB PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL ISLAND AND WITHIN 100 MILES OF IT IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

| | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| COMPOSING ROOM | | | |
| Journeyman compositor, journeyman machine keyboard operator, proof reader, casterman..... | 1.40 | 1.15 | 1.05 |
| Caster runner..... | .43— .66 | .37— .56 | .35— .54 |
| PRESS ROOM | | | |
| Journeyman pressman..... | 1.20—1.55 | .95—1.20 | .90—1.15 |
| Assistant pressman or feeder..... | .92—1.20 | .75— .95 | .70— .90 |
| BOOKBINDING AND FINISHING DEPARTMENT | | | |
| Journeyman bookbinders and operators on machines.... | 1.40 | 1.15 | 1.05 |
| Paper trimmers and choppers..... | .94 | .75 | .70 |
| ALL DEPARTMENTS | | | |
| Apprentices (male)..... | .43—1.18 | .37— .95 | .35— .90 |
| Helper (male) unskilled..... | .43— .53 | .37— .46 | .35— .44 |
| Apprentices (female)..... | .43— .63 | .37— .56 | .34— .51 |
| Female help (and males when replacing females) on hand operations; feeding ruling, folding and stamping machines; operating stitching machines, sewing machines, numbering machines, etc..... | .70 | .58 | .53 |

day work are shown in the accompanying table. The new minimum wage rates shown for zones II and III shall only become effective from the first payroll period commencing on or after April 1, 1949.

Vacation: after one year's continuous service an employee is entitled to 5 days' vacation with pay, after 2 years 7 days, thereafter an additional day's vacation with pay for each additional year of service until the maximum of 10 days' vacation is granted after 5 years' service.

This amendment also provides for slight changes in the general provisions governing apprenticeship in zone I.

Construction

BUILDING TRADES, COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND, ARTHABASKA AND NICOLET.

An Order in Council, dated March 10, and gazetted March 19, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 872). "L'Association des Maîtres-Plombiers et Electriciens de Victoriaville et du District" and "Le Syndicat des Compagnons Electriciens de Drummond" are no longer included in the list of co-contracting parties.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated February 24, and gazetted March 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 993, Nov., p. 1247; Jan., 1949, p. 67, Feb., p. 178, March, p. 302) in so far as the section applying to the trade of *asbestos insulation mechanic* is concerned, as follows:—

Overtime rate of double time shall be paid only after midnight.

Minimum wage rate for asbestos insulation mechanic is increased by 10 cents to \$1.45 per hour, for apprentices from 87 cents to 90 cents per hour in second year, from 99 cents to \$1 in third year and from \$1.07 to \$1.10 in fourth year. Foremen also receive an increase of 10 cents per hour.

Industrial Standards Acts, Etc.

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Recent proceedings under the Industrial Standards Acts, etc.* include, in addition to the three new schedules summarized below, a new schedule for the barbering industry in the Renfrew zone published in *The Ontario Gazette* of February 19.

SASKATCHEWAN

Construction

PAINTERS, SASKATOON.

An Order in Council, dated February 18, and gazetted February 26, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for painters and

The number of apprentices is increased from one to two apprentices for each mechanic employed.

Another Order in Council, dated March 10, and gazetted March 12, amends the section of the agreement applying to *plumbers, steamfitters, pipe welders, pipe mechanics* and apprentices in these trades, as follows:—

Hours are reduced from 44 to 40 per week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half until midnight and on Saturday, double time after midnight and on Sundays and 12 specified holidays.

Minimum wage rates are increased as follows: master plumber and master heating contractor working as employee from \$1.75 to \$2 per hour; journeyman in plumbing, heating and pipe work, pipe welder from \$1.40 to \$1.55 per hour; junior mechanic from \$1 to \$1.11 per hour; apprentices, first year from 55 to 61 cents per hour, second year from 65 to 72 cents per hour, third year from 70 to 78 cents per hour, fourth year from 75 to 83 cents per hour.

Maintenance men (except those employees with a minimum annual salary of \$2,700) are paid at time and one-half after 48 hours per week.

Minimum wage rates for maintenance men are increased as follows: master plumbers, master heating contractors working as employees from \$55 to \$61 per week; journeymen in plumbing, heating and pipe work from \$40 to \$52; junior mechanics from \$28 to \$40; apprentices, first year from \$16 to \$20, second year from \$20 to \$26, third year from \$22 to \$28, fourth year from \$24 to \$30.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Water Transport

CHECKERS (OCEAN NAVIGATION), QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated February 24, and gazetted March 5, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (L.G., Oct., 1942, p. 1211).

* In six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers and employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all zones designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and to amendments to them are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December 1948, page 1422.

decorators at Saskatoon and within a radius of 5 miles, to be in effect during pleasure.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday through Friday, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half. Work performed on any of eight specified public holidays shall be remunerated as provided for under The Minimum Wage Board's Order governing this class of employment.

Minimum wage rate: 90 cents per hour.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, REGINA.

An Order in Council, dated February 15, and gazetted February 26, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for electrical workers at Regina and within a radius of 5 miles to be in effect during pleasure.

Hours: 8 per day, 40 per week.

Overtime is payable at time and one-half, with double time after 5 p.m. on Saturday until midnight Sunday.

Minimum wage rates: journeyman wireman \$1.40 per hour, probationary journeyman \$1.30, apprentices and helpers from 60 cents per hour in first year to \$1 per hour in fourth year.

Apprentices: one apprentice or helper is allowed for each journeyman or probationary journeymen employed.

Vacation shall be governed by The Annual Holidays Act, 1944.

Public holidays, which include in this schedule Sundays and nine other specified days, shall be paid for as provided for under the Minimum Wage Board's Order governing this class of employment.

ALBERTA

Service

Business and Personal

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING INDUSTRY, CALGARY.

An Order in Council, dated February 23, and gazetted February 28, makes binding the terms of a new schedule for the laundry and dry cleaning industry in Calgary, to be in effect from March 10, 1949, to March 9, 1950, or thereafter during pleasure.

Hours: 9 per day, 44 per week.

Overtime: all work in excess of the above daily or weekly maximum is payable at time and one-half. Employees working on any of eight specified statutory holidays shall be paid double time.

Minimum wage rates: female employee (experienced) 52 cents per hour; male employee (experienced) 71 cents per hour and 2 cents per hour increase for each 6 months' service until a minimum of \$35 per week is reached; inexperienced employees—female from 41 cents per hour for the first month to 49 cents for the third month, male from 61 cents for the first month to 69 cents for the third month.

Vacation: one week with pay after one year's service, two weeks with pay after two years' service; employees with less than one year's service, but more than six months, will be entitled to *pro rata* vacation of not less than three days.

Any employee called to work but not required to work a full shift will receive a minimum of 4 hours' pay. Females employed to perform the same amount of work as performed by males shall be paid on the basis of equal pay for equal work. All employees governed by this schedule shall receive a rest period of 10 minutes in the morning and 10 minutes in the afternoon.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During February

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

During the month of February the Department of Labour prepared 84 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 71 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour", and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates".

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

| Department | No. of contracts | Aggregate amount |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation. | 5,231 | \$14,760,257.00 |
| Post Office. | 8 | 26,079.91 |
| R.C.M.P. | 2 | 41,613.00 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING FEBRUARY

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|--|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | |
| Spring Coulee, Alta. | Irrigation tunnel for the St. Mary Dam. | Assiniboia Engineering Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. | 100,000 00 | June 10, 1948 |
| CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION | | | | |
| Dartmouth, N.S. | Construction of a complete power distribution system, street lighting and fire alarm systems for married quarters project, R.C.A.F. Station. | Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 20,000 00 | Nov. 5, 1948* |
| Halifax, N.S. | Alterations to fire-fighting school, McNab's Island. | Foundation Maritime Ltd., Halifax, N.S. | 10,775 00 | Sept. 11, 1948 |
| Newport Corners, N.S. | Construction of six dwellings, well and water storage tank and contract work exterior to buildings, permanent married quarters area, W/I Station. | J. H. Hicks & Sons Ltd., Bridgetown, N.S. | 91,776 73 | June 29, 1948 |
| Coverdale, N.B. | Construction of sixteen dwellings, well and water storage tank and contract work exterior to buildings, such as cleaning, excavation, etc. for permanent married quarters, W/I Station. | Modern Construction Ltd., Moncton, N.B. | 191,311 50 | June 29, 1948 |
| Moncton, N.B. | Repairs of roof trusses by pre-stressed wire method in Building No. 31 at No. 5 Supply Depot. | A. F. Byers Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 6,050 00 | Oct. 21, 1948 |
| St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. | Renovation of the heating system and provision of additional toilet facilities at Armoury. | Lucien Vadeboncoeur, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. | 20,000 00 | Oct. 25, 1948 |
| Barriefield, Ont. | To provide for an electric power distribution system and street lighting system, married quarters housing project. | Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. | 11,400 00 | Sept. 20, 1948 |
| Centralia, Ont. | Installation of water and sewer system and construction of roads and grading for married quarters project (50 houses) at R.C.A.F. Station. | Woollett Construction Ltd., Windsor, Ont. | 65,492 75 | Oct. 21, 1948 |
| Cobourg, Ont. | Renovation of the heating system at the Armoury. | H. R. Stark, Oshawa, Ont. | 8,583 05 | July 29, 1948 |
| London, Ont. | Excavation for and construction of a new boiler room at Dundas Street Armoury. | McKay-Cocker Construction Ltd., London, Ont. | 7,092 00 | March 4, 1949 |
| Trenton, Ont. | Overhaul of ash conveyor system and installation of underfeed stoker, boiler No. 4, Central Heating Plant, R.C.A.F. Station. | Taylor Engineering & Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 30,036 00 | Feb. 11, 1949* |
| Trenton, Ont. | Alterations to Building No. 86 (to provide for the installation of Bomb Dropping Teachers) at R.C.A.F. Station. | Green & Kingyens, Trenton, Ont. | 11,120 00 | Feb. 12, 1949 |
| Trenton, Ont. | Repairs and reinforcing of wooden trusses by pre-stressed wire method in Hangars 2 and 7, R.C.A.F. Station. | A. F. Byers Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 14,100 00 | March 2, 1949 |
| Fort Churchill, Man. | Installation of three 20,000 gallon gasoline storage tanks complete with pumphouse, pumps and loading facilities and tank car unloader at R.C.A.F. (JSES) Unit. | Partridge-Halliday Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | 22,000 00 | Nov. 10, 1948 |
| CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION | | | | |
| Gimli, Man. | Repairs to 36 buildings and services, No. 2 Loran Unit. | Bird Construction Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man. | 40,000 00 | Feb. 12, 1949 |
| Calgary, Alta. | Construction of a complete power distribution, street lighting and fire alarm system for married quarters project (35 houses), No. 10 Repair Depot. | City of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta. | 6,000 00 | Sept. 17, 1948* |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------------|----------------|
| Calgary, Alta..... | Landscaping, grading and gravelling, roads and footpaths, married quarters area, Currie Barracks. | Bird Construction Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man..... | 37,303 41 | Dec. 3, 1948* |
| Edmonton, Alta..... | Conversion of the east wing, Building No. 40 to N.C.O.'s Mess, R.C.A.F. Station. | Axel Johnson, Edmonton, Alta..... | 12,356 30 | Feb. 12, 1949 |
| Edmonton, Alta..... | Repairs and reinforcement of trusses by pre-stressed wire method in Hangar M and the Drill Hall (South Camp) at Northwest Air Command, H.Q. | A. F. Byers Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..... | 22,100 00 | Feb. 12, 1949 |
| Aldergrove, B.C..... | Drilling of a well to provide a water supply for permanent married quarters. | Boyles Bros, Drilling Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C..... | 5,705 45 | March 4, 1949 |
| Esquimalt, B.C..... | Renewal of anti-submarine net slab and ramp, Boom Defence Depot, Colwood. | Paine & Townsend, Victoria, B.C..... | 7,057 20 | March 4, 1949 |
| Fort Nelson, B.C..... | Construction of a lean-to to the Airmen's Mess and alteration and repairs to existing building, R.C.A.F. Station. | Spool Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta..... | 34,000 00 | Feb. 28, 1949 |
| Fort Nelson, B.C..... | Emergency repairs to well No. 5, R.C.A.F. Detachment. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta..... | 5,000 00 | March 5, 1949 |
| Fort St. John, B.C..... | Repairs to buildings and services, R.C.A.F. Detachment. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta..... | 8,359 00 | Feb. 15, 1949 |
| Aishikik, Y.T..... | Repairs to Buildings 1 to 6 inclusive, R.C.A.F. Detachment. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta..... | 14,500 00 | Feb. 28, 1949 |
| Watson Lake, Y.T..... | Repairs to Buildings 9, 12, 18 and 30 at R.C.A.F. Detachment. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta..... | 45,140 00 | March 15, 1949 |
| Watson Lake, Y.T..... | Repairs to Buildings (23) and services at R.C.A.F. Detachment. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta..... | 33,543 00 | March 15, 1949 |
| Whitehorse, Y.T..... | Repairs to 22 buildings at R.C.A.F. Station. | Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta..... | 61,482 00 | March 5, 1949 |
| NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD | | | | |
| Montreal Harbour, P.Q..... | Dismantling damaged steel work and erecting new steel work at Shed 16. | Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Lachine, P.Q..... | 33,500 00 | Jan. 31, 1949 |
| Vancouver Harbour, B.C..... | Renewing eastern and western portions of immigration float. | Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C..... | 2,835 00 | Jan. 21, 1949 |
| Vancouver Harbour, B.C..... | Reconstruction damaged portions of conveyer gallery and main wharf at No. 4 elevator. | Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C..... | 23,799 00 | Jan. 24, 1949 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS | | | | |
| Little Sands, P.E.I..... | Wharf reconstruction. | I. W. McMulkin & Son, Ltd., Upper Gagetown, N.B..... | 88,232 42 | Oct. 30, 1948 |
| East Ferry, N.S..... | Breakwater replacement. | M. A. Condon & Son, Kentville, N.S..... | 60,221 20 | Dec. 17, 1948 |
| Lunenburg, N.S..... | Repairs, painting and floor coverings, Public Building. | R. E. Corlum, Lunenburg, N.S..... | 11,462 00 | Dec. 1, 1948 |
| Pictou, N.S..... | Renewals and repairs to Dredge "D", No. 12. | Pictou Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd., Pictou, N.S..... | 11,053 00 | * |
| Point Tupper, N.S..... | Renewals and repairs to Dredge "P.W.D. Fowal No. 2". | Port Hawkesbury Marine Railway Co. Ltd., Port Hawkesbury, N.S..... | 18,420 00 | * |
| Springhill, N.S..... | Installation of an electric clock system, Public Building. | Cameron Electric Co., Springhill, N.S..... | 5,950 00 | Feb. 5, 1949 |
| Botsford, N.B..... | Breakwater extension. | I. W. McMulkin & Son Ltd., Upper Gagetown, N.B..... | 96,235 00 | Dec. 27, 1948 |
| Saint John, N.B..... | Alterations and additions to Lancaster Hospital. | Richard & B. A. Ryan Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..... | 1,078,298 00 | Jan. 26, 1949 |
| Saint John, N.B..... | Construction of entrance gates and bus shelter at Ridgewood Health and Occupational Centre. | John Flood & Sons Ltd., Saint John, N.B..... | 4,270 00 | Dec. 16, 1948 |
| Chandler, P.Q..... | Wharf extension. | Foundation Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..... | 459,024 00 | Nov. 5, 1948 |
| Montreal, P.Q..... | Alterations to building at St. Luke and Guy Sts., for Unemployment insurance accommodation. | Guy Building Corporation, Montreal, P.Q..... | 32,092 60 | July 19, 1948 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma, P.Q..... | Wharf reconstruction. | I. E. Cote, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q..... | 29,546 00 | Dec. 16, 1948 |
| Val d'Or, P.Q..... | Erection of a new Public Building. | Alphonse Gratton Inc., Montreal, P.Q..... | 243,283 00 | Jan. 19, 1949 |
| Hamilton, Ont..... | Harbour improvements (Terminal Wharf No. 2). | McNamara Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont..... | 1,135,363 00 | Nov. 10, 1948 |
| Ottawa, Ont..... | Physical Metallurgy Laboratory, Dept. of Building "D". | Alex I. Garvoek, Ltd. Ottawa, Ont..... | 5,635 35 | Jan. 3, 1949 |
| Toronto, Ont..... | Repairs to Snow P.W.D. No. 56. | Toronto Dry Dock Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont..... | 7,495 00 | * |
| Trenton, Ont..... | Wharf extension. | R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont..... | 25,009 00 | Nov. 19, 1948 |
| Island Grove, Ont..... | Construction of a timber crib wharf. | Lloyd Engineering Ltd., Prescott, Ont..... | 17,894 00 | Dec. 6, 1948 |
| Winnipegosis, Man..... | Construction and delivery of a 66' diesel-powered all steel tug for service with Dredge "Winnipegosis". | Russel Bros. Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont..... | 83,815 00 | * |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING FEBRUARY

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS | | | | |
| Saskatoon, Sask. | Interior painting, Federal Building. | Ernest Edward Williams, Saskatoon, Sask. | 15,585 00 | Feb. 23, 1949 |
| Waskesiu Lake, Sask. | Harbour improvements. | Born & Davis, Prince Albert, Sask. | 68,901 87 | March 20, 1948 |
| Calgary, Alta. | Painting sixth floor and ground floor vestibule, Hudson's Bay Building. | Applicators Ltd., Calgary, Alta. | 8,950 00 | Feb. 23, 1949 |
| Medicine Hat, Alta. | Alterations and improvements to electrical system, Public Building. | Orton Alvin MacLean, Medicine Hat, Alta. | 6,291 53 | Feb. 15, 1949 |
| Bedwell Sound, B.C. | Construction of a float at Bear River. | W. E. Bond, Tofino, B.C. | 5,963 50 | Oct. 26, 1948 |
| Port Alberni, B.C. | Harbour improvements (bulkhead floats). | James McDonald Construction Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 27,785 00 | Dec. 17, 1948 |
| Ragged Islands, B.C. | Reconstruction of and repairs to concrete abutments. | Edgar P. Angel, Vancouver, B.C. | 14,962 00 | Nov. 22, 1948 |
| Steveston, B.C. | Construction of South Jetty No. 2, Fraser Valley. | Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. | 1,339,515 00 | Oct. 13, 1948 |
| Victoria, B.C. | Improved lighting on first, second and third floors of Public Building. | Victoria Marine Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C. | 7,531 00 | Jan. 19, 1949 |
| Yellowknife, N.W.T. | Construction of wharf. | Northern Construction Co. & J. W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | 21,000 00 | Dec. 10, 1948 |
| Dingwall, N.S. | Dredging. | B.C. | 115,000 00 | * |
| Bonaventure, P.Q. | Dredging. | J. P. Porter Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 60,052 50 | * |
| Gascons Ouest (Anse a la Barbe), P.Q. | Dredging. | Bert Dimock, New Richmond West, P.Q. | 17,500 00 | * |
| Port Daniel River, P.Q. | Dredging. | Bert Dimock, New Richmond West, P.Q. | 62,081 25 | * |
| Indian River, Ont. | Dredging. | J. P. Porter Co. Ltd., Montreal P.Q. | 21,500 00 | * |
| Gibsons' Landing, B.C. | Dredging. | McNamara Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 15,086 16 | * |
| DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | | | | |
| Chaffevs Locks, Ont. | Fabrication and erection of swing span bridge. | Central Bridge Co. Ltd., Trenton, Ont. | 12,480 00 | Jan. 8, 1949 |
| Lake Chemung, Ont. | Transporting and re-erection east end of causeway. | R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont. | 4,140 00 | Dec. 20, 1948 |
| St. Catharines, Ont. | Dismantling swing bridge. | R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont. | 4,140 00 | Dec. 20, 1948 |
| Abbotsford, B.C. | Conversion of Building No. 4, Abbotsford Airport. | Fraser Valley Builders Ltd., Mission City, B.C. | 19,900 00 | Nov. 22, 1948 |

* The labour conditions of these contracts contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.

LABOUR LAW

Labour Legislation in British Columbia and Quebec in 1949

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Little legislation of labour interest was passed by the British Columbia Legislature in its session from February 8 to March 24. Laws dealing with apprenticeship and municipal employees' pensions were revised.

Apprenticeship

By an amendment to the Apprenticeship Act, persons under 21 working in designated trades under conditions that prevent them from receiving the necessary training to become proficient at those trades may be exempted by the Minister from being required to enter into a contract of apprenticeship. The facts in each case are to be laid before the Minister by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee. Formerly, the Minister could exempt only those employed exclusively on specialized or repetitive work in the designated trades.

A minor who has learned his trade without entering into a contract of apprenticeship and who has, in the opinion of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, the skill required for a fully qualified tradesman in that trade, is no longer prevented from working at his trade, as formerly.

Boiler Inspection

By amendments to the Boiler Inspection Act and the Electrical Energy Inspection Act, the administration of both Acts is transferred from the Workmen's Compensation Board to the Minister of Public Works.

Municipal Employees

A section added to the Municipal Act provides that when arbitration proceedings are taken respecting salaries, wages or working conditions, including proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and an award is made which requires the expenditure of money by the municipality, the award of the arbitration board must be made and published on or before April 15 of the year in which the award is to take effect.

It is provided further that where a conciliation board is appointed under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to deal with a dispute between a municipality or Board of Police Commissioners and the firemen and policemen in their

employ, the recommendation of the conciliation board is binding in every respect upon the municipality or Board of Police Commissioners.

Municipal Employees' Pensions

An amendment to the Municipal Superannuation Act excludes from the definition of "employee" a person who has not completed at least 10 years' service before reaching the compulsory retirement age prescribed by the Act. This provision relates only to employees of employers who adopt the Act on or after January 1, 1949. From the same date, the Act is declared applicable to the Greater Victoria Water District and its employees except casual employees.

A new subsection permits an employer under the Act, with the approval of the Provincial Secretary, to enter into an agreement with the Commissioner of Municipal Superannuation providing for increased superannuation benefits for an employee, group of employees or former employees. The agreement may make larger benefits conditional on increased employee contributions but may not result in increased advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bill not Passed

Withdrawn after first reading, a Government Bill to amend the Hours of Work Act would have given the Board of Industrial Relations extended powers to make regulations providing for exceptions from the eight- and 44-hour limits set by the Act. At present, the exceptions may be made only in respect of workers in preparatory, complementary, seasonal or intermittent work. The amendment would have allowed for permanent exceptions, at the discretion of the Board, in any case where the nature and conditions of the whole or part of an industrial undertaking or class of undertakings make it expedient to permit longer hours.

QUEBEC

The Quebec Legislature which convened on January 19 and prorogued on March 10 enacted a new law governing the arbitration of disputes between municipal and school

corporations and their employees. Acts relating to vocational education, workmen's compensation and housing were amended. The Government did not proceed with the Labour Code which was introduced at the beginning of the session. The Code was designed to consolidate, revise and extend seven existing labour laws.

Municipal and School Corporations

An Act respecting Municipal and School Corporations and their Employees provides that disputes between city and town municipal and school corporations and their employees must be heard and settled by councils of arbitration composed of three members and appointed for a term of two years. Arbitration board decisions and collective agreements are to remain in force for two years and any provision involving increased expenditure will take effect only at the beginning of the next fiscal year. "Minister" in respect of a dispute involving a municipal corporation is the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and, as regards a dispute relating to a school corporation, is the Provincial Secretary.

These provisions were contained in the Labour Code which was withdrawn. A number of amendments which were proposed by labour organizations in the Province were made in the Bill by the Legislative Council.

One member of a council of arbitration is to be appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the corporation, another on the recommendation of its employees or the association authorized to represent them, and the third who represents the public and acts as president is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. If either party does not name an arbitrator within the time fixed, the Minister may make the appointment. As introduced, the Bill provided for the appointment of the president on the joint recommendation of the two arbitrators representing the parties, or failing agreement, by the Minister concerned.

In cases where municipal or school employees are represented by more than one certified association, each association representing a category of workers may name a person to act as the employee representative on a council when a dispute concerning that class of workers is heard. This provision, one of the main labour proposals, was added by the Legislative Council.

Recommendations as to the members of councils of arbitration are to be made to the Minister concerned every two years,

and at the latest during the 30 days before the end of the fiscal year. The first council, the members of which must be named before June 30, is to have jurisdiction from July 1, 1949, to settle any dispute which may arise between the municipal or school corporation for which it was appointed and its employees until the close of the fiscal year ending in 1951.

The original Bill stipulated that the term of collective agreements and arbitration board decisions should be "at least 24 months". By an amendment the term is limited to 24 months. Agreements and decisions which involve increased expenditure for a municipal or school corporation cannot take effect before the end of the current fiscal year and must not have retrospective effect further than 12 months from the date of the decision.

Arbitration board decisions and collective agreements may contain a clause providing for salary readjustments during the term of the agreement or decision, according to the fluctuations of the official cost-of-living index for Canada. They must not contain any provision or condition conflicting with the statutory rights of municipal or school authorities in the matter of hiring, suspending or dismissing their employees, and must not be interpreted so as to interfere with the jurisdiction of municipal corporations concerning the closing of certain establishments at fixed hours and days.

A council which has begun to hear a case must terminate it and give its decision notwithstanding the expiry of the two-year term and the formation of a new council, but if the hearing has not been started, the case must be referred to the new council.

Councils of arbitration established at the time of the coming into force of the Act are to have jurisdiction to complete pending cases. Such cases are, however, in other respects subject to the application of the Act.

Any vacancy in a council arising by reason of the death, resignation or refusal to act of one of its members is to be filled in the same manner as that used for his appointment. The death, absence or refusal to act is not to affect the validity of the proceedings or the competency of the council.

A provision inserted by the Legislative Council prohibits the issue of any writ of *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, of *certiorari*, or injunction against a council of arbitration or any of its members on account of a decision or any procedure relating to the exercise of its functions.

Workmen's Compensation

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act increases the membership of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission from four to five and the number of members required to form a quorum from two to three.

Closing of Shops

An amendment to the Early Closing Act permits municipal councils of cities and towns, by by-law, to order the closing of stores all day on New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ascension Day, All Saints Day, Conception Day and on Christmas Day.

Vocational Education

Minor revisions were made in the Trade-schools Act, retrospective to July 15, 1941, when the principal Act was proclaimed in force. These re-enact the provision that a student who does not complete a course of instruction in a trade-school is obliged to pay the proportion of the cost of the course corresponding to the number of lessons taken, plus one-fifth of the price of the course, and add the stipulation that a student who has taken no lessons at all must pay only one-tenth of the amount agreed upon for the course.

A student may claim repayment of any sum paid for a course to a school which does not hold a permit under the Act, but action to recover such claim must be taken within a year.

By amendments to the Department of Social Welfare and of Youth Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Social Welfare and Youth to organize technical schools, initiatory handicraft schools, arts and crafts schools, trade schools and any other schools of specialized instruction and to acquire lands and buildings for such purposes, by private agreement or by expropriation.

An Act was passed to repeal the charter of St. Hyacinthe Technical School corporation and to operate the technical school as a property of the Province under the name of "St. Hyacinthe Textile School". The assets of the corporation, including the technical school which it owned, have been acquired by the Government under the Act to Facilitate the Establishing of Youth, 1945.

The new Act provides that, under the Specialized Schools Act, the city of St. Hyacinthe will contribute a sum of ten thousand dollars each year for the upkeep of the St. Hyacinthe Textile School.

Housing

Amendments were made to the legislation which was passed at the 1948 session to facilitate the building of homes (L.G., 1948, p. 1267).

One of these authorizes the Government to spend an additional \$3,500,000 for the purpose of paying interest in excess of two per cent on loans made for the building of new homes, such homes to be not more than two-unit dwellings. Previously, a dwelling could be either a self-contained or multiple-unit dwelling-house, exclusive of an apartment-house. It is stipulated that the Government will pay such portion of interest only to the extent of a capital sum of \$6,000 for a self-contained dwelling or \$10,000 for a two-unit dwelling, even if the loan granted exceeds these amounts.

A further amendment permits any authorized insurance, trust, loan, building or finance company which has a place of business in the Province to make building loans under the Act, even though its head office may be outside of Quebec. Previously, it was necessary for the head office of the company to be in the Province.

Court of Review

For the first time a right of appeal against penal convictions under various provincial laws will be established by means of an Act which sets up the new "Court of Review in Provincial Matters". The Court, which is to be composed of a Chief Justice and three other judges appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, will hear appeals in cases in which the offender may be sentenced to a fine of at least two hundred dollars, to prison without option of fine, or to both penalties. The Act, which will come into force on proclamation, transfers to the new Court appeals against summary convictions formerly heard by the Court of King's Bench, Crown Side.

As a result of this new statute, changes have been made in the penalties sections of the Collective Agreement Act and the Minimum Wage Act. Penalties provided for in these Acts are to be imposed on prosecutions taken in accordance with the Quebec Summary Convictions Act and appeals may be made to the Court of Review in Provincial Matters when the offender may be fined two hundred dollars or more. Formerly, penalties under these Acts could be imposed, at the prosecutor's option, either on summary prosecution or by penal actions before a civil court.

Acts Repealed

The Masters and Servants Act and the Fishermen's Engagement and Wage Act, together with municipal by-laws adopted under the former, were repealed as obsolete.

The Masters and Servants Act permitted city, town and village corporations to pass by-laws regulating the relations between masters and servants and imposing fines, and in default of payment, imprisonment for violations of such by-laws. For municipalities where no by-laws were made, the Act provided similar penalties.

The repealing Act inserted in the Civil Code a section providing that the contract of a domestic, servant, journeyman or labourer hired by the week, month or year but for an indefinite period of time may be terminated by a week's notice by either party if the contract is by the week; by two weeks' notice if the contract is by the month; and by a month's notice if the contract is by the year.

Labour Code

The Quebec Labour Code which was introduced on January 19 and which roused the vigorous protests of the three major labour groups in the Province was withdrawn for further consideration on February 9 (L.G., March, 1949, p. 247).

The Code was an attempt to consolidate seven Provincial Acts, namely, the Labour Relations Act, Trades Disputes Act, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Public Services Employees Disputes Act, Professional Syndicates Act, Collective Agreement Act and Minimum Wage Act.

Important changes were made in the legislation covering the field of employer-employee relations, i.e. the Labour Relations Act, the Public Services Employees Disputes Act and the Trades Disputes Act. The provisions dealing with minimum wages, collective agreements and the incorporation of trade unions were not materially altered.

"Association" was defined as:—

A professional syndicate, a union or federation and a confederation of professional syndicates, a group of *bona fide* employees or employers, having as its object the establishment of well-ordered relations between employers and employees, as well as the study, defence and development of the economic, social and moral interests of its members, with respect for law and authority.

"Employee" was defined generally as any person who leases or hires his services to an employer except those, who in the opinion of the Labour Relations Board, exercise executive functions or are con-

fidential employees, persons in the professions subject to special statutes, university professors, domestic servants and farm workers. The Code provided that an employee did not cease to be such, except in the event of his having accepted employment from another employer, if he was dismissed contrary to the provisions of the Code, or if he took part in a legal strike, or, in the case of an illegal strike, if he had not participated voluntarily.

Sections of the Code dealing with "protection of integrity of associations" would have forbidden any person to be an officer or representative of an association of employers or employees if he is a member of a Communist or Marxist organization or of a party recognized as such, if he supports or co-operates in any manner whatsoever with such an organization, if he is "notoriously known as a follower, preacher or propagandist of the Communist or Marxist doctrine", or if he approves or advocates the "change of established Order of the Government . . . by means of force, violence, terrorism, sabotage, or other illegal or unconstitutional means."

The Code would have empowered the Labour Relations Board to refuse to certify, or, if certified, to require the decertification of, an association if any of its officers or representatives fell into one of these categories, and if within 15 days after notification by the Board it had not proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such persons had ceased to be officers or representatives of the association, or if the association was affiliated with an organization which is "notoriously under the direction or influence of followers of the Communist or Marxist doctrine". To see that these provisions were observed, the Board was authorized to visit premises, to examine the association's books or documents, to question any person and to inquire into pertinent facts by any means it deemed proper. For refusal to expel officers or representatives at the request of the Board, an association was liable to a fine ranging from \$100 to \$500.

The Code granted to every employee and to every employer the right to be a member of an association and to cease to be a member whenever he so desired, and stipulated that no employee or employer could be compelled to belong to an association to which he did not wish to belong.

An employer was forbidden to belong to an association of employees, to take part in or interfere with its establishment or management, or to grant it financial or other assistance, but he could permit

workers to confer with him during working hours and to carry on the business of the association on his premises.

Except with the employer's consent, no association or person acting on its behalf was permitted to solicit membership on the employer's premises.

Power to order the reinstatement of, and payment of back wages to, employees who had been wrongfully dismissed, suspended or demoted was given to the Labour Relations Board, and the employer was obliged to carry out the Board's order within eight days. Before making an order, the Board was required to hear the parties, if they so desired.

The Code permitted an employer to agree with each of his employees to the check-off of union dues, provided the worker signed the authorization personally. This agreement was to remain in force for 12 months and to be renewed from year to year unless notice of cancellation was given by either party within 60 days of the expiry of the agreement.

In addition to the previous requirements for the furnishing of returns to the Board, the keeping of registers of members and minutes of all general and executive meetings, and the keeping of financial records, the Code required the books of an association to be audited annually by a chartered accountant authorized to practise in the Province, and the auditor's report to be filed in the office of the association and with the Labour Relations Board. The Board could deny certification to an association which did not comply with any of these obligations or, if already certified, revoke its certification if it did not comply within an interval fixed by the Board.

Provision was made in the Code for the appointment of conciliators and of Arbitration Boards to promote the settlement of disputes. As in earlier legislation, Arbitration Boards are essentially the same as Conciliation Boards in other provinces. Unless the parties mutually agree in advance to be bound by the findings of an Arbitration Board, its decision is not mandatory.

Under the proposed Code, the Board would have been empowered to cancel the certification of an association which had neglected or refused to negotiate in good faith within three months.

An association could not be certified while the certification of another association representing the same employees was in force, except during the 30 days preceding the expiry of the existing agreement.

A rival association or the employer, with the permission of the Board, could contest

the certification of the association with which the employer was called upon to negotiate, on the ground that it was obtained illegally or that the association did not truly represent the employees at the time of certification, provided that such petition for contestation was received within 15 days following certification.

An employer who believed that an association no longer represented the majority of his employees could, between the sixtieth and the thirtieth day before the expiry of the term of an agreement or of one of its renewals, ask the Board to investigate the facts. During the same period, a rival association might petition the Board for certification in place of the association which signed the agreement. In such case, the Board was required to give its decision within 15 days after receiving the petition from the rival association.

The Code provided that Arbitration Boards consisting of a chairman and two "assessors" were to be appointed by the Minister, at the request of either party or on his own initiative. Each party was given 10 days to name an assessor or representative. If either party failed to do so, the Minister was obliged to make the appointment from a panel drawn up by the Minister after consultation with the Permanent Board of the Superior Labour Council and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The two assessors were given five days in which to recommend a chairman. If they failed to do so, the Minister was authorized to appoint as chairman a judge of the Sessions or a District Magistrate. The Board was required to report within three months unless the Minister acceded to its request for a longer period. The Code stipulated that the decision of the Board should be that of the majority but, in default of a majority, the decision of the chairman should prevail, and the report should be signed by the chairman alone. The Board acted as mediator but, in making decisions, should not infringe the provisions of the Code. If the report of the Board was not accepted, each of the parties had the right to submit the dispute anew to conciliation.

Strikes and Lockouts.—As with the legislation it sought to replace, the Code forbade any recourse to strike action so long as an association had not been certified and so long as the required negotiation, conciliation and arbitration procedures had not been complied with and until 14 days after the Minister had received the report of an Arbitration Board.

Any strike was forbidden which had not been decided by a secret vote of the majority of employees directly affected under the supervision of the Labour Relations Board.

The Code also forbade any strike or lock-out during the term of a collective agreement or an agreement made binding on a whole industry; during the period of enforcement of a binding Arbitration Board decision; in an undertaking in which less than 10 persons are habitually employed; in cases of dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of a collective agreement; and by employees of the Provincial Government or of Provincial Boards and Commissions. Sympathy strikes, and those designed to limit production or to prevent an employer from doing business or to force him to do business with any person were also prohibited.

Public Services.—The Code imposed compulsory arbitration and prohibited strikes or lock-outs in any circumstances in the public services, which included municipal and school corporations, charitable institutions, hospitals, insane asylums, telephone and telegraph services, transport by bus and tramway, navigation, and the production, transmission, distribution or sale of gas, water or electricity, and railways, as far as their operations are within Provincial jurisdiction.

Firemen in the employ of a municipality, as well as policemen and employees of the Provincial Government, as heretofore, were forbidden to be members of or to affiliate with an association which does not consist solely of persons in the same category.

The Code provided that a collective agreement between a municipal or school corporation and its employees must be for a term of at least two years, and that a dispute between any such corporation and its employees might be submitted immediately to an Arbitration Board without passing through the conciliation stage. The Public Services Employees Disputes Act provides that any dispute in the public services must be referred to conciliation and subsequently to arbitration. An Arbitration Board set up every two years, in January, consisting of a representative or assessor named by each of the parties and a chairman appointed on the joint recommendation of the two assessors was empowered to decide all disputes which might arise between the parties during the two-year term of an agreement. Such decisions were to be binding.

Disputes arising between municipal and school corporations and their employees in villages or rural municipalities could not be submitted to conciliation or arbitration.

Collective Agreements.—The Code incorporated the provisions of the Collective Agreement Act which provided for the application by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the terms of a collective agreement respecting wages, hours, apprenticeship, and vacations with pay to cover all the employers and workers in that industry in the Province or in a stated part of the Province. The agreement must have been voluntarily entered into by one or more unions and by one or more employers or employers' associations, and the parties representative of a sufficient proportion of the industry.

The Code provided that collective agreements, except those between municipal and school corporations and their employees, must be made for a term of at least one year and might include a clause providing for wage readjustment according to the fluctuations of the Dominion cost-of-living index.

Collective agreements also were to include a clause providing for a special method of arbitration of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the agreement. If the parties did not include such a clause in the agreement, the Board became the arbitrator.

It was also provided that no agreement might contain a clause restricting the rights of employees and employers to belong or not to belong to their lawful association, and any clause or condition having such effect was null and void.

Unincorporated Groups.—Provision for the incorporation of associations as under the Professional Syndicates Act was continued in the Code. This part of the Code was to have been administered by the Minister of Labour, instead of by the Provincial Secretary. The Code also contained provisions dealing with unincorporated groups. Such groups might be summoned to appear before the Provincial Courts as a body under the name by which they were commonly designated, as well as through their officers individually, and judgments rendered in such cases might be executed against the property of the group.

Labour Relations Board.—The Labour Relations Board, under the proposed Code, was to consist of six members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a chairman, a vice-chairman representing the public at large, and two members chosen

"in so far as possible" from persons recommended by associations of employees and of employers, respectively. The Board members were required to serve full time and were appointed and paid under the Civil Service Act. They would be granted the privileges and powers of Superior Court Judges for their duties.

The Labour Relations Board, Minimum Wage Commission, Arbitration Boards and their members, and conciliators were not subject to writs of *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, prohibition or injunction nor to the right of supervision and reform nor to the orders and control of the Superior Court or its judges.

Penalties.—Penalties in the form of fines or in default of payment, imprisonment, were provided for various infractions of the Code, such as breach of the anti-Communist clauses, employer discrimination for union activity, employer interference in the affairs of a union, violation of the anti-strike provisions, etc. Any certified association which ordered a strike prohibited by the Code, contributed to the starting of such a strike or participated in it was liable to lose its certification unless the strike ended within six days of notice from the Board that the strike was illegal. Further, the association and every worker was liable to

a fine ranging from \$200 to \$500 for each day of the strike and any individual, in default of payment of a fine, might be imprisoned from 30 to 90 days.

Exemptions.—The provisions regarding conciliation and arbitration of disputes did not apply to enterprises in which less than 10 persons are usually employed. Further, the Labour Relations Board was empowered by regulation to determine classes of employers employing less than five workers who might be exempted from the application of any provision of the Code.

Collective agreements and the decree extending them to non-parties and minimum wage orders were not binding on employers and workers of enterprises situated outside cities and towns, except in the case of commercial or industrial establishments in which at least 10 persons are employed habitually or on an average during the year.

Included in the Code was the provision that the individual contract of lease or hire of personal services is subject to the general rules set forth in the Civil Code of the Province, and that special provisions respecting the lease or hire of the personal services of workmen, farm servants, domestic workers, fishermen and seamen are also set forth in the Civil Code.

Recent Regulations Under Provincial Legislation

In Manitoba, the minimum wage regulations have been revised to raise the minimum rates to \$19.50 and \$18.50 a week for women in urban and rural areas, respectively, and to 50 cents an hour for men. The standard work-week is unchanged at 44 hours for women and 48 for men, but overtime to a greater extent is permitted for women workers. Overtime rates have been increased by 21 and 22 cents an hour for women and 25 cents an hour for men. Unlike the earlier Orders, no specific learners' rates are set but provision is made for the issue of permits by the Minister, under certain conditions, to allow employment at lower rates for inexperienced and handicapped workers. ¶Quebec has renewed General Order 4 and a number of special Ordinances to May 1, 1950.

Manitoba Minimum Wage Act

New minimum wage regulations, 12/49, filed on March 17, and gazetted March 19, raise minimum wage rates for full-time workers from eight to 10 cents an hour. Minimum overtime rates are increased by 21 and 22 cents an hour for women and 25 cents an hour for men. Women workers are now permitted to work overtime to a

greater extent, and for the first time the limitations on overtime vary as between urban and rural areas. Earlier orders (L.G., 1947, p. 551) are repealed.

Instead of the former arrangement of four divisions applying to women (I. Manufacturing and General; II. Shops and Offices; III. Hotels and Restaurants; and IV. Places of Amusement) and one Division (V) gov-

erning male employees in all occupations, the new regulations have two main divisions, one for females and the other for males. Division I covers the employment of all women workers in the Province, except those employed in farming and market gardening and those in a managerial capacity. Excluded by the Act are workers employed in private homes as domestic servants, in religious or charitable institutions, in hospital nurses' training schools, or by a municipal or public body.

A new general provision requires every employer to comply with the health and sanitation regulations for factories, workshops, offices and office buildings which are appended. These are substantially the same as those which were made under the Manitoba Public Health Act in September, 1948, and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, at page 1437. They are substituted for the provisions under the heading "conditions of labour" in the former regulations.

As before, rates for women are lower in rural areas than in cities, \$1 per week less for full-time workers and five cents per hour less for part-time workers. In each case, two minima, in addition to overtime rates, are set: (1) for female employees who regularly work 40 hours or more per week; and (2) for those who normally work less than 40 hours per week. "Urban" rates apply to women workers in Greater Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Flin Flon, Selkirk and to summer resorts from May to September, inclusive. "Rural" means all Manitoba other than urban.

For occupations which require skill or training, the former regulations established learners' rates rising by stages to the full minimum at the end of the learning period. In manufacturing, shops and offices, the learning period consisted of three two-month periods; in hotels and restaurants, a beginner's rate was set for one three-month period after which the full minimum had to be paid.

Under the new regulations, no *specific* learners' rates are set. Provision is made for the employment of workers at a lower rate than the minimum if the employer obtains from the Minister of Labour a permit certifying (1) that the job is one for which it is reasonable to employ inexperienced workers for a training period of stated maximum duration and specifying a schedule of minimum rates payable during such period or (2) that it is fair and reasonable to employ the worker named in the permit at the rate specified by reason of his physical or mental handicap. It is

stipulated, however, that in no event must the training period at lower rates exceed six months and that the initial training rate must be at least 75 per cent of the applicable minimum rates. A worker must be given credit, against an authorized training period, for previous experience on the same or a similar job. Of the women workers in an establishment, excluding supervisors, not more than 25 per cent may be employed at training rates. Where less than four are employed, application for a permit may be made in respect of one employee.

Except with a permit from the Minister, no employer may employ a child under 15. A new provision forbids an employer to permit any employee under 15 to work any overtime.

Minimum Rates

The new urban rate for full-time women workers is \$19.50 per week or \$84.50 per month, instead of 36 cents an hour, as formerly, representing an increase of about eight cents an hour. In rural areas, the rate is raised from 33 cents an hour to \$18.50 per week or \$80.17 per month, an increase of about nine cents an hour.

For women workers who regularly work less than 40 hours weekly, the new rate is 50 cents an hour in urban areas, and 45 cents in rural districts. The earlier regulations required women workers who were employed 30 hours a week or less to be paid an hourly rate not less than the minimum increased by five cents.

For male workers in all employment except farming and market gardening and those in a managerial capacity, the rates are 50 cents an hour (formerly 40 cents) for men over 18 years, and 40 cents an hour for boys under 18. Previously, rates for boys under 18 were 27, 30 and 33 cents per hour for three successive periods of two months and 36 cents an hour thereafter.

As before, where the employee provides a bicycle, the minimum rate must be increased by not less than 50 cents a week.

Hours of Work and Overtime

The new rates apply to what are termed "Standard Hours of Work". These are, for women, eight hours per day and 44 hours per week, and, for men, 48 hours per week. An employer may not require an employee to work for more than eight hours in a day, or 44 or 48 hours in a week, as the case may be, unless he pays him or her at not less than the overtime rate prescribed by these regulations.

Variations are permitted from the standard eight-hour day, without payment at overtime rates, until otherwise ordered by the Minister, to continue an established custom or practice or to allow for a work-week of less than six days, provided the weekly limit of 48 hours for men and 44 hours for women is not exceeded.

Workers in shops may work up to 11 hours on one day in each week at regular rates of pay, provided that no more than eight hours are worked on any other day and that the weekly limit is not exceeded.

To facilitate a rotation of shifts an employer may, with the authorization of the Minister, permit his employees to work in excess of the daily or weekly limit without payment at overtime rates, if the average number of hours worked by any employee, over such period of weeks as may be prescribed by the Minister, does not exceed the limits prescribed.

Overtime rates for women are 67 cents an hour for urban workers and 65 cents an hour in the rest of the Province. For males the overtime rate is 75 cents an hour for men over 18 and 60 cents for boys under 18. Under the former regulations, both men and women workers were required to be paid for overtime the minimum hourly rate increased by 10 cents, such overtime to be paid after 44 hours for women and after 48 hours for men.

For urban women workers overtime is now limited to three hours in a day, six hours in a week and 12 hours in a month. Women in rural areas may work overtime to the extent of four hours in a day, eight hours in a week and 16 hours in a month. The previous maximum allowed for all women workers was three hours in a day, six hours in a week and 120 hours in a year. There are, as before, no restrictions on overtime for men.

Public Holidays

The list of eight public holidays remains the same except that on Remembrance Day the holiday extends only from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. instead of covering the whole day, as formerly. As before, no woman may be required to work on a holiday except with a permit from the Minister. No reduction below the applicable minimum weekly rate may be made from the wages of a full-time woman worker who does not work on a holiday but who works regular hours on the workdays immediately before and after such holiday and on all other days of the week in which the holiday occurs unless she is prevented from working by illness or is absent with the employer's consent.

A woman who works under permit on a holiday either must receive, in addition to the regular daily rates, a day's pay at not less than the minimum rate, or must be granted a day off without loss of pay within seven days or at a later date by arrangement between the parties.

No provision is made for the observance of public holidays by male workers.

Special Employment Conditions for Women

Working hours must be arranged so that no work-period for a woman worker will end between 12 midnight and 6 a.m., unless adequate transport to her home is provided at the employer's expense. Formerly, this provision applied only to women in hotels and restaurants.

No woman may be required to work longer than four hours without a meal period. The meal period may not be less than an hour unless the Minister, after being informed of local conditions and the preference of the employees, permits otherwise. During each work-period of three hours or more, rather than of four hours, as before, a 10-minute rest-period must be granted.

General Provisions

General provisions regarding payment of wages, keeping of records, posting of regulations, etc. are unchanged. As before, any worker required to report must be paid for at least three hours.

Where an employer expresses a preference that workers wear or use any specified kind of clothing, uniform or equipment it must be furnished and maintained by him without cost to the workers. Uniforms may not be worn when off duty. Formerly, the provisions regarding uniforms applied only to women workers.

Where the employer furnishes meals or lodging or both, he may deduct from the minimum wage not more than \$6.30 for a week's board of 21 meals, formerly \$5, or not more than 30 cents a meal, formerly 25 cents. Maximum deduction for room rent remains at \$3. This provision formerly applied only to workers in hotels and restaurants.

Health and Sanitation

Health and sanitation standards to be observed in factories, workshops, offices and office buildings cover such matters as air and floor space, lighting, ventilation, heating, washing and toilet facilities, lunch and rest rooms, drinking fountains, elimination of dusts, vapours or gases, and matron or welfare supervisor.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

General Order 4 applying to all workers under the Act except those covered by special Ordinances, and a number of special Ordinances were extended for another year to May 1, 1950, by an Order in Council (No. 295) of March 17, gazetted March 26.

The special Ordinances renewed include Order 2, requiring the payment of time and

one-half for overtime; Order 3, providing for a week's holiday with pay; Order 5, governing silk textiles; 8, cotton textiles; 11, charitable institutions; 14, real estate undertakings; 19, full-fashioned hosiery; 23, taverns in Montreal; 26A, taxicabs in Montreal; 29, taxicabs in Quebec and Lévis; 37, manufacturing of glass containers; and 39, forest operations.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

Ontario Appeal Court Dismisses Action Against Union Officials for Inducing Breach of Contract

On January 6, 1949, the Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed with costs the appeal of William Newell, a plumbing and heating contractor operating a "non-union" shop against Barker and Bruce, two officials of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters. The action had previously been dismissed in the Ontario Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Smily last June.

The plaintiff charged that "wrongful action" of the union officials caused him to lose a contract with the W. H. Cooper Construction Company Limited, which in turn held a contract from the head contractor H. K. Ferguson Company of Cleveland, Ohio. His tender to the Cooper Company, submitted in October, 1945, had been accepted and he had begun work, although he had not received a written contract.

The defendants, Barker and Bruce, on learning of the contract, advised the Cooper Company that the plaintiff did not employ union men. The Company then telephoned the plaintiff and told him all men on the job must be union men. The plaintiff agreed and tried to have his men admitted to membership in the union but found the defendants opposed to the making of any agreement between the plaintiff and the local. At a meeting between Bruce and a member of the Cooper firm, the former said, "I can't stop you from carrying on with Mr. Newell's contract at all, but you realize that if Mr. Newell carries on with this work that I cannot give Al Davis all the men he will require for this process piping". The Cooper Company then withdrew the contract and the plaintiff signed an acceptance and a release of the Cooper Company "from all responsibility or liability or damages which I have suffered or may sustain by reason of your being unable to enter into such a contract".

Mr. Justice Laidlaw stated that interference with contractual rights was recog-

nized by law as a wrong, and unless there was found to be sufficient justification for interference an action lay for the damages suffered. Three questions had to be considered: (1) Was there a contract between the plaintiff and the Cooper Company? (2) If so, did the defendants interfere with the plaintiff's contractual rights? (3) Did this interference (if any) cause damage to the plaintiff? If both the first and second question were answered in the affirmative, a further question would arise as to whether there was sufficient justification for the interference.

Mr. Justice Laidlaw accepted the finding of the trial judge that there *was* a contract between the Cooper Company and the plaintiff, but was of the opinion that there had been no breach of contract on the part of the Company. The contract included the condition that the plaintiff would employ only union men. The plaintiff had agreed to this condition, but could not perform that part of his obligation. Thus the case was not one in which the rights of either party were interfered with, but simply one where the contractual rights had been terminated by agreement of both parties.

The plaintiff's case, stated Mr. Justice Laidlaw, must fail for lack of proof. The plaintiff had failed to establish that his failure to make an agreement with Local 67 of the Union or to obtain the benefits of the agreement with Master Plumbers Association was caused by any wrongful action of the defendants.

Thus his Lordship felt it unnecessary to discuss the third question, for if the plaintiff suffered any damage it was caused by his own inability to perform the contract. His Lordship added that if it were necessary, he would hold that there was sufficient justification in the circumstances for anything done by the defendants. They were both aware that trouble had already existed between the plaintiff and the Union and were entitled to decide for themselves whether they wanted the plaintiff and his workmen to be associated with it. The statement of the defendant, Bruce, to the Cooper Company

official was proper and no fault could be found with that attitude on Bruce's part as organizer of the Union in Canada.

Mr. Justice Hogg, in accepting the fact that there was a contract between the plaintiff and the Cooper Company and that this contract did include a term or condition that the plaintiff should employ only union men, stated that the next question should be whether the termination of the contract was voluntarily agreed to by the plaintiff. The evidence showed that even before the alleged wrongful acts of the defendants the plaintiff had voluntarily agreed with the Cooper Company that the contract would be terminated unless he employed union men. Had the plaintiff told the Cooper Company he would not agree to the termination, and that in his view the company was committing a breach of contract at the instigation of the defendants, the situation would have been quite different. However, Mr. Justice Hogg did not approve of the defendants' action and he considered them responsible for the company's action.

The appeal was dismissed with costs. *Newell v. Barker and Bruce* (1949), Ontario Weekly Notes. No. 3.

Manitoba Court Awards Damages For Injury Due to Unsafe Working Conditions Notwithstanding Contributory Negligence of Workman.

On February 1, 1949, the Manitoba Court of King's Bench awarded two-thirds of the damages claimed, with costs, to a farm labourer who had the thumb, three fingers and part of his right hand severed by a power-operated saw. Total damages were assessed at \$6,671 and the plaintiff was awarded \$4,447.33.

The plaintiff, who was employed by the defendant for about a month prior to the time of the accident as a general labourer on his "mink farm", was assisting the defendant's foreman to cut firewood when the accident happened. Neither the plaintiff nor the foreman could explain definitely the manner in which the plaintiff's hand came in contact with the saw. There was some contradiction between the evidence of the plaintiff and the foreman as to how the log was held in position for cutting.

In summing up the evidence Mr. Justice Donovan stated that the foreman had held the log in a faulty manner while it was being put before the saw by bracing it against his hip instead of placing it firmly on the platform. This method naturally

called for assistance from the plaintiff in holding the log more firmly as it came in contact with the saw.

Secondly there was no suggestion that before the day in question the plaintiff had ever engaged in the kind of work which was then assigned to him, or that his rate of pay was fixed on any scale other than of an ordinary farm labourer. Mr. Justice Donovan believed that the foreman should in advance, both by instruction and advice, have prepared the plaintiff for the risks of the work. The defendant in speaking of the accident had stated concerning the plaintiff, "Sometimes I had the impression his mind was far away." The plaintiff was a war veteran who had been imprisoned for five years at Hong Kong. However, the Court maintained that the defendant, being aware of the frailties of the plaintiff, should have had his foreman supervise closely the plaintiff's actions when working so closely to the saw in operation.

In *Thomas v. Quartermaine* it was held that

The duty which a master owes to one servant may be quite different to that which he owes to another; it may vary with the knowledge, the experience, the skill and the powers of the workman.

In the third place there was no guard over the saw. The defence stated that it was not the custom in the district in which the defendant lived to have any guard on such a machine, but Mr. Justice Donovan declared that this was no answer at all. While it is true, he stated, that the saw would not have been made foolproof by the presence of a guard, yet had even a partial or defective guard been in position it would at least have tended to operate as a warning to the plaintiff that there was danger of injury, and then if an accident happened it would likely not have been of a serious nature.

Mr. Justice Donovan did not see how the principle of *volenti non fit injuria* might be used as a defence. It was not a case of the plaintiff voluntarily taking the risk. There was no evidence that he realized that, because of the speed and force with which the saw revolved, contact by any part of his body or clothing might result in very serious bodily injury.

On the other hand the Judge did not consider that the plaintiff could be altogether excused. There was nothing to interfere with his view of the saw. He concluded that the failure of the plaintiff to keep an appropriate lookout made some contribution to his misfortune.

McShane v. Hole 1 (1949), Western Weekly Reports 421.

1948 State Labour Legislation In the United States

The chief developments in American State legislation in 1948 were in the field of child labour and workmen's compensation. Virginia and Kentucky by revising their child labour laws to adopt a 16-year standard for employment during school hours are now included in the group of States which rank first in child labour legislation.

A workmen's compensation Act was passed in Mississippi, the only State which had not previously adopted such a law. In Louisiana, minors engaged in street trades are covered by a special system of workmen's compensation. Also enacted was a disability compensation Act in New Jersey. Changes were made in the industrial home-work statute in Rhode Island.

Child Labour

Both Kentucky and Virginia enacted child labour laws in 1948 which raised the minimum age for general employment during school hours to 16. This brings up to 20 the total number of States that are in line with the child-labour provisions of the Federal Fair Labour Standards Act.

These laws widen the occupational coverage of the former laws, and raise standards with respect to hours, employment certificates, and the regulation of night work and hazardous occupations.

The former minimum age in both States was 14 but in Kentucky this applied only when the schools were in session, and in Virginia children of 12 years and over were permitted to work outside school hours in fruit and vegetable canneries. Now, in both States, a child must be 14 or over for work after school and during vacation. In Virginia, under the new law, if a child has completed high school, or is over 14 and enrolled in a work-training program or is 14 or over and cannot profit from further schooling, the 16-year minimum is waived. The Virginia law exempts from its provisions domestic work if performed in connection with the child's home and for his parent, and work outside school hours on farms, in orchards, or in gardens with the parent's consent.

As regards certain hazardous occupations, the Kentucky Act raised the minimum age from 16 to 18. A 16-year minimum age for work in manufacturing or mechanical establishments at any time is required.

A step forward in both States was the establishment of a maximum 40-hour work-

week for boys and girls up to 18 years of age. Formerly, there was a 48-hour week in Kentucky and a 44-hour week in Virginia for children under 16. The new Acts give to minors under 18 the eight-hour day and the six-day week formerly applicable only to those under 16.

In Kentucky, part-time work of 14 and 15-year-olds attending school is limited to three hours on a school day and to 23 hours in a school week. Employment of 16 and 17-year-olds is limited to four hours on a school day and 28 hours in a school week. Both laws provide for a 30-minute meal-period.

The two States require employment certificates for minors under 18 instead of under 16, as formerly; the Virginia law adds a provision for yearly physical examination up to 18. Both Acts also provide for the issuance of age certificates for minors 18 and over, upon request.

In Kentucky, night work for minors 16 and 17 is prohibited after 10 p.m. or before 6 a.m. Formerly, this was 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. for boys under 16 in specified occupations. Minors of 15 years are forbidden to work after 8 p.m. and those under 15 years, after 6 p.m. The Virginia law retains the night work prohibition of 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. for minors under 16. Boys of 16 and 17 years of age may be employed until midnight and girls of 16 and 17, not enrolled in school, may be employed until 11 p.m. and if enrolled in school, until 10 p.m. These provisions do not apply to children in Virginia 16 years of age and over on farms, in orchards or in gardens.

Workmen's Compensation

Mississippi approved a workmen's compensation law which provides for compulsory coverage for employers of eight or more, unlimited medical care, a second injury fund, and double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed.

Exempted are domestic servants, farmers and farm labour, transport and maritime employments. All accidental injuries arising out of or in the course of employment are covered.

Insurance may be obtained through private insurance carriers or by self-insurance. Compensation payments begin on the sixth day after the injury unless disability lasts for 14 days or more in which case compensation is payable from the date of disability. The benefits are to

be paid at the rate of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of average weekly wages, with maximum payments of \$25 per week for a maximum period of 450 weeks. The minimum weekly payment is \$7. Death benefits are payable during widowhood, and to dependent children under 18 years of age.

Amendments were made in existing workmen's compensation Acts in six other States—Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Virginia, and in the first five named, increased benefits were provided.

In Louisiana, the workmen's compensation law was made to apply to all illegally employed minors. By a second enactment, minors who are engaged in specified street trades, including the selling and delivery of newspapers, are covered by a compulsory system of workmen's compensation. Wisconsin is the only other State which has a comparable provision. The law applies to employers of more than three minors between 12 and 17 inclusive. The time of engaging in a street trade is defined to include the time spent in reporting to and from the place or places where the trade is carried on. A minor accidentally injured while engaged in a street trade is entitled to compensation benefits and should death occur, compensation is payable to his dependents.

Disability Compensation

New Jersey, following the example of California and Rhode Island, established a

system of disability compensation providing for weekly benefits to workers, who, because of illness or accident not covered by State workmen's compensation law, are not able to work. Benefits range from \$9 to \$22 a week, depending on the worker's previous wages. Compensation is not payable for disability resulting from pregnancy or from a wilfully and intentionally self-inflicted injury.

Industrial Home Work

Rhode Island amended its home-work law to extend its coverage to subcontractors furnishing material to be processed in a home, and also provides that "industrial home work" shall include processing in the home of the employer. Several provisions were added concerning the issuance of licences to employers and homeworkers.

Industrial Relations

Louisiana repealed a 1946 act which regulated and controlled trade union activities. The effect of the repeal is to restore to full measure the anti-injunction act of 1934. Under the 1946 law, injunctions could be issued against unauthorized strikes in violation of contracts, against violence or threats of violence, and against combinations of employees in restraint of trade. An Act to prohibit the transportation of strike-breakers into the State was also passed.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant was unemployed within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B. 362 (May 26, 1948).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, having been steadily employed for five years as a milling machine operator, lost his employment on July 30, 1947, due to shortage of work, and had been on benefit for approximately six

weeks when it was found that he was assisting on his farm which comprised 140 acres with 23 head of cattle, some pigs and chickens. He had purchased the farm in 1943 and had established his permanent residence there, but he continued to live in town while in industrial employment, his wife operating the farm on a share basis with the assistance of their sons, aged 13 and 11 years. He stated that his wife's

income from the farm was less than \$1 a day. When he became unemployed, he returned to the farm and assisted in performing the chores and making general repairs and was engaged in putting a roof on the barn, with the assistance of a neighbour whom he had hired, when this information came to light.

The Insurance Officer disqualified him for an indefinite period as from September 25, 1947, under Section 27 (1) (a) of the Act, on the ground that he was not unemployed but was in business for himself, and the Court of Referees unanimously upheld this decision.

The union of which the claimant is a member appealed to the Umpire and an oral hearing was held.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant has proved that he was unemployed within the meaning of the Act.

It was agreed at the hearing that the claimant is an industrial worker and not a farmer. He went to reside on his farm during the period of his involuntary unemployment and immediately upon securing employment, he returned to the city. The farm, which was purchased in 1943, is operated by his wife and two children.

Under the circumstances, he cannot be considered as self-employed for the purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Although he might have assisted his wife and children in performing the usual chores on the farm, there is no indication that, if he derived any remuneration therefrom, it was in excess of \$1.50 a day within the meaning of Section 29 (1) (b) (ii) of the Act.

The decision of the Court of Referees is reversed and the appeal of the claimant is allowed.

Held that the claimant was not unemployed within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B. 363 (May 26, 1948).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant owned a half-section of land which he farmed during the summer months. He had no livestock and did not intend to live on the farm during the then approaching winter. On making claim for benefit he gave his occupation as "farmer". His pattern of industrial employment disclosed that in 1944-45 he had 4 months' employment with a packing company and in 1945-46 10 months' employment with the same company.

He was disqualified for an indefinite period under Section 27 (1) (a) of the Act,

as from March 31, 1947, on the ground that he was not unemployed but was in business for himself, having refused to apply for employment as a farm labourer because he was working on his own farm.

He made renewal claim on October 7, 1947, stating that he was now available for work, and the Insurance Officer held the indefinite disqualification imposed as of March 31, 1947 to be still in effect. The Court of Referees unanimously upheld this decision but the chairman granted leave to appeal to the Umpire.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant has proved that he was unemployed within the meaning of Section 27 (1) (a) of the Act.

The facts indicate that the claimant is mainly and primarily a farmer working on his own account on his land. In his submission, dated October 25, 1947, the claimant stated: "My main occupation is (that of) a farmer and I do intend to return to the farm in the Spring".

The claimant contends that because then "he had finished his farm work" and therefore had become temporarily available for work, he should be entitled to receive unemployment benefit. Availability for work is not the deciding factor in this case and the claimant because he satisfies the requirements of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of Section 27 has not proved "*ipso facto*" that he is unemployed within the meaning of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of Section 27.

Even though the claimant may suspend his farming operations during the winter months or off-season, he does not cease to be a farmer. He retains all his interest in the land during the off-season and the soil continues its inherent functions as a result of his toil. Unless he gives up his farming operations as his main occupation, he cannot qualify for the receipt of benefit and will remain outside of the Unemployment Insurance plan for the duration of his self-employment. As regards insured persons who have entered into business on their own account and thereby become self-employed, it is not the intent and purpose of the Act to subsidize these persons for the period during which they do not draw profit or remuneration from their enterprise.

The claimant might be employed in insurable employment during the off-season in what could be termed subsidiary or auxiliary employment and thus, contributing to the unemployment insurance fund. However, in such case, he is paying a premium

to be insured against the risk of future unemployment whenever he ceases to be self-employed.

Under the provisions of the Act and the existing regulations, I have no other alternative, therefore, than to find that the claimant has failed to prove that he is unemployed within the meaning of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of Section 27 of the Act.

This problem of self-employment has been given a great deal of consideration in the past and was lately the subject of an official hearing in the case of (CU-B. 362). In view of the different climatic and economic conditions in our

country, the representatives of the labour unions and of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, who were present at the hearing, submitted to the Umpire that too broad and uniform an application of the principles laid down in decisions pertaining to matters of self-employment might tend to create some hardship or anomalies.

In this connection, I wish to point out that under the Act the Commission has full authority, if it so desires, to introduce by way of remedial regulations the changes necessary to remove such hardship or anomalies as may exist in cases of self-employment.

The appeal is dismissed.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics February, 1949*

According to the monthly report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there was a total of 108,759 claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission across Canada during February, compared with 140,305 in January, and 88,016 in February last year. These totals include 15,296 revised claims in February, 13,656 in January, and 11,293 in February, 1948. Revised claims are registered when circumstances require the reconsideration of already existing claims, and are not, therefore, considered in estimating employment and unemployment levels among insured persons. Initial and Renewal claims, which originate almost exclusively from new cases of unemployment among insured persons, numbered 93,463 in February, 126,649 in January and 76,723 in February last year.

Ordinary claimants (that is, those completely separated from their employment) on the live unemployment register at any given time provide a measure of recorded unemployment among insured persons at that time. On February 28, there were 208,818 (172,968 males, 35,850 females) ordinary claimants on the live Unemployment Insurance register, compared with 197,675 (164,438 males and 33,237 females) on January 31, and 146,074 (116,676 males and 29,398 females) on February 28 last year. In addition there were 7,066 (5,904 males, 1,162 females) other claimants (mainly short-time) on the live unemployment register on February 28, 5,742 (4,953 males, 789 females) on January 31, and 7,279 (6,444 males and 835 females) on February 28 last year. Short-time claimants are those who have been put on short-time at their places of employment.

Table E-6 classifies all the claimants included on the live unemployment register according to the number of days they have been continuously signing the register since their most recent initial or renewal claim. Certain live registers will indicate however that an initial claim has followed without interruption the termination of a previous benefit year. In these latter cases though the initial claim is the most recent claim, it is ignored and count is made instead of the cumulative number of days the claimant signed the register since the commencement of this continuous period of unemployment, that is, since the most recent renewal claim. Sundays, days of sickness, and brief periods of employment where no renewal claim was necessary (usually employment of less than one week), are excluded from this count of unemployed days on the register.

During February, a total of 116,078 claims was disposed of. This includes 1,234 special requests not granted (that is, requests for antedating, extension of the two-year period and dependency rate of benefit) and 1,338 cases referred to courts of referees by claimants. Of the remaining 113,506 claims, in which entitlement to benefit was the main consideration, 92,568 were considered entitled to benefit and 20,938 not entitled.

Chief reasons for non-entitlement to benefit were: "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" 11,133 cases; "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 4,588 cases; "discharged for misconduct" 1,049 cases; "refused an offer of work and neglected an opportunity to work" 862 cases; "not capable of and not available for work" 712 cases.

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

During February, 210,681 beneficiaries were paid \$8,158,903 for 3,734,487 compensated unemployed days, compared with 163,643 persons paid \$6,727,221 for 3,056,418 compensated unemployed days in January and 138,417 persons paid \$5,017,492 for 2,544,452 unemployed days in February, 1948. The average duration of the unemployment compensated was, then, 17·7 days in February, 18·7 days in January and 18·4 days in February last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$38.73 in February, \$41.11 in January and \$36.25 in February last year. The average amount of benefit paid per compensated day

of unemployment was \$2.18 in February, \$2.20 in January and \$1.97 in February, 1948.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending February 28, 1949, showed 3,645,493 employees were issued with insurance books and had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1948, an increase of 41,496, since January 31, 1949.

As at February 28, 1949, 211,935 employers were registered as having insurable employees representing an increase of 772 since January 31, 1949.

WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES, 1948

The Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour in their annual survey obtains from employers statistics on wage rates, hours and working conditions in Canadian industry. The following tables show wage rates as reported in the 1948 survey for certain classes of civic employees in 67 municipalities. Rates are shown for Police Constables, Firefighters, and Labourers. The term, "Maximum Basic Salary", means that such extras as bonuses for long service, allowances for clothing, etc., are not included. However, cost-of-living bonus payments are included in these rates.

Salaries of police constables in 1948 in these 67 municipalities varied between \$1,740 per year and \$2,827. In general, salaries in the larger cities were highest, although there are exceptions to this tendency, as indicated in the table. Constables in the city of Toronto, receiving \$2,827 per year, were the highest paid; in Hamilton the rate was \$2,761, Windsor \$2,721, and Sudbury \$2,655. Eight other cities, including Montreal, Vancouver and Winnipeg, showed rates of \$2,500 or more per year. Increases over 1947 in policemen's wage rates ranged from \$18 in

Niagara Falls to \$418 in Sault Ste. Marie. These increases, reported by 56 of the 67 centres, averaged \$224 per year.

Wage rates paid to fire-fighters are in many cases the same as for policemen in the same city. In some of the smaller centres, of course, where the maintenance of two separate forces would entail unnecessary expense, the duties of both are performed by the same men. As in the case of police constables, the highest fire-fighter's rate was in Toronto; here the annual salary was \$2,947. In Vancouver the rate was \$2,820 and in Hamilton, \$2,711. Increases over the 1947 figures of \$26 per year in St. Catharines up to \$480 per year in Vancouver are reported. Of 49 centres showing increases the average was \$218 per year.

Average wage rates for labourers employed by municipalities in 1948 ranged from 55 to 1.03 cents per hour. In about half the centres covered in the table ranges of rates are shown for this class of worker; these ranges might indicate differentials paid for unpleasant or hazardous work, special qualifications, or length of service. Increases of from 2 to 18 cents per hour over 1947 rates are reported for labourers, with all but eight of the 67 municipalities reporting higher rates in 1948.

WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES, BY MUNICIPALITY, 1948

| Locality | POLICE CONSTABLES | | FIREFIGHTERS | | LABOURERS | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Maximum Basic Salary per Year | Standard Hours per Week | Maximum Basic Salary per Year | Standard Hours per Week ⁽¹⁾ | Wage Rate per Hour | Standard Hours per Week |
| Prince Edward Island— | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| Charlottetown..... | 1,740 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .55— .75 | 44—48 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | |
| Glace Bay..... | 2,329 | 48 | ..... | ..... | .81½ | 48 |
| Halifax (2)..... | 2,160 | 48 | 2,088 and 2,160 | 72 | .72— .89 | 44 |
| Sydney..... | 2,040 | 48 | 1,980 | 72 | .75 | 48 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | |
| Fredericton (3)..... | 1,800 | 48 | 1,800 | 60 | .66 | 48 |
| Moncton..... | 2,423 | 48 | 2,329 | 48 | .85 | 44 |
| Saint John..... | 2,107 | 48 | 2,107 | 82 | .70 | 48 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | |
| Cap de la Madeleine (4)..... | 2,080 | 72 | 2,080 | 72 | .60 | 48 |
| Hull..... | 1,875 | 48 | 1,808 | 72 | .70 | 48 |
| Joliette (4)..... | 1,950 | 60 | 1,950 | 60 | .63 and .72 | 38 |
| Magog..... | 2,184 | 60 | ..... | ..... | .70 and .74 | 48 |
| Montreal..... | 2,500 | 48 | 2,600 | 72 | .72 | 44 |
| Quebec..... | 2,215 | 72 | 2,215 | 72 | .65 and .66 | 48 |
| St. Hyacinthe (4)..... | 2,060 | 72 | 2,060 | 72 | .55 and .65 | 48 |
| St. Johns..... | 2,080 | 60 | ..... | ..... | .60 and .70 | 54 |
| Shawinigan Falls (4)..... | 2,211 | 56 | 2,211 | 56 | .68 and .73 | 48 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 2,080 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .65 and .68 | 48 |
| Sorel (4)..... | 2,080 | ..... | 2,080 | ..... | .60 and .70 | ..... |
| Trois Rivières (4)..... | 1,898 | 60 | 1,898 | 60 | .55 and .64½ | 48 |
| Verdun..... | 2,500 | 48 | 2,500 | 60 | .65 and .68 | 44 |
| Westmount..... | 2,500 | 48 | 2,600 | 72 | .67 | 50 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | |
| Belleville..... | 2,300 | 48 | 2,190 | 72 | .75— .80 | 48 |
| Brantford..... | 2,475 | 48 | 2,474 | 56 | .78 and .88 | 44 |
| Brockville..... | 2,000 | 48 | 2,000 | 72 | .70 | 50 |
| Chatham..... | 2,263 | 48 | 2,257 | 56 | .79 | 44 |
| Cornwall..... | 2,200 | 48 | 2,180 | 72 | .73 | 44 |
| Fort William..... | 2,400 | ..... | 2,160 | 48 | .73— .76 | 44 |
| Galt..... | 2,300 | 48 | 2,040 | 56 | .75 | 44 |
| Guelph..... | 2,200 | 48 | 2,100 | 56 | .75— .80 | 44 |
| Hamilton..... | 2,761 | 48 | 2,711 | 48 | .88— .94 | 44 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 2,441 | 48 | 2,441 | 72 | .94 | 48 |
| Kitchener..... | 2,381 | 48 | 2,486 | 56 | .85 | 44 |
| London..... | 2,312 | 48 | 2,235 | 56 | .69 | 45 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 2,297 | 48 | 2,449 | 60 | .80— .83 | 48 |
| North Bay..... | 2,350 | 48 | 2,040 | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Oshawa..... | 2,350 | 54 | 2,100 | 56 | .75— .79 | 44 |
| Ottawa..... | 2,530 | 48 | 2,671 | 48 | .75 | 44 |
| Owen Sound..... | 2,200 | 48 | 1,908 | 72 | .71— .85 | 47 |
| Peterborough..... | 2,331 | 48 | 2,300 | 72 | .75 and .85 | 44 |
| Port Arthur..... | 2,460 | 48 | 2,340 | 48 | .83— .95 | 44 |
| St. Catharines..... | 2,474 | 48 | 2,209 | 72 | .80 | 48 |
| St. Thomas..... | 2,340 | 48 | 2,298 | 56 | .72— .82 | 48 |
| Sarnia..... | 2,171 | 48 | 2,285 | 72 | .70— .83 | 48 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 2,640 | 48 | 2,644 | 48 | .90 | 48 |
| Stratford..... | 2,250 | 48 | 2,250 | 56 | .75— .85 | 44 |
| Sudbury..... | 2,655 | 48 | 2,432 | 56 | .80 | 48 |
| Timmins..... | 2,280 | ..... | 2,280 | 44 | .80— 1.00 | 44 |
| Toronto..... | 2,827 | 44 | 2,947 | 56 | .97½ | 40 |
| Windsor..... | 2,721 | 48 | 2,350 | 56 | .82½ | 44 |
| Woodstock..... | 2,000 | 45 | 2,060 | 56 | .73 | 48 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | |
| Brandon..... | 2,095 | 48 | 2,017 | 72 | .70 | 44 |
| St. Boniface..... | 2,232 | 48 | 2,292 | 72 | .60— .70 | 44 |
| Winnipeg..... | 2,580 | 48 | 2,580 | 48 | .77½— .82½ | 44 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw..... | 2,314 | 44 | 2,134 | 72 | .69½ | 44 |
| Prince Albert (4)..... | 1,980 | 44 | 2,232 | 72 | .56 and .61 | 44 |
| Regina (4)..... | 2,340 | 42 | 2,280 | 48 | .65 | 44 |
| Saskatoon (4)..... | 2,412 | 42 | 2,322 | 48 | .75 and .80 | 44 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | |
| Calgary (8)..... | 2,428 | 44 | 2,368 | 48 | .89 | 40 |
| Edmonton..... | 2,227 | 40 | 2,227 | 48 | .90 and .90½ | 44 |
| Lethbridge..... | 2,280 | 48 | 2,160 | 48 | .80 | 44 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 2,256 | 48 | 2,076 | 48 | .69— .80 | 44 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo..... | ..... | ..... | 2,148 | 48 | .90 | 44 |
| Nelson..... | 2,280 | 48 | 2,190 | 48 | .73— .88 | 44 |
| New Westminster..... | 2,544 | 44 | 2,544 | 48 | 1.03 | 44 |
| Prince Rupert..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400 | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver..... | 2,580 | 44 | 2,820 | 48 | 1.00 | 44 |
| Victoria..... | 2,280 | 44 | 2,304 | 48 | .87 | 40 |

(1) Most firefighters work under the two-platoon system, 10-hour day shift and 14-hour night shift, averaging 72 hours per week, with one day off in seven. A number of municipalities have adopted the three-platoon system, three 8-hour shifts and 48-hour week.

(2) The higher rate for married men.

(3) Drivers of apparatus only; others on call.

(4) Both police and firefighting duties performed by the same men.

(5) Work on certain eight listed statutory holidays to be paid for at regular rate.

(6) Free uniforms.

(7) Uniforms supplied, boot allowance of \$20 per year and free street car transportation to and from work.

(8) Paid also for work on statutory holidays.

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other official information.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

During March, unemployment continued to decrease from the peak reached in the latter part of February. Despite this improvement, unemployment at the end of March was still high in terms of the previous two years' records. By May, however, these workers were expected to be absorbed again in the seasonal jobs now opening up in construction, agriculture and transportation. A greater than usual seasonal drop in employment this year was evidence of the gradual shift from a sellers' to a buyers' market among various lines of goods and services. While these changing economic conditions called for the re-alignment of production in some lines, employers as a whole were still making plans for future expansion. Indeed, industrial construction contracts awarded during the first quarter of 1949 exceeded those of any other quarter for as far back as 1939.

The seasonal factor was now acting in favour of employment expansion and hiring had begun to pick up during March. However, since the seasonal slump had affected more workers than usual this winter, unemployment at the end of March still exceeded that of either 1947 or 1948. Considerably fewer jobs were available in logging, meat packing, sawmills, rubber and shipbuilding compared with 1948. In addition, the tremendous expansion in the working force in construction caused more workers to be seasonally displaced, even though construction employment itself was higher than in 1948. The seasonal upswing which takes place in April and May, however, was expected to supply sufficient jobs for all those now seeking work, and labour shortages may develop before the summer is very far advanced. Construction, agriculture, fishing, water and inland transportation, and food processing industries will shortly be providing many jobs for workers.

Increased seasonal unemployment this year appeared to be due partially to the readjustment of production to changing market conditions. Consumer demand had generally become less insistent in the domestic market and had even started to fall off in some lines. At the same time, the export market had become increasingly difficult to penetrate because of continued dollar shortages and greater competition from other countries. In line with the

easing of demand, wholesale prices have been levelling off since the last quarter of 1948. Industrial production itself underwent a sharp drop during January to reach a level just above that of 1948 at that time. This new phase of market conditions had called for a careful re-assessment of production costs by employers. While employment itself had not been seriously affected, the changing market picture had been reflected in a return to greater seasonality, granting of fewer wage increases and an increasing emphasis on productivity.

Employers still appeared to view the situation with optimism, however. Industrial construction contracts awarded during the first quarter of 1949 exceeded those for all previous quarterly periods since 1939. Reports received by the Department of Labour on plant expansion in manufacturing also indicated a high level of activity and already more than 350 employers had signified their intention of expanding plant facilities during 1949.

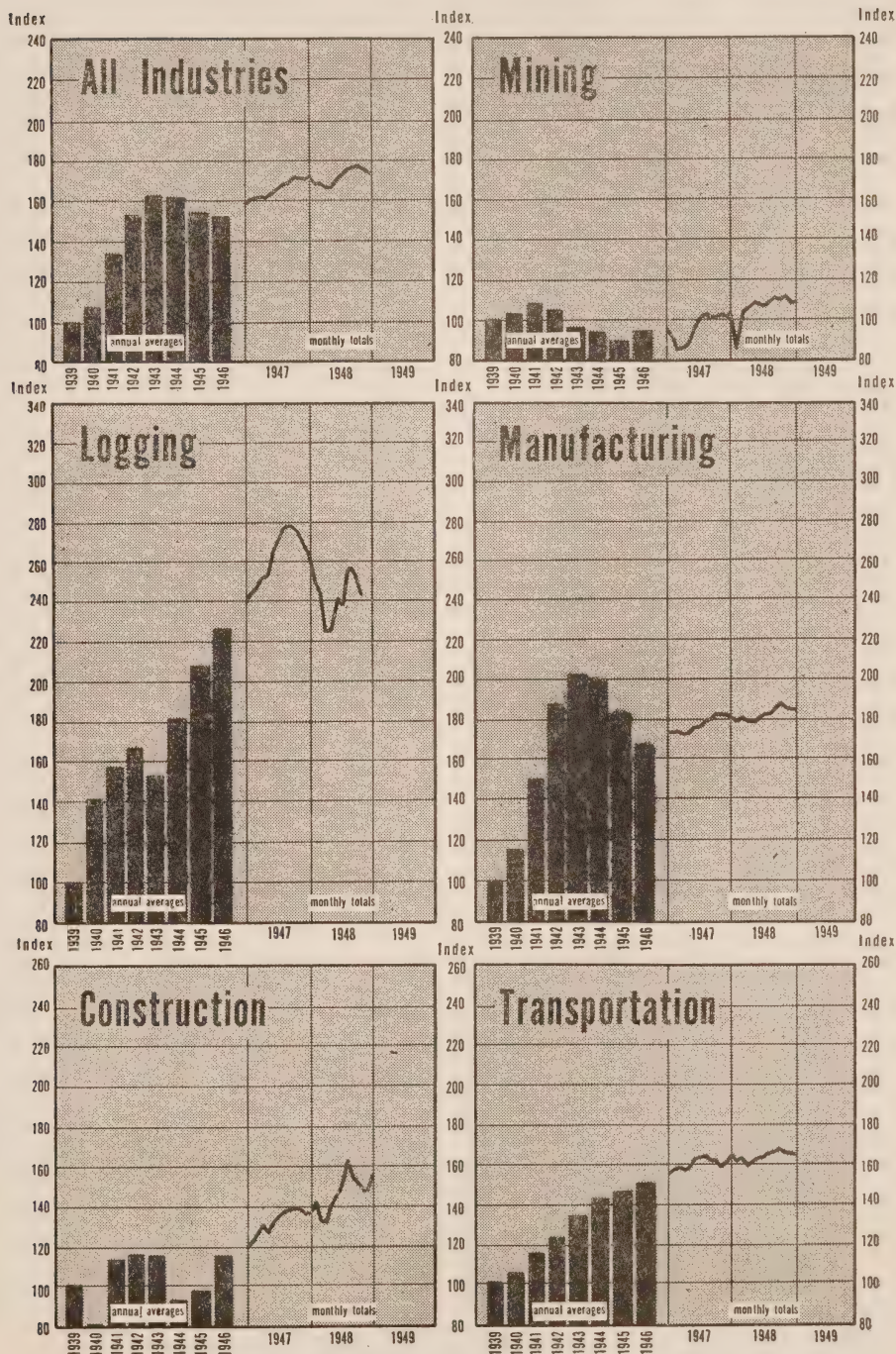
Industrial Analysis

The *agricultural* industry was again about to enter a season of high activity. Generally it was felt that the demand for farm products in 1949 would equal that of 1948 although some decline might occur in the export market. The domestic market was expected to expand as a result of levelling off of farm prices. The monthly index of

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Average: 1939=100

Seasonally Adjusted



farm prices reached a peak in August, 1948, and, contrary to the experience of 1947, declined during the next quarter. In general, farm prices during the year 1949 were expected to remain at approximately the 1948 level, which in itself was 20 per cent higher than in 1947 and 120 per cent above the 1941 level.

Against this background of continued buoyancy, farmers were making plans for extensive farming operations during the coming season. A strong demand for farm help was expected which, in many areas, would exceed the local supply of workers available. Immigration plans were already under way to meet such a shortage and Dutch farmers had begun to enter the country. Peak seasonal labour needs for the harvesting of special crops will again be met by a program of labour movements.

The **fishing** industry was temporarily slack during March between the winter and spring operations. Pockets of unemployment had developed in the Maritimes, both among fishing crews and workers in fish packing plants. Below average winter operations, as well as the seasonal slack, were responsible for the unfavourable situation.

The outlook for the industry itself was not entirely optimistic, either on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts, owing to unsettled export market conditions. This affected some 10,000 employees in fish packing and curing plants as well as the fishermen themselves. The usual market in the United Kingdom for canned salmon from British Columbia may not be available, while the domestic market and the United States market for fresh and frozen fish may be adversely affected by the increased competition from meat products, which have recently decreased in price.

Logging operations were drawing to a close in Eastern Canada, and workers were being released as hauling operations were completed. River drivers, however, will be needed when the ice leaves and the logging drive gets under way. Some workers who had been laid off were waiting for construction work and lake navigation to begin, while others had returned to the farms.

A different situation existed on the west coast where most logging camps were re-opening after the severe weather conditions had kept them closed for the greater part of the winter. Uncertain market conditions may prevent many small operators from re-opening this year, however.

The employment scene in **manufacturing** was quiet during March with relatively

little hiring of workers. Facing the more competitive market conditions, employers were examining their costs closely and not taking on staff unless absolutely necessary. The greater seasonality of manufacturing employment this winter, along with the loss of some export markets, had caused a relatively large drop in employment in the previous three months. At the beginning of February, 7 of the 17 major manufacturing industries reported fewer persons working than in 1947. The industry as a whole, however, still employed more workers than in the previous year. By the end of March, greater seasonal activity was apparent and hiring was again under way in heavy industry and textile and clothing firms. Also, the removal of the war tax on jewellery, confectioneries, soft drinks, and chocolate bars, announced in the Federal budget was bringing about expansion in these industries.

Contracts between employers and unions were up for renewal in numerous manufacturing plants during March. A strike had developed among 600 bakery workers in Winnipeg, Manitoba, but, on the whole, negotiations were progressing peacefully. Due to the levelling off in the cost of living, wage demands this year may not be pressed as strongly as previously, but more emphasis was expected on fringe issues, such as welfare plans, improved working conditions, holidays, and various social security programs.

The **construction** industry was still in its inactive season during March, but employment was well-sustained for the time of year. At the beginning of February, the latest date for which statistics are available, the index of employment in construction (base 1926=100) stood at 147.9 as against 137.6 in 1948. Continuing fine weather during April will create many opportunities for construction work and extensive hiring was expected. Labour shortages were already developing in some of the skilled trades, particularly bricklaying.

For the third successive month in 1949, construction contracts awarded showed gains over the comparable period of 1948, bringing the total for the first quarter of 1949 to \$204 million as against \$129 million in the same period of 1948.

A recent survey conducted by the Department of Trade and Commerce indicated that the supply of building materials had improved to such an extent that all construction projects in 1949 could be carried out with few supply difficulties. Increased production was expected for 21 of the 30 building materials covered in the survey.

The most serious shortages were expected to occur among iron and steel products, although a slight increase in primary iron and steel production over 1948 was foreseen.

Sales in *trade* establishments during March picked up after winter inactivity when buying in almost all cities throughout Canada had been curtailed. Increased sales reflected both the beginning of the Easter trade and the usual spring requirements for farming equipment, gardening supplies and clothing. Consumer purchasing power was also on the increase, in part a result of the recent distribution of many millions of dollars which had been set aside by the Compulsory Savings program. Dollar value of sales in department stores throughout Canada during March was about 10 per cent above the previous year's level. This rise, however, was accounted for almost entirely by price increases.

The steady rise in prices which had taken place in the past three years and which had become an increasingly important factor in consumer buying, appeared now to be drawing to a close. Prices on the wholesale level have been levelling off since the last quarter of 1948. The general index of wholesale prices (1926=100) stood at 159.3 in January, 1949, as against 159.2 and 146.9 in October and January of 1948. Generally it was felt that any significant decline in prices would have a beneficial effect on sales, unless accompanied by a serious loss of income through unemployment.

Regional Analysis

The *Maritime* region was delayed in its spring expansion during March because of heavy snowfalls in some areas. Preparations for a busy construction and fishing season, however, were under way. The entry of Newfoundland as the tenth province of Canada particularly affected the Maritimes and it was expected that many workers from Newfoundland would be attracted to the region when seeking employment.

In Nova Scotia, northern ports expected a heavy increase in passenger and freight traffic to and from the new province. This, along with the construction of the bridge over the Strait of Canso, was expected to stimulate both trade and transportation in the Cape Breton area.

Manufacturing employment was expanding and most workers who had been laid off temporarily had been recalled by the end of the month. Heavy iron and steel industries reported substantial orders on hand. In paper production, emphasis was shifting from quantity to quality in order to com-

pete with Scandinavian and other manufacturers who were looking for markets in this country.

Employment conditions in the *Quebec* region were fairly stable during March. The usual seasonal upswing had been slow because of adverse weather, overstocking in certain manufacturing fields, and hesitancy in hiring while industry awaited the Federal government budget. As a result, labour demand was light during March, but optimism prevailed with regard to the next few months. Both heavy industry and construction were well supplied with contracts.

Greater stability was evident in the employment situation in manufacturing. In primary textiles, production was at a high level with labour demand and supply well balanced; low turnover was evidence of stabilization in an industry previously noted for its constantly changing labour force. Clothing firms also reported an adequate labour supply, one factor being the immigration of qualified and experienced workers from Displaced Persons camps. Employment in heavy steel industries fluctuated according to the supply of imported steel; orders were plentiful.

Logging operations were now completed except for the river drive which was expected to start early in April and continue for about three weeks. Workers were being released and were turning to employment in agriculture and construction.

In the *Ontario* region, spring activity and the Federal budget announcements towards the end of March stimulated employment in some industries. For others, a better balance between supply and demand for goods in the domestic market, and the loss of export markets, were increasing the element of competition and cost-cutting, thereby reducing labour demand. Nevertheless, employment remained above the 1948 level, and the labour surplus continued to decline.

Labour demand in general manufacturing industries remained dull, but those affected by the new budget showed signs of increased activity. The confectionery, soft drink, cosmetic and jewellery industries, especially, planned immediate employment expansion. Heavy manufacturing firms remained active and gradual employment expansion was forecast. The trend in employment had continued steadily upward throughout the past year.

Full employment of all construction workers was expected this year, although there may be less activity than in 1948 in some areas. Many workers will be needed in agriculture shortly with spring work now

in its early stages. In lake navigation also, hiring was under way for the opening of navigation early in April; crews were already aboard most ships.

Employment expansion in the *Prairie* region was well under way during March. The labour surplus continued to decline, despite the fact that several thousand men released from logging were looking for other employment. The construction industry was starting on another heavy building season, especially in Alberta. Employment conditions in this province appeared to be particularly favourable with the oil boom stimulating expansion in many directions.

The spring rush in agriculture had not yet started, but farmers were coming into town to place orders for workers, arrange for machinery repairs, and deliver grain. This activity was felt throughout the region, stimulating business in general.

In the Great Lakes area, a surplus of workers had accumulated since the completion of winter logging. The river drives will start after the spring break-up, however, and these, with increased activity in farming, construction and navigation, were expected to absorb the available manpower. Navigation is scheduled to open early in April and there were 55 million bushels of grain at the Lakehead awaiting shipment within the next few months.

In the *Pacific* region, greater improvement occurred in the employment situation during March than in any other region. Many hundreds of workers, who had been temporarily unemployed because of severe weather, were returning to their jobs. Transient workers were leaving British Columbia to return to farming in the Prairies. Construction and logging were expanding after the forced shut-down of the past few months, and shortages of skilled workers were already imminent in some areas. By late spring, the usual scarcity of young and middle-aged workers for heavy unskilled work will probably develop.

The re-opening of coastal logging camps had provided a great deal of employment, not only for woodsmen, but also for many in associated industries. Because of road conditions, interior camps and those on higher levels were still closed but full operations will begin after the spring thaw. Sawmills were working at capacity, and shingle mills were again active.

Great activity in mining areas was expected in the coming months; base metal operations, particularly, will absorb many workers. Labour demand during March, however, was still relatively light. Similarly,

in fishing the situation was quiet, but preparations for the season were going ahead; conditions were somewhat unsettled since terms and prices for fish had not yet been decided upon. Fishing companies had tightened the financing of gear and boats and many boats were listed for sale.

Employment Service Activities

The end of seasonal unemployment was in sight during March. Although very little of the renewed seasonal activity had yet materialized into job openings, most workers were expected to be back on the job by early May, barring any serious set-back in weather conditions.

Most outside work was now only awaiting the disappearance of snow and frost before large-scale hiring would begin. A few construction workers returned to the job during March but the real construction season will not get underway until the frost leaves the ground and excavation work can be satisfactorily undertaken. Farm labour demand also will crystallize when workers can begin work on the land; already advance orders for help were being placed with employment offices. Re-employment of truck drivers was awaiting the clearing up of road conditions as provincial bans now prohibited heavy traffic on many highways. All signs pointed to an early resumption of lake navigation; the opening of the port of Montreal was the earliest for many years and it seemed likely that movement on the lakes would commence almost a week earlier than usual.

In the women's field, the resurgence was not so marked because of the less seasonal nature of their work. The outlook in trade, however, had brightened with the prospects of Easter activity and, while hirings for this season will not be large, full employment of the regular staff was assured. The seasonal element was also evident in the personal service industries, and demand for domestic servants and laundry workers was rising.

The renewed seasonal activity, however, did not have a marked effect on the number of unplaced applicants during March. All in all, the number unplaced had fallen by only 20,000 during the month, leaving 245,000 on file at the beginning of April. Part of the sluggishness could be attributed to the re-entrance of loggers into the labour market at this time. It was also possible that unemployment itself was falling at a faster rate than the decline in unplaced applicants since the total of unplaced applicants represents the count of the live file at any one date. An application remains

alive for 30 days unless the applicant is placed by the Employment Service or notifies the office when obtaining a job on his own. It is quite probable that at the time of the spring renewal, numbers of workers will find jobs through their own efforts and will neglect to inform the office.

The greater severity of the seasonal decline this year was apparent in the placement statistics now available for the greater part of the winter months. Comparing the months of December, January, and February with those of the previous year, the first noticeable change was the absolute drop in the numbers placed. Placements during this period were 31 per cent fewer than in the previous year. While the greatest part of the slump occurred in the more seasonal segments of the labour force, there was a 16 per cent drop among women and a 27 per cent decline for veterans. In addition, many more of the current placements were temporary; casual placements rose from 17 per cent to 21 per cent of all placements effected. Clearance fell off to a much

greater extent than in previous years. In contrast to this, however, placements at Executive and Professional offices, which are largely non-seasonal, have been holding their own over the year.

Generally, it would appear that the duration of unemployment for the average worker has been longer this year. At the end of February, 55 per cent of the persons claiming unemployment insurance had been registered for 25 days, 30 per cent being registered for more than 49 days. One year before the comparative percentages were 51 and 27. It was encouraging to note, however, that for those claiming unemployment insurance (currently approximately 80 per cent of the unplaced), a much larger proportion were entitled to benefits. Also, this year benefits were being paid at a higher rate. During the December-February period, 80 per cent of all claims were allowed as against 75 per cent one year before, with the average daily benefits paid being \$2.18 as against \$1.96 in 1948.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

A further fractional decline in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index kept the index at the approximate level it has maintained for the past six months. The index receded three-tenths of a point between February 1 and March 1. This decline, the second in succession, brought the index four-tenths of a point below the index peak of 159.6. It was, however, 8.4 points above March 1 last year. The latest index stood at 159.2 as compared with 159.5 at February 1, 159.6 at January 1, and 150.8 a year ago. It was 57.9 per cent above the August, 1939 level.

As in January, the decline was due to a further decrease in the food group. Price reductions for shortening products, meats, butter and eggs were mainly responsible for the index moving down from 200.4 at February 1 to 199.1. There were moderate offsetting seasonal increases in a few vegetables. At the March 1 level, the food group index was down 6.3 points from the October peak of 205.4, but still 13.2 points above the March 1, 1948 level.

The clothing index rose nine-tenths of a point from the February standing of 182.7 and was 12.8 points above March last year. The home furnishings and services section

gained fractionally from 167.8 at February 1 to 167.9, and was 6.7 points higher than on the same date last year. Fuel and light moved up by a small amount between February 1 and March 1—from 130.8 to 131.0—but was 10 points higher than a year ago.

The miscellaneous items index held at 128.1 between February 1 and March 1, but was 5.3 points above last year's level. The rentals index continues nominally at 121.7 until returns from the March survey are completed, and 1.8 points higher than a year ago.

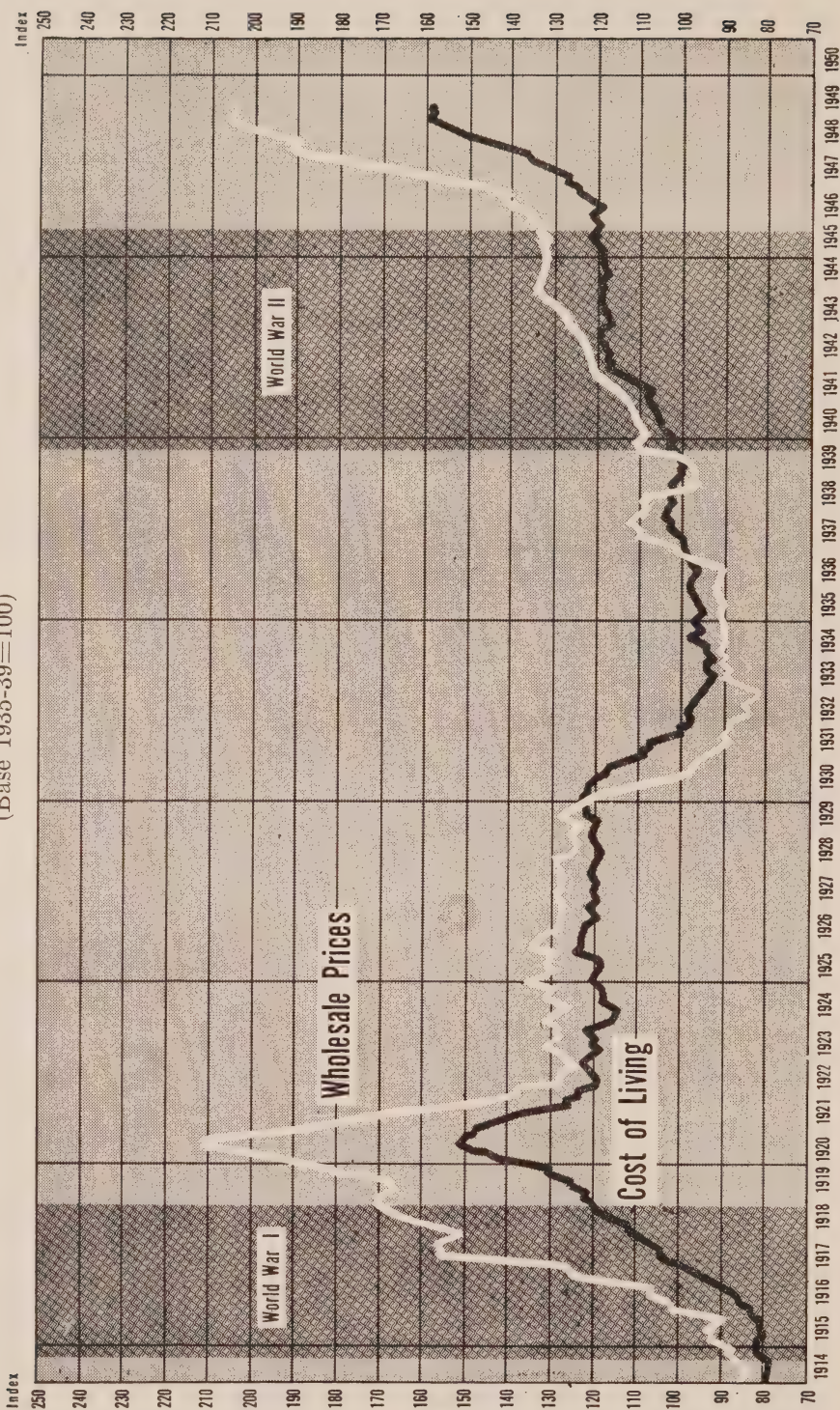
Cost of Living in Eight Cities

Six out of eight regional city cost-of-living indexes moved down between February 1 and March 1, 1949. The Winnipeg series remained unchanged at 153.8 while that for Halifax rose 0.2 to 152.3 when higher prices for fuel, clothing and home furnishings and services more than overbalanced weakness in foods. Further declines in prices of foods were responsible for the lower indexes in other centres. Clothing prices continued to average slightly higher in most cities while home furnishings and services indexes presented a mixed pattern. Composite city index declines between February 1 and March 1 were as follows: Saint John 0.4 to 155.8; Montreal 0.4 to

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 1914 TO DATE

(Base 1935-39=100)



162.0; Saskatoon 0.4 to 161.6; Edmonton 0.2 to 154.2; Toronto 0.1 to 154.6, and Vancouver 0.1 to 160.7.

Wholesale Prices, February, 1949

The general index of wholesale prices dropped 1.2 points to 158.1 (base 1926=100) between January and February, 1949. Weakness was most apparent in the animal products group where a decline of 4.6 points occurred. Livestock, fresh meat, hides and skins, lard and eggs were all lower, while a narrow rise was noted for fowl. Chemicals and allied products moved down 1.8 points to 128.6 when lower quotations for alcohol, tartaric acid and soap overbalanced sodium cyanide and calcium carbide advances. A drop of 1.4 to 137.0 in vegetable products was due to easier prices for oats, rye, corn, cottonseed oil, cocoa beans and onions. These outweighed a moderate gain in potatoes. Textile products receded 0.3 to 162.4 due to declines in burlap bags and raw wool, while the wood, wood products and paper series weakened 0.2 to 191.1 following lower prices for wood-pulp. Two groups were higher. Iron and its products gained 0.4 to 171.0 supported by a firmer tone for

steel sheets, plates and hardware, and non-ferrous metals moved up 0.2 to 166.2 reflecting strength in silver. Non-metallic minerals remained unchanged at 138.0.

Canadian farm product prices at wholesale dropped 3.1 points to 145.1 between January and February with declines predominating in both animal and field products. The animal products series receded 5.7 points to 178.3 when sharp reductions in livestock, hides and skins, eggs and raw wool overbalanced an increase in fowl prices. Decreases for oats, barley, rye, onions and hay outweighed strength in potatoes, to lower the field products series 1.5 to 125.3.

A revision in the index of Canadian farm products, retroactive to August 1, 1945, occurred this month. This was due to an additional payment to western producers of 20 cents per bushel for wheat sold to the Canadian Wheat Board since August 1, 1945 (Order in Council P.C. 919, dated February 24, 1949). It brought the price paid to the producer to \$1.75 per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, basis in store, Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, March, 1949

The number of work stoppages arising from disputes between employers and workers during March, 1949, showed an increase of one as compared with February, 1949, but fewer workers were involved during the current month. However, the time lost during March, 1949, was almost double that for the previous month, and was much greater than for March, 1948. Preliminary figures show 10 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 5,978 workers, with a time loss of 135,725 man-working days, as compared with 9 strikes in February, 1949, with 7,235 workers involved and a loss of 71,732 days. In March, 1948, there were 15 strikes, involving 3,845 workers, with a loss of 57,133 days.

Almost 90 per cent of the strike idleness during March, 1949, resulted from a strike of 4,650 asbestos miners and mill-workers in various centres in Quebec. The strike of seamen, which commenced at Halifax, N.S., on March 22, 1949, involved only three ships by the end of the month and did not spread to other ports until after the first of April.

For the first three months of this year, preliminary figures show 24 strikes and lock-outs, involving 9,750 workers, with a time loss of 217,157 days. For the similar period in 1948 there were 36 strikes, with 15,947 workers involved and a time loss of 333,098 days.

Based on the number of wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in March, 1949, amounted to 0.17 per cent of the estimated working time, as compared with 0.09 per cent in February, 1949; 0.07 per cent in March, 1948; 0.09 per cent for the first three months of 1949; and 0.14 per cent for the first three months of 1948.

Of the 10 strikes recorded for March, 1949, only one was terminated during the month and that was indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month, therefore, nine strikes were recorded as unterminated.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes about which informa-

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

tion has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., on May 30, 1946; soft drink factory workers at Edmonton, Alta., December 1, 1947; printing pressmen at Toronto, Ont., December 15, 1947; coal miners, Edmonton district, Alta., January 13, 1948; and seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, June 6, 1948. The strike of costume jewellery factory workers at Toronto, Ont., which commenced on April 29, 1948, is considered to have lapsed.

Great Britain and Other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lock-outs in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review, issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1949, and in this article are taken, as far as is possible, from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of work stoppages beginning in January, 1949, was 112 and five were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 117 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 54,400 workers involved and a time loss of 115,000 working days was caused.

Of the 112 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, eight, directly involving 29,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 39, directly involving 11,400 workers, on other wages questions; four, directly involving 700 workers, on questions as to working hours; 17, directly involving 3,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 38, directly involving 3,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and four, directly involving 900 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 1,400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

United States

Preliminary figures for February, 1949, show 225 strikes and lock-outs beginning in the month, in which 80,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lock-outs in progress during the month was 650,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for January, 1949, are 225 strikes and lock-outs, involving 70,000 workers, with a time loss of 800,000 days.

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* No. 14, March 16, 1949.

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| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Table 1—Statistics Reflecting Industrial Conditions in Canada..... | 641 |
| A—Labour Force | |
| <i>Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources</i> | |
| Table A-1—Immigration of Adult Males, Adult Females and Children to Canada..... | 642 |
| Table A-2—Distribution of All Immigrants by Province..... | 642 |
| Table A-3—Distribution of Male Immigrants by Occupation..... | 643 |
| B—Labour Income | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Monthly Estimates of Labour Income</i> | |
| Table B-1—Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income..... | 643 |
| C—Employment, Hours and Earnings | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: The Employment Situation (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i> | |
| Table C-1—Employment and Earnings by Province, City and Industry..... | 644 |
| Table C-2—Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings since 1941..... | 645 |
| Table C-3—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces since 1933..... | 645 |
| Table C-4—Employment and Earnings by Industry..... | 646 |
| Table C-5—Sex Distribution of Employed Persons..... | 647 |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Hours and Earnings (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i> | |
| Table C-6—Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 648 |
| Table C-7—Weekly Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing..... | 648 |
| Table C-8—Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces and Cities..... | 648 |
| Table C-9—Hours and Earnings by Industry..... | 649 |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table C-10—Real Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 650 |
| D—Employment Service Statistics | |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table D-1—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants as at First of Month..... | 651 |
| Table D-2—Unfilled Vacancies by Industry and by Sex..... | 651 |
| Table D-3—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants by Occupation and by Sex..... | 652 |
| Table D-4—Vacancies, Referrals and Placements (Weekly Average)..... | 652 |
| Table D-5—Activities of National Employment Service Offices..... | 653 |
| Table D-6—Applications and Placements Since 1938..... | 655 |
| E—Unemployment Insurance | |
| <i>Unemployment Insurance Commission and Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act</i> | |
| Table E-1—Registration of Employers and Employees..... | 656 |
| Table E-2—Claims for Benefit Since 1942..... | 656 |
| Table E-3—Claims for Benefit by Provinces and Disposal of Claims..... | 656 |
| Table E-4—Claimants not Entitled to Benefit with Reason for Non-Entitlement..... | 657 |
| Table E-5—Number Receiving Benefit with Amount Paid..... | 657 |
| Table E-6—Persons Signing the Live Unemployment Register by Number of Days Continuously on the Register..... | 657 |
| Table E-7—Unemployment Insurance Fund..... | 658 |
| F—Prices | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics</i> | |
| Table F-1—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada..... | 659 |
| Table F-2—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living for Eight Cities of Canada..... | 668 |
| Table F-3—Index Numbers of Staple Food Items..... | 668 |
| Table F-4—Retail Prices of Staple Foods, Coal and Rentals by Cities..... | 660 |
| Table F-5—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada..... | 669 |
| Table F-6—Index Numbers for Canada and Other Countries..... | 670 |
| G—Strikes and Lockouts | |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table G-1—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Month..... | 671 |
| Table G-2—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During March..... | 671 |

TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

| | 1949 | | 1948 | 1946 | 1944 | 1939 |
|--|-------|----------|-------|---------|----------|----------|
| | March | Feb. | Feb. | Feb. | Feb. | Feb. |
| Labour Force— | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force (1).....000 | | (1)4,964 | 4,825 | 4,525 | † | † |
| Employed (1).....000 | | (1)4,858 | 4,669 | 4,312 | † | † |
| Male (1).....000 | | (1)3,835 | 3,687 | 3,332 | † | † |
| Female (1).....000 | | (1)1,023 | 982 | 980 | † | † |
| Paid workers (1).....000 | | (1)3,441 | 3,245 | 2,887 | † | † |
| Unemployed (1).....000 | | (1)106 | 156 | 213 | † | † |
| Index of employment (2)..... | 189.2 | 190.5 | 189.3 | 167.2 | 183.2 | 106.5 |
| Unemployment in trade unions (3).....% | | 3.4 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 16.2 |
| Immigration.....No. | | 6,648 | 5,209 | 2,281 | 567 | 712 |
| Adult males.....No. | | 2,797 | 2,234 | 611 | 118 | 159 |
| Earnings and Hours— | | | | | | |
| Total labour income.....\$000,000 | | 604 | 549 | 409 | † | † |
| Per capita weekly earnings.....\$ | | 42.77 | 38.63 | 31.97 | 31.70 | † |
| Average hourly earnings.....cents | | 97.2 | 86.6 | 68.1 | † | † |
| Average hours worked per week..... | | 42.9 | 42.8 | 44.1 | † | † |
| Average real weekly earnings, index (4)..... | | 107.0 | 101.0 | 102.5 | † | † |
| National Employment Service— | | | | | | |
| Unplaced applicants (5).....000 | 261.8 | 256.7 | 186.8 | 233.1 | † | † |
| Unfilled vacancies (5).....000 | 24.9 | 23.6 | 34.4 | 84.4 | † | † |
| Placements, weekly average.....000 | | 8.8 | 9.7 | 12.6 | † | † |
| Unemployment Insurance— | | | | | | |
| Claims.....000 | 208.8 | 197.7 | 130.8 | 162.0 | 12.3 | † |
| Balance in fund.....\$000,000 | | 527.1 | 440.8 | 318.8 | 190.3 | † |
| Prices— | | | | | | |
| Wholesale index (6)..... | 157.6 | 158.1 | 147.3 | 105.3 | 102.7 | 73.2 |
| Cost of living index (6)..... | 159.2 | 159.5 | 150.1 | 119.9 | 118.9 | 100.7 |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Industrial production index (6)..... | | 179.4 | 181.5 | 158.7 | 206.8 | 102.0 |
| Mineral production index (6)..... | | 129.4 | 121.9 | 99.6 | 115.3 | 111.1 |
| Manufacturing index (6)..... | | 189.9 | 193.9 | 169.7 | 228.0 | 99.9 |
| Electric power.....000,000 k.w.h. | | 3,401 | 3,493 | 3,183 | 3,298 | 2,214 |
| Construction— | | | | | | |
| Contracts awarded.....\$000,000 | 67.6 | 63.3 | 15.1 | 33.1 | 16.2 | 11.3 |
| Dwelling units started.....000 | | 1.7 | 1.9 | † | † | † |
| Completed.....000 | | 4.8 | 3.8 | 67.3(8) | † | † |
| Under construction.....000 | | 49.7 | 38.3 | † | † | † |
| Fig iron.....000 tons | | 172.3 | 151.1 | 143.2 | 141.9 | 41.3 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....000 tons | | 259.3 | 239.6 | 233.9 | 229.9 | 77.2 |
| Inspected slaughterings, cattle.....000 | | 61.2 | 101.7 | 121.1 | 93.8 | 54.9 |
| Hogs.....000 | | 276.0 | 446.4 | 373.7 | 933.9 | 245.0 |
| Flour production.....000,000 bbl. | 1.72 | 1.46 | 1.80 | 2.15 | 2.09 | 1.04 |
| Newsprint.....000 tons | 415.8 | 372.3 | 344.6 | 308.8 | 240.0 | 200.6 |
| Cement producers' shipments.....000,000 bbl. | | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Automobiles and trucks.....000 | | 17.2 | 16.4 | 7.5 | 13.9 | 14.3 |
| Gold.....000 fine oz. | | 307.4 | 261.6 | 229.5 | 257.6 | 391.0 |
| Copper.....000 tons | | 21.5 | 19.1 | 13.6 | 22.9 | 20.2 |
| Lead.....000 tons | | 10.6 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 13.3 |
| Nickel.....000 tons | | 10.9 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 11.2 | 8.7 |
| Zinc.....000 tons | | 20.0 | 17.5 | 19.7 | 23.3 | 12.7 |
| Coal.....000 tons | 1,701 | 1,686 | 1,149 | 1,638 | 1,465 | 1,290 |
| Distribution— | | | | | | |
| Retail sales index, adjusted (6)..... | | | 251.7 | 212.7 | 169.6 | 99.2 |
| Wholesale sales index unadjusted (6)..... | | 244.6 | 239.5 | 210.2 | 168.7 | 79.9 |
| Imports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | 206.0 | 182.2 | 117.0 | 138.4 | 40.4 |
| Exports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | 216.8 | 205.0 | 208.3 | 153.2 | 277.2 | 61.7 |
| Railways— | | | | | | |
| Revenue freight.....000,000 ton miles | | 4,541 | 4,686 | 4,215 | 5,024 | 1,707 |
| Car loadings, revenue freight.....000 cars | | 288.0 | 285.6 | 262.1 | 268.5 | 159.4 |
| Banking and Finance— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks, index (6)..... | | 108.1 | 102.2 | 121.8 | 82.0 | 104.1 |
| Preferred stocks, index (6)..... | | 144.0 | 141.0 | 154.1 | 118.6 | 101.8 |
| Bond yields, Dominion, index (6)..... | | 95.4 | 92.1 | 85.9 | 97.3 | 97.2 |
| Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....\$000,000 | | 5,976 | 5,551 | 5,336 | 4,208 | 2,050 |
| Bank loans, current, public.....\$000,000 | | 2,033 | 1,861 | 1,151 | 956 | 787 |
| Money supply.....\$000,000 | | 4,091 | 3,894 | 3,544 | 3,153(9) | 1,370(9) |
| Circulating media in hands of public.....\$000,000 | | 1,139 | 1,104 | 1,038 | 855 | 226 |
| Deposits.....\$000,000 | | 2,952 | 2,790 | 2,505 | 2,163(9) | 1,089(9) |

NOTE.—Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the *Canadian Statistical Review* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

†Comparable statistics are not available. (1) Labour Force survey figures given are as of November 20, 1948, February 21, 1948 and February 23, 1946. (2) Base 1926=100. (3) Figures are as at end of quarter ending December 31, 1948, 1947, 1945 and 1938 respectively. (4) Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100. (5) First of month. (6) Base 1935-1939=100. (7) Figures are for four week periods. (8) Annual figures; monthly not available. (9) Year-end figures.

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES, AND CHILDREN TO CANADA

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Date | Adult Males | Adult Females | Children Under 18 | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| Annual Average, 1920-24..... | 55,416 | 34,803 | 20,315 | 110,534 |
| Annual Average, 1925-29..... | 74,447 | 37,345 | 30,517 | 142,309 |
| Annual Average, 1930-34..... | 12,695 | 12,145 | 11,117 | 35,957 |
| Annual Average, 1935-39..... | 3,564 | 5,834 | 5,054 | 14,452 |
| Annual Average, 1940-44..... | 3,767 | 6,674 | 4,010 | 14,451 |
| 1945—Total..... | 4,259 | 11,620 | 6,843 | 22,722 |
| 1946—Total..... | 9,934 | 40,818 | 20,967 | 71,719 |
| 1947— | | | | |
| January..... | 809 | 1,443 | 508 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 831 | 1,257 | 489 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 947 | 1,212 | 513 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 1,112 | 1,295 | 509 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 1,626 | 2,073 | 889 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 1,989 | 2,456 | 1,455 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 2,291 | 1,876 | 942 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 3,014 | 2,220 | 1,052 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 3,739 | 2,151 | 1,339 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 4,264 | 3,200 | 1,477 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 3,635 | 2,734 | 1,241 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 3,024 | 2,870 | 1,645 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 27,281 | 24,787 | 12,059 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,986 | 2,794 | 1,468 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 2,234 | 1,904 | 1,071 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 4,184 | 3,963 | 2,472 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 4,630 | 3,008 | 1,778 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 4,141 | 3,076 | 2,243 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 7,382 | 4,747 | 3,194 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 4,770 | 4,004 | 2,329 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 4,995 | 3,616 | 2,347 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 4,383 | 4,755 | 2,733 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 4,920 | 5,405 | 2,758 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 4,473 | 4,238 | 2,418 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 3,888 | 3,681 | 2,426 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 52,986 | 45,191 | 27,237 | 125,414 |
| 1949— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,884 | 2,845 | 1,720 | 7,449 |
| February..... | 2,797 | 2,342 | 1,509 | 6,648 |
| Total (2 months 1949)..... | 5,681 | 5,187 | 3,229 | 14,097 |
| Total (2 months 1948)..... | 5,220 | 4,698 | 2,539 | 12,457 |

TABLE A-2.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY REGION

(SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Month | Maritimes | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | B.C. Yukon N.W.T. | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1946—Total..... | 8,656 | 9,712 | 29,604 | 15,097 | 8,650 | 71,719 |
| 1947—Total..... | 3,765 | 8,272 | 35,543 | 7,909 | 8,638 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 279 | 1,819 | 3,666 | 726 | 758 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 166 | 1,214 | 2,566 | 591 | 672 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 333 | 2,093 | 5,272 | 1,655 | 1,266 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 310 | 1,361 | 5,259 | 1,471 | 1,015 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 371 | 1,326 | 4,969 | 1,725 | 1,069 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 433 | 2,643 | 7,366 | 3,610 | 1,271 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 394 | 2,194 | 5,612 | 1,983 | 920 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 419 | 1,784 | 5,868 | 1,888 | 999 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 453 | 2,878 | 4,953 | 2,580 | 1,007 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 663 | 2,840 | 5,915 | 2,516 | 1,149 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 366 | 2,384 | 5,170 | 2,173 | 1,036 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 371 | 2,151 | 5,005 | 1,634 | 834 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 4,558 | 24,687 | 61,621 | 22,552 | 11,996 | 125,414 |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 211 | 1,542 | 3,770 | 1,319 | 607 | 7,449 |
| February..... | 183 | 1,167 | 3,983 | 823 | 492 | 6,648 |
| Total (2 months 1949)..... | 394 | 2,709 | 7,753 | 2,142 | 1,099 | 14,097 |
| Total (2 months 1948)..... | 445 | 3,033 | 6,232 | 1,317 | 1,430 | 12,457 |

TABLE A-3.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

(Source: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch)

| Month | Agri- culture | Unskilled and Semi- skilled | Skilled | Trading | Others Inclu- ding Mining | Total |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1946—Total..... | 1,069 | 1,226 | 2,962 | 2,429 | 2,248 | 9,934 |
| 1947—Total..... | 4,174 | 7,363 | 8,546 | 4,211 | 2,987 | 27,281 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 468 | 529 | 1,195 | 342 | 452 | 2,986 |
| February..... | 356 | 462 | 763 | 270 | 383 | 2,234 |
| March..... | 1,241 | 685 | 1,248 | 446 | 564 | 4,184 |
| April..... | 959 | 1,728 | 1,058 | 379 | 506 | 4,630 |
| May..... | 1,151 | 1,306 | 925 | 357 | 402 | 4,141 |
| June..... | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,568 | 395 | 719 | 7,382 |
| July..... | 2,346 | 556 | 1,030 | 368 | 470 | 4,770 |
| August..... | 1,936 | 1,193 | 1,039 | 356 | 471 | 4,995 |
| September..... | 1,568 | 627 | 1,433 | 358 | 397 | 4,383 |
| October..... | 2,077 | 645 | 1,463 | 405 | 330 | 4,920 |
| November..... | 1,794 | 565 | 1,215 | 364 | 535 | 4,473 |
| December..... | 1,344 | 550 | 1,094 | 305 | 595 | 3,888 |
| Total..... | 18,370 | 10,416 | 14,031 | 4,345 | 5,824 | 52,986 |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1,137 | 427 | 801 | 243 | 276 | 2,884 |
| February..... | 1,356 | 414 | 589 | 231 | 177 | 2,797 |
| Total (2 months 1949)..... | 2,523 | 841 | 1,390 | 474 | 453 | 5,681 |
| Total (2 months 1948)..... | 824 | 991 | 1,958 | 612 | 835 | 5,220 |

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.—MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\\$ Millions)

SOURCE: *Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada*, D.B.S.

| | Agricul- ture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining | Manufac- turing | Construc- tion | Utilities Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade | Finance, Services (including Govern- ment) | Supple- mentary Labour Income | TOTAL |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|-------|
| 1946—January..... | 39 | 140 | 17 | 104 | 95 | 13 | 409 |
| February..... | 41 | 140 | 17 | 107 | 97 | 13 | 415 |
| March..... | 40 | 144 | 18 | 108 | 98 | 14 | 422 |
| April..... | 37 | 142 | 20 | 109 | 98 | 13 | 419 |
| May..... | 37 | 139 | 23 | 110 | 101 | 14 | 423 |
| June..... | 41 | 143 | 26 | 113 | 102 | 14 | 439 |
| July..... | 43 | 142 | 28 | 114 | 103 | 14 | 445 |
| August..... | 45 | 145 | 29 | 116 | 105 | 15 | 454 |
| September..... | 46 | 148 | 29 | 119 | 108 | 15 | 464 |
| October..... | 45 | 153 | 29 | 121 | 108 | 15 | 471 |
| November..... | 45 | 159 | 28 | 125 | 109 | 16 | 481 |
| December..... | 46 | 161 | 24 | 124 | 110 | 15 | 479 |
| 1947—January..... | 46 | 163 | 23 | 122 | 108 | 15 | 477 |
| February..... | 45 | 165 | 24 | 125 | 109 | 15 | 483 |
| March..... | 44 | 167 | 25 | 125 | 110 | 16 | 487 |
| April..... | 39 | 168 | 28 | 126 | 111 | 15 | 486 |
| May..... | 41 | 172 | 31 | 129 | 112 | 16 | 500 |
| June..... | 45 | 173 | 35 | 133 | 113 | 16 | 515 |
| July..... | 49 | 177 | 38 | 134 | 115 | 16 | 530 |
| August..... | 51 | 179 | 39 | 135 | 116 | 17 | 536 |
| September..... | 54 | 183 | 40 | 137 | 117 | 17 | 548 |
| October..... | 55 | 187 | 41 | 138 | 117 | 17 | 555 |
| November..... | 58 | 191 | 39 | 145 | 116 | 17 | 567 |
| December..... | 57 | 189 | 31 | 141 | 116 | 17 | 551 |
| 1948—January..... | 53 | 187 | 30 | 140 | 118 | 17 | 545 |
| February..... | 54 | 193 | 29 | 140 | 116 | 17 | 549 |
| March..... | 49 | 189 | 28 | 140 | 120 | 17 | 544 |
| April..... | 44 | 195 | 33 | 142 | 120 | 17 | 552 |
| May..... | 49 | 195 | 37 | 148 | 124 | 17 | 570 |
| June..... | 53 | 201 | 42 | 151 | 130 | 18 | 596 |
| July..... | 54 | 202 | 48 | 154 | 131 | 18 | 607 |
| August..... | 56 | 205 | 47 | 158 | 130 | 19 | 615 |
| September..... | 60 | 220 | 48 | 185 | 131 | 20 | 664 |
| October..... | 62 | 213 | 48 | 165 | 129 | 20 | 637 |
| November..... | 57 | 214 | 46 | 166 | 130 | 20 | 633 |
| December..... | 53 | 212 | 40 | 164 | 130 | 20 | 618 |
| 1949—January..... | 50 | 211 | 36 | 158 | 134 | 19 | 608 |

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At February 1, 1957 employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 1,988,007 and total payrolls of \$85,029,349

| Geographical and Industrial Unit | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Feb. 1 1949 | Jan. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1948 | Feb. 1 1949 | Jan. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1948 | Feb. 1 1949 | Jan. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1948 | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) PROVINCES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 38-77 | 35-78 | 34-19 | 110-3 | 116-3 | 118-0 | 195-0 | 189-8 | 184-7 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 33-75 | 33-05 | 28-77 | 130-6 | 141-7 | 158-9 | 203-6 | 216-3 | 209-8 | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 38-58 | 34-65 | 33-92 | 102-6 | 106-1 | 108-6 | 174-5 | 162-2 | 163-4 | | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 39-29 | 37-39 | 34-88 | 121-9 | 131-7 | 131-5 | 230-0 | 236-4 | 220-4 | | | |
| Quebec..... | 40-83 | 39-36 | 37-25 | 123-8 | 126-0 | 123-1 | 210-9 | 207-0 | 191-3 | | | |
| Ontario..... | 44-20 | 42-54 | 39-91 | 125-9 | 127-8 | 123-1 | 205-3 | 200-5 | 181-2 | | | |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 43-12 | 41-98 | 38-21 | 130-8 | 135-5 | 121-9 | 213-0 | 214-9 | 175-9 | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 42-26 | 41-33 | 38-39 | 126-1 | 130-2 | 122-4 | 201-2 | 203-1 | 177-1 | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 41-54 | 40-59 | 37-52 | 115-4 | 124-0 | 116-4 | 184-9 | 194-1 | 168-6 | | | |
| Alberta..... | 44-93 | 43-51 | 38-35 | 146-8 | 150-0 | 124-5 | 246-4 | 243-9 | 178-4 | | | |
| British Columbia..... | 44-87 | 42-77 | 41-17 | 134-8 | 142-6 | 141-1 | 212-3 | 214-1 | 203-8 | | | |
| CANADA..... | 42-77 | 41-10 | 38-63 | 125-3 | 128-4 | 124-0 | 207-7 | 204-5 | 185-7 | | | |
| (b) CITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 41-42 | 40-08 | 37-41 | 131-1 | 132-4 | 126-6 | 211-8 | 206-9 | 184-7 | | | |
| Quebec..... | 35-42 | 34-38 | 31-61 | 110-7 | 113-9 | 114-8 | 189-9 | 189-6 | 172-2 | | | |
| Toronto..... | 43-51 | 41-80 | 39-83 | 131-8 | 133-5 | 128-2 | 213-8 | 207-9 | 190-7 | | | |
| Ottawa..... | 36-93 | 35-24 | 33-45 | 129-8 | 134-3 | 121-6 | 206-8 | 204-1 | 176-2 | | | |
| Hamilton..... | 46-54 | 44-35 | 40-94 | 121-7 | 122-2 | 116-7 | 206-1 | 197-2 | 174-0 | | | |
| Windsor..... | 50-86 | 48-74 | 41-61 | 119-6 | 123-8 | 89-9 | 163-4 | 162-1 | 100-3 | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 38-58 | 37-41 | 35-47 | 130-3 | 135-4 | 126-5 | 197-1 | 198-7 | 175-9 | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 42-86 | 41-29 | 39-00 | 154-8 | 160-7 | 159-3 | 249-1 | 249-2 | 233-7 | | | |
| Halifax..... | 36-21 | 35-72 | 33-34 | 126-4 | 133-3 | 122-4 | 199-6 | 196-2 | 180-1 | | | |
| Saint John..... | 35-71 | 34-05 | 33-18 | 132-9 | 136-6 | 142-3 | 221-3 | 217-0 | 220-8 | | | |
| Three Rivers..... | 35-80 | 32-89 | 33-07 | 118-3 | 120-7 | 115-7 | 203-9 | 191-3 | 184-0 | | | |
| Brantford..... | 42-03 | 39-34 | 37-83 | 127-0 | 128-9 | 125-1 | 205-7 | 195-5 | 182-7 | | | |
| Kitchener—Waterloo..... | 44-40 | 43-61 | 39-00 | 125-6 | 134-6 | 136-0 | 241-6 | 230-3 | 228-1 | | | |
| London..... | 41-33 | 38-80 | 37-98 | 132-6 | 143-3 | 142-9 | 233-9 | 224-7 | 206-6 | | | |
| Fort William—Port Arthur..... | 40-08 | 38-50 | 36-77 | 148-6 | 149-3 | 86-0 | 201-1 | 132-0 | 141-3 | | | |
| St. Catharines-Welland..... | 45-47 | 43-64 | 42-12 | 77-1 | 86-0 | 80-1 | 132-0 | 141-3 | 126-6 | | | |
| Regina..... | 49-79 | 48-94 | 44-02 | 125-6 | 137-9 | 122-3 | 199-9 | 219-1 | 177-6 | | | |
| Saskatoon..... | 37-58 | 37-52 | 34-41 | 125-6 | 137-9 | 122-3 | 199-9 | 219-1 | 177-6 | | | |
| Calgary..... | 36-81 | 35-65 | 34-11 | 139-5 | 144-8 | 142-1 | 234-2 | 235-5 | 220-7 | | | |
| Edmonton..... | 41-33 | 40-11 | 37-07 | 135-4 | 140-2 | 130-5 | 220-7 | 221-7 | 190-1 | | | |
| Victoria..... | 39-46 | 37-89 | 35-26 | 166-1 | 167-3 | 148-7 | 262-6 | 254-1 | 215-4 | | | |
| | 40-72 | 38-42 | 39-10 | 142-1 | 146-5 | 157-5 | 229-8 | 223-6 | 245-8 | | | |
| (c) INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 44-12 | 42-28 | 39-38 | 120-7 | 120-7 | 119-5 | 205-1 | 196-6 | 181-3 | | | |
| Durable Goods (1)..... | 47-14 | 45-23 | 41-65 | 116-5 | 116-8 | 115-3 | 194-9 | 187-6 | 170-3 | | | |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 41-05 | 39-19 | 37-10 | 122-8 | 122-6 | 122-9 | 215-0 | 204-9 | 193-9 | | | |
| Electric Light and Power..... | 48-16 | 47-52 | 43-84 | 158-0 | 156-8 | 131-7 | 240-5 | 235-5 | 182-4 | | | |
| Logging..... | 37-91 | 37-10 | 38-77 | 178-8 | 206-1 | 248-8 | 336-9 | 380-1 | 483-5 | | | |
| Mining..... | 52-45 | 47-15 | 47-36 | 100-8 | 99-6 | 86-6 | 165-4 | 146-9 | 128-3 | | | |
| Communications..... | 39-07 | 39-21 | 35-86 | 187-3 | 188-1 | 172-8 | 265-9 | 267-8 | 225-2 | | | |
| Transportation..... | 51-11 | 50-97 | 45-58 | 136-0 | 142-4 | 134-4 | 212-3 | 221-7 | 187-2 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 41-08 | 38-65 | 36-96 | 106-4 | 110-5 | 99-0 | 189-9 | 185-5 | 158-9 | | | |
| Services (2)..... | 27-39 | 26-94 | 25-15 | 142-4 | 142-6 | 138-9 | 235-2 | 231-7 | 212-1 | | | |
| Trade..... | 36-53 | 35-65 | 33-41 | 141-5 | 152-4 | 135-7 | 216-6 | 227-7 | 191-0 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries..... | 42-77 | 41-10 | 38-63 | 125-3 | 128-4 | 124-0 | 207-7 | 204-5 | 185-7 | | | |
| Finance..... | 39-33 | 39-24 | 37-53 | 143-4 | 143-2 | 136-8 | 194-2 | 193-5 | 177-0 | | | |
| Nine Leading Industries..... | 42-63 | 41-02 | 38-59 | 126-0 | 129-0 | 124-5 | 207-2 | 204-1 | 185-4 | | | |

¹ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables I and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

² Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base: June 1, 1941=100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)
Source: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

| Year and Month | Eight Leading Industries | | | | Manufacturing | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Index Numbers of | | | | Index Numbers of | | | |
| | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages |
| June 1, 1941..... | 100-0 | 100-0 | 100-0 | \$ 25-25 | 100-0 | 100-0 | 100-0 | \$ 25-57 |
| Feb. 1, 1945..... | 117-2 | 146-4 | 127-3 | 32-15 | 128-0 | 162-6 | 129-3 | 33-06 |
| Feb. 1, 1946..... | 109-5 | 135-5 | 126-6 | 31-97 | 108-8 | 135-4 | 126-8 | 32-43 |
| Feb. 1, 1947..... | 118-3 | 160-6 | 138-7 | 35-03 | 115-4 | 156-8 | 138-2 | 35-34 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 126-9 | 178-3 | 143-7 | 36-28 | 119-0 | 166-6 | 142-0 | 36-31 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 124-0 | 185-7 | 153-0 | 38-63 | 119-5 | 181-3 | 154-0 | 39-38 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 123-7 | 189-3 | 156-3 | 39-50 | 120-6 | 187-0 | 157-3 | 40-23 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 122-2 | 184-8 | 154-6 | 39-04 | 120-2 | 183-3 | 154-9 | 39-60 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 122-1 | 188-0 | 157-2 | 39-70 | 120-1 | 188-7 | 159-5 | 40-78 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 125-9 | 195-4 | 155-7 | 40-02 | 121-2 | 189-6 | 158-9 | 40-63 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 129-7 | 203-5 | 160-3 | 40-48 | 123-3 | 195-7 | 161-0 | 41-17 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 131-6 | 207-2 | 161-0 | 40-66 | 122-9 | 196-1 | 162-1 | 41-45 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 132-2 | 209-3 | 161-8 | 40-86 | 124-7 | 199-1 | 162-1 | 41-46 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 133-1 | 215-7 | 165-5 | 41-80 | 125-0 | 206-3 | 167-6 | 42-85 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 133-3 | 218-0 | 166-9 | 42-15 | 124-0 | 207-1 | 169-7 | 43-38 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 133-8 | 219-0 | 167-2 | 42-23 | 123-8 | 208-3 | 171-0 | 43-72 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 128-4 | 204-5 | 162-8 | 41-10 | 120-7 | 196-6 | 165-4 | 42-28 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 125-3 | 207-7 | 169-4 | 42-77 | 120-7 | 205-1 | 172-5 | 44-12 |

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)
Source: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Feb. 1, 1933..... | 77-0 | 76-5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75-7 | 78-9 | 80-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68-0 |
| Feb. 1, 1934..... | 91-4 | 101-3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88-5 | 95-3 | 84-7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84-1 |
| Feb. 1, 1935..... | 94-6 | 100-1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89-5 | 100-2 | 89-2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89-6 |
| Feb. 1, 1936..... | 98-4 | 102-2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95-2 | 102-4 | 93-7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94-1 |
| Feb. 1, 1937..... | 104-1 | 107-5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106-7 | 108-4 | 91-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91-3 |
| Feb. 1, 1938..... | 110-4 | 112-3 | 78-0 | 116-4 | 109-6 | 114-5 | 116-2 | 91-7 | 91-1 | 89-0 | 94-4 | 96-4 |
| Feb. 1, 1939..... | 106-5 | 100-5 | 79-2 | 107-8 | 92-9 | 113-0 | 109-2 | 93-9 | 89-2 | 96-0 | 99-6 | 96-2 |
| Feb. 1, 1940..... | 114-4 | 118-4 | 85-1 | 124-9 | 112-5 | 116-0 | 120-2 | 100-8 | 96-2 | 98-0 | 109-6 | 100-0 |
| Feb. 1, 1941..... | 135-2 | 135-2 | 130-6 | 142-7 | 126-3 | 139-4 | 143-4 | 112-2 | 107-7 | 108-4 | 121-7 | 118-0 |
| Feb. 1, 1942..... | 165-4 | 178-8 | 115-1 | 202-4 | 153-4 | 178-7 | 173-3 | 126-8 | 123-3 | 109-9 | 143-2 | 140-5 |
| Feb. 1, 1943..... | 181-2 | 167-4 | 108-3 | 184-1 | 180-1 | 198-7 | 186-6 | 134-7 | 132-7 | 121-8 | 146-5 | 181-4 |
| Feb. 1, 1944..... | 183-2 | 177-1 | 126-8 | 189-9 | 163-9 | 198-5 | 184-8 | 145-1 | 139-6 | 120-5 | 163-8 | 188-0 |
| Feb. 1, 1945..... | 178-9 | 179-9 | 123-7 | 192-4 | 167-6 | 189-1 | 184-3 | 145-3 | 142-4 | 134-8 | 156-5 | 172-0 |
| Feb. 1, 1946..... | 167-2 | 165-7 | 122-2 | 172-3 | 159-9 | 170-4 | 173-9 | 145-7 | 140-1 | 136-2 | 160-4 | 159-8 |
| Feb. 1, 1947..... | 180-7 | 168-0 | 124-7 | 172-3 | 165-2 | 186-2 | 187-6 | 154-6 | 148-3 | 142-9 | 171-7 | 180-8 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 193-7 | 181-9 | 152-2 | 178-4 | 188-2 | 196-8 | 202-7 | 166-2 | 156-3 | 159-0 | 186-0 | 194-0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 189-3 | 179-9 | 170-2 | 182-4 | 177-4 | 193-6 | 198-6 | 156-4 | 152-6 | 148-3 | 167-4 | 190-3 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 188-9 | 171-0 | 171-2 | 169-0 | 173-4 | 193-4 | 199-3 | 158-4 | 150-6 | 147-7 | 177-2 | 188-1 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 186-6 | 166-1 | 163-7 | 170-7 | 160-3 | 187-3 | 197-7 | 159-6 | 151-1 | 148-8 | 179-8 | 190-8 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 186-5 | 167-9 | 143-0 | 170-4 | 166-4 | 186-3 | 196-7 | 159-6 | 152-2 | 147-2 | 179-1 | 196-1 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 192-3 | 172-5 | 153-7 | 174-6 | 171-0 | 194-4 | 200-0 | 168-9 | 157-8 | 161-0 | 190-9 | 202-0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 198-0 | 186-7 | 159-7 | 192-9 | 180-5 | 198-6 | 204-8 | 175-9 | 163-1 | 166-9 | 201-2 | 207-8 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 200-9 | 190-0 | 161-4 | 196-8 | 183-0 | 206-3 | 203-3 | 179-5 | 165-9 | 169-7 | 206-7 | 212-6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 201-8 | 189-1 | 165-3 | 198-8 | 178-2 | 205-1 | 205-4 | 180-6 | 166-6 | 169-4 | 209-4 | 216-2 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 203-3 | 192-8 | 164-6 | 205-7 | 178-0 | 205-8 | 208-3 | 180-8 | 167-3 | 171-1 | 207-5 | 214-8 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 203-6 | 194-9 | 160-4 | 207-7 | 180-8 | 207-1 | 208-6 | 180-3 | 168-6 | 167-9 | 206-1 | 212-2 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 204-3 | 197-8 | 156-2 | 209-9 | 184-9 | 207-5 | 210-4 | 180-9 | 169-3 | 167-0 | 206-7 | 206-1 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 196-0 | 177-2 | 151-8 | 178-2 | 177-6 | 198-2 | 206-1 | 173-9 | 162-4 | 158-0 | 201-8 | 192-4 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 191-3 | 168-1 | 139-9 | 172-3 | 164-4 | 194-7 | 203-1 | 167-8 | 157-2 | 147-0 | 197-4 | 181-8 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1949..... | 100-0 | 6-6 | 0-2 | 3-7 | 2-7 | 29-7 | 43-1 | 11-8 | 5-3 | 2-1 | 4-4 | 8-8 |

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

| | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Aggregate Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Feb. 1 1949 | Jan. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1948 | Feb. 1 1949 | Jan. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1948 | Feb. 1 1949 | Jan. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1948 | Feb. 1 1949 | Jan. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1948 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 44-12 | 42-28 | 39-38 | 120-7 | 120-7 | 119-5 | 205-1 | 196-6 | 181-3 | | | |
| Animal products—edible..... | 42-32 | 39-56 | 38-09 | 119-6 | 124-3 | 130-2 | 201-9 | 196-2 | 198-8 | | | |
| Fur and products..... | 37-95 | 37-49 | 36-56 | 138-3 | 139-7 | 127-4 | 196-2 | 195-8 | 174-2 | | | |
| Leather and products..... | 32-76 | 30-93 | 30-02 | 109-6 | 105-5 | 110-6 | 189-5 | 172-4 | 174-9 | | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 31-75 | 29-28 | 28-67 | 111-2 | 106-7 | 106-9 | 198-8 | 175-9 | 172-5 | | | |
| Lumber and its products..... | 38-93 | 36-11 | 34-83 | 114-3 | 115-0 | 118-7 | 206-2 | 192-4 | 196-2 | | | |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 40-38 | 37-35 | 36-50 | 102-8 | 103-0 | 107-8 | 195-3 | 181-1 | 185-6 | | | |
| Furniture..... | 38-16 | 35-82 | 33-86 | 157-6 | 158-2 | 155-7 | 223-4 | 210-4 | 216-4 | | | |
| Other lumber products..... | 35-57 | 32-81 | 31-21 | 117-2 | 119-7 | 127-1 | 224-8 | 211-6 | 214-0 | | | |
| Plant products—edible..... | 36-74 | 35-24 | 33-15 | 126-7 | 130-7 | 131-8 | 206-0 | 203-9 | 194-6 | | | |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 49-55 | 47-57 | 44-81 | 138-3 | 138-3 | 138-7 | 231-1 | 221-9 | 208-9 | | | |
| Pulp and paper..... | 57-99 | 55-46 | 51-65 | 127-2 | 127-9 | 132-0 | 233-7 | 224-8 | 213-9 | | | |
| Paper products..... | 39-30 | 36-72 | 36-18 | 164-4 | 164-4 | 157-8 | 266-9 | 249-3 | 239-6 | | | |
| Printing and publishing..... | 45-02 | 43-85 | 41-45 | 142-6 | 141-9 | 137-5 | 215-4 | 208-8 | 191-2 | | | |
| Rubber products..... | 46-31 | 44-90 | 42-92 | 129-2 | 133-0 | 143-8 | 255-2 | 254-7 | 263-2 | | | |
| Textile products..... | 34-64 | 31-99 | 30-95 | 117-9 | 114-7 | 113-2 | 213-4 | 191-8 | 183-2 | | | |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 38-48 | 35-67 | 32-85 | 115-2 | 113-6 | 110-6 | 234-7 | 214-6 | 192-2 | | | |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 38-65 | 37-24 | 32-07 | 95-1 | 94-1 | 91-3 | 190-6 | 181-8 | 152-3 | | | |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 36-07 | 33-52 | 32-37 | 111-6 | 110-5 | 114-2 | 224-6 | 206-6 | 206-5 | | | |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 40-57 | 34-98 | 34-20 | 152-2 | 148-9 | 137-6 | 333-1 | 280-9 | 253-8 | | | |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 30-63 | 28-35 | 27-83 | 122-9 | 120-1 | 124-1 | 207-5 | 187-8 | 190-6 | | | |
| Garments and Personal furnishings..... | 31-97 | 29-36 | 29-74 | 125-9 | 120-2 | 115-7 | 208-3 | 182-7 | 179-2 | | | |
| Other textile products..... | 36-71 | 33-56 | 33-36 | 95-7 | 94-5 | 98-7 | 173-2 | 156-2 | 159-0 | | | |
| Tobacco..... | 37-77 | 35-49 | 31-19 | 139-4 | 137-3 | 137-0 | 293-4 | 271-3 | 238-0 | | | |
| Beverages..... | 46-70 | 47-09 | 42-86 | 159-3 | 168-2 | 159-0 | 251-2 | 267-4 | 229-6 | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 47-18 | 46-26 | 42-79 | 96-3 | 96-0 | 94-1 | 168-4 | 164-6 | 149-5 | | | |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 44-93 | 42-47 | 40-33 | 144-9 | 147-4 | 134-7 | 259-3 | 249-3 | 218-8 | | | |
| Electric light and power..... | 48-16 | 47-52 | 43-84 | 150-8 | 151-7 | 168-5 | 240-5 | 235-5 | 182-4 | | | |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 46-46 | 46-26 | 40-86 | 166-8 | 166-1 | 168-5 | 296-4 | 287-8 | 256-4 | | | |
| Iron and steel products..... | 49-23 | 47-36 | 43-41 | 109-6 | 109-9 | 106-8 | 177-4 | 171-1 | 152-3 | | | |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 52-31 | 48-80 | 46-61 | 144-3 | 143-3 | 132-5 | 204-0 | 189-0 | 177-3 | | | |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 47-12 | 45-65 | 42-99 | 117-0 | 118-0 | 116-6 | 194-0 | 189-7 | 175-0 | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 50-10 | 49-07 | 45-93 | 213-4 | 206-5 | 199-4 | 400-3 | 379-2 | 346-6 | | | |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 50-69 | 49-52 | 43-12 | 100-2 | 102-7 | 91-1 | 156-4 | 156-5 | 120-8 | | | |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 52-88 | 49-86 | 43-95 | 105-2 | 116-3 | 92-7 | 150-3 | 150-9 | 107-6 | | | |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 46-36 | 45-57 | 43-10 | 76-0 | 75-4 | 109-4 | 117-8 | 114-9 | 156-1 | | | |
| Heating appliances..... | 43-78 | 41-50 | 39-35 | 154-6 | 148-8 | 142-9 | 256-2 | 233-8 | 215-4 | | | |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 48-47 | 45-82 | 43-93 | 101-4 | 99-9 | 98-7 | 202-7 | 188-8 | 177-6 | | | |
| Foundry and machine shop parts..... | 48-59 | 44-82 | 42-29 | 98-0 | 97-3 | 95-3 | 223-4 | 204-7 | 176-4 | | | |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 46-46 | 43-75 | 41-57 | 101-0 | 99-6 | 104-1 | 172-2 | 160-0 | 154-8 | | | |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 48-18 | 47-07 | 43-64 | 118-9 | 119-0 | 118-1 | 207-6 | 202-9 | 187-0 | | | |
| Non-metallic minerals products..... | 53-41 | 53-04 | 47-73 | 119-0 | 119-2 | 117-0 | 217-9 | 216-8 | 190-2 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 37-40 | 35-35 | 34-65 | 147-9 | 147-1 | 138-3 | 274-4 | 258-0 | 222-0 | | | |
| Logging..... | 37-91 | 37-10 | 38-77 | 178-8 | 206-1 | 248-8 | 336-9 | 380-1 | 483-5 | | | |
| Mining..... | 52-45 | 47-15 | 47-36 | 100-8 | 99-6 | 86-6 | 165-4 | 146-9 | 128-3 | | | |
| Coal..... | 52-13 | 42-40 | 44-93 | 101-6 | 98-7 | 67-8 | 208-1 | 164-3 | 119-7 | | | |
| Metallic ores..... | 54-29 | 50-88 | 49-84 | 89-4 | 88-6 | 85-9 | 133-7 | 124-3 | 118-0 | | | |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 48-00 | 44-63 | 43-07 | 147-0 | 148-0 | 131-6 | 260-1 | 243-4 | 209-8 | | | |
| Communications..... | 39-07 | 39-21 | 35-86 | 187-3 | 188-1 | 172-8 | 265-9 | 267-8 | 225-2 | | | |
| Telegraphs..... | 43-85 | 44-63 | 36-75 | 120-2 | 122-8 | 120-3 | 206-8 | 215-0 | 173-6 | | | |
| Telephones..... | 38-12 | 38-10 | 35-60 | 206-6 | 206-9 | 188-9 | 281-9 | 282-3 | 240-7 | | | |
| Transportation..... | 51-11 | 50-97 | 45-58 | 136-0 | 142-4 | 134-4 | 212-3 | 221-7 | 187-2 | | | |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 44-65 | 44-17 | 41-64 | 152-4 | 154-6 | 152-4 | 233-1 | 234-0 | 217-3 | | | |
| Steam railway operation..... | 57-37 | 58-32 | 49-52 | 133-2 | 135-7 | 131-3 | 211-0 | 218-5 | 179-5 | | | |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 43-12 | 41-56 | 40-18 | 106-0 | 131-4 | 103-5 | 176-1 | 210-4 | 160-6 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 41-08 | 38-65 | 36-96 | 106-4 | 110-5 | 99-0 | 189-9 | 185-5 | 158-9 | | | |
| Building..... | 43-70 | 39-56 | 41-28 | 145-4 | 150-2 | 129-3 | 221-8 | 207-5 | 185-1 | | | |
| Highway..... | 35-72 | 34-87 | 31-28 | 81-8 | 88-1 | 76-5 | 151-8 | 159-8 | 123-9 | | | |
| Railway..... | 42-72 | 42-88 | 35-58 | 83-1 | 88-1 | 88-3 | 178-8 | 177-1 | 158-3 | | | |
| Services (as indicated below)..... | 27-39 | 26-94 | 25-15 | 142-4 | 142-6 | 138-9 | 235-2 | 231-7 | 212-1 | | | |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 25-79 | 25-69 | 23-82 | 147-4 | 149-3 | 145-9 | 251-5 | 253-7 | 230-0 | | | |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 27-70 | 26-58 | 27-71 | 126-6 | 124-7 | 127-8 | 194-3 | 183-5 | 188-0 | | | |
| Trade..... | 36-53 | 35-65 | 33-41 | 141-5 | 152-4 | 135-7 | 216-6 | 227-7 | 191-0 | | | |
| Retail..... | 34-20 | 33-39 | 31-03 | 138-5 | 153-3 | 133-1 | 216-1 | 233-6 | 190-1 | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 42-32 | 41-86 | 29-21 | 152-8 | 153-1 | 145-7 | 217-6 | 215-7 | 192-6 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries..... | 42-77 | 41-10 | 38-63 | 125-3 | 128-4 | 124-0 | 207-7 | 204-5 | 185-7 | | | |
| Finance..... | 39-33 | 39-24 | 37-53 | 143-4 | 143-2 | 136-8 | 194-2 | 193-5 | 177-0 | | | |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 35-06 | 34-90 | 33-07 | 153-6 | 153-5 | 144-7 | 206-2 | 205-1 | 183-3 | | | |
| Brokerage and stock market..... | 49-07 | 48-21 | 45-89 | 155-0 | 154-3 | 162-8 | 221-0 | 216-2 | 216-6 | | | |
| Insurance..... | 44-53 | 44-65 | 42-96 | 129-5 | 129-2 | 124-4 | 179-6 | 179-7 | 166-7 | | | |
| Nine Leading Industries..... | 42-63 | 41-02 | 38-59 | 126-0 | 129-0 | 124-5 | 207-2 | 204-1 | 185-4 | | | |

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation D.B.S.*

| Industries | Feb. 1, 1949 | | Jan. 1, 1949 | | Feb. 1, 1948 | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Manufacturing | 77.3 | 22.7 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 77.2 | 22.8 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 81.5 | 18.5 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 82.0 | 18.0 |
| Fur and products..... | 64.3 | 35.7 | 63.9 | 36.1 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| Leather and products..... | 60.9 | 39.1 | 61.3 | 38.7 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 56.9 | 43.1 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 57.6 | 42.4 |
| Lumber and products..... | 91.5 | 8.5 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| Furniture..... | 88.5 | 11.5 | 88.4 | 11.6 | 90.2 | 9.8 |
| Other lumber products..... | 86.0 | 14.0 | 86.1 | 13.9 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 68.2 | 31.8 | 68.3 | 31.7 | 66.9 | 33.1 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 79.9 | 20.1 | 79.9 | 20.1 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| Paper products..... | 63.2 | 36.8 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 63.9 | 36.1 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 71.4 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| Rubber products..... | 75.3 | 24.7 | 74.8 | 25.2 | 74.6 | 25.4 |
| Textile products..... | 45.3 | 54.7 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 62.4 | 37.6 | 62.5 | 37.5 | 61.1 | 38.9 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 60.8 | 39.2 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 56.2 | 43.8 | 57.0 | 43.0 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 67.6 | 32.4 | 67.6 | 32.4 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 35.4 | 64.6 | 35.5 | 64.5 | 36.1 | 63.9 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 30.2 | 69.8 | 30.6 | 69.4 | 30.2 | 69.8 |
| Other textile products..... | 53.3 | 46.7 | 54.0 | 46.0 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Tobacco..... | 44.6 | 55.4 | 43.9 | 56.1 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| Beverages..... | 87.6 | 12.4 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 86.3 | 13.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 75.7 | 24.3 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 76.2 | 23.8 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 88.7 | 11.3 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 87.8 | 12.2 |
| Electric light and power..... | 87.8 | 12.2 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 88.9 | 11.1 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 72.2 | 27.8 | 71.9 | 28.1 | 69.4 | 30.6 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 92.5 | 7.5 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 95.6 | 4.4 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.6 | 4.4 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 89.1 | 10.9 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 89.0 | 11.0 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 94.7 | 5.3 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 95.6 | 4.4 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 94.1 | 5.9 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 89.1 | 10.9 | 90.3 | 9.7 | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 96.4 | 3.6 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 97.0 | 3.0 |
| Heating appliances..... | 93.3 | 6.7 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.5 | 6.5 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 91.9 | 8.1 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 92.3 | 7.7 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 85.0 | 15.0 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 14.8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 86.0 | 14.0 | 85.0 | 15.0 | 85.3 | 14.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 91.3 | 8.7 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 62.2 | 37.8 | 63.6 | 36.4 | 67.0 | 33.0 |
| Logging | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| Mining | 97.9 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 97.7 | 2.3 |
| Coal..... | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 98.6 | 1.4 |
| Metallic ores..... | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 95.6 | 4.4 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.8 | 4.2 |
| Communications | 46.9 | 53.1 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 47.8 | 52.2 |
| Telegraphs..... | 81.2 | 18.8 | 81.5 | 18.5 | 80.7 | 19.3 |
| Telephones..... | 39.4 | 60.6 | 39.8 | 60.2 | 40.1 | 59.9 |
| Transportation | 93.9 | 6.1 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 93.6 | 6.4 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 93.0 | 7.0 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 92.4 | 7.6 |
| Steam railway operation..... | 94.1 | 5.9 | 94.2 | 5.8 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 95.6 | 4.4 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 4.0 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 97.8 | 2.2 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Building..... | 97.2 | 2.8 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 97.5 | 2.5 |
| Highway..... | 97.7 | 2.3 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| Railway..... | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Services (as specified below) | 48.9 | 51.1 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 47.3 | 52.7 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 51.1 | 48.9 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 45.0 | 55.0 | 44.8 | 55.2 | 42.7 | 57.3 |
| Trade | 61.8 | 38.2 | 59.4 | 40.6 | 60.6 | 39.4 |
| Retail..... | 56.0 | 44.0 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Wholesale..... | 76.2 | 23.8 | 76.4 | 23.6 | 76.6 | 23.4 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 78.7 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 78.8 | 21.2 |
| Finance | 52.9 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 49.7 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 64.4 | 35.5 | 64.9 | 35.1 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
| Insurance..... | 56.5 | 43.5 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 57.5 | 42.5 |
| All Industries | 77.6 | 22.4 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 77.7 | 22.3 |

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Tables C-6 to C-9 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-5. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available, whereas Tables C-1 to C-4 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operating firms.

| Week preceding | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | All Manu- factures | Durable Goods | Non- Durable Goods | All Manu- factures | Durable Goods | Non- Durable Goods |
| | No. | No. | No. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Feb. 1, 1945..... | 45.4 | 46.0 | 44.7 | 70.1 | 77.8 | 60.3 |
| Feb. 1, 1946..... | 44.1 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 68.1 | 75.2 | 61.3 |
| Feb. 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 76.4 | 83.5 | 69.4 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 86.6 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 80.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 88.0 | 95.0 | 80.8 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 89.0 | 95.6 | 82.1 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 89.4 | 96.2 | 82.4 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 91.4 | 98.4 | 84.4 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 92.3 | 99.2 | 85.2 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 92.7 | 99.8 | 85.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 93.4 | 100.9 | 85.8 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 94.6 | 102.6 | 86.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 95.5 | 103.4 | 87.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 96.0 | 104.1 | 87.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 97.2 | 104.8 | 89.3 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 42.9 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 97.2 | 105.0 | 89.2 |

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of January 1, and by the Easter Holidays in the case of April 1, 1948.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURINGSOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Week Preceding | All Manufactures (1) | | Durable Manufactured Goods | | Non-Durable Manufactured Goods | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | |
| | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Feb. 1, 1945..... | 32.98 | 31.83 | 36.44 | 35.79 | 29.06 | 26.95 |
| Feb. 1, 1946..... | 32.29 | 30.03 | 35.23 | 33.39 | 29.69 | 26.85 |
| Feb. 1, 1947..... | 35.22 | 33.00 | 37.91 | 36.07 | 32.82 | 29.91 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 38.15 | 33.17 | 38.31 | 35.77 | 34.14 | 30.48 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 39.26 | 37.06 | 41.65 | 39.80 | 37.10 | 34.28 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 40.11 | 38.02 | 42.85 | 41.23 | 37.58 | 34.74 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 39.46 | 37.02 | 41.87 | 39.96 | 37.19 | 33.99 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 40.66 | 38.53 | 43.36 | 41.75 | 38.11 | 35.18 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 40.49 | 38.11 | 43.03 | 40.93 | 38.12 | 35.19 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 41.03 | 38.77 | 43.89 | 41.96 | 38.26 | 35.44 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 41.32 | 39.03 | 44.00 | 41.92 | 38.83 | 36.04 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.33 | 38.95 | 44.44 | 42.38 | 38.46 | 35.61 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 42.74 | 40.68 | 46.12 | 44.43 | 39.63 | 36.98 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.28 | 41.16 | 46.43 | 44.67 | 40.36 | 37.76 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.59 | 41.47 | 46.88 | 45.18 | 40.52 | 37.80 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 42.12 | 39.46 | 45.23 | 42.97 | 39.19 | 35.90 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 43.99 | 41.70 | 47.14 | 45.26 | 41.05 | 38.09 |

1 Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to Table C—6.

TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Feb. 1, 1949 | Jan. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1948 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Jan. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1948 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 44.2 | 41.0 | 44.8 | 87.3 | 86.6 | 79.3 |
| New Brunswick..... | 45.7 | 41.7 | 45.9 | 88.6 | 89.3 | 78.0 |
| Quebec..... | 44.5 | 42.3 | 44.3 | 88.2 | 88.3 | 78.9 |
| Ontario..... | 42.5 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 101.9 | 101.8 | 90.6 |
| Manitoba..... | 42.4 | 40.3 | 43.1 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 84.1 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 42.7 | 40.9 | 43.0 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 88.4 |
| Alberta..... | 42.1 | 40.1 | 42.7 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 86.7 |
| British Columbia..... | 38.1 | 35.1 | 38.7 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 104.8 |
| Montreal..... | 42.6 | 41.1 | 42.5 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 82.8 |
| Toronto..... | 41.0 | 39.1 | 41.0 | 101.1 | 100.1 | 91.6 |
| Hamilton..... | 43.0 | 40.8 | 42.4 | 109.1 | 108.5 | 95.8 |
| Winnipeg..... | 42.0 | 39.8 | 42.6 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 83.3 |
| Vancouver..... | 37.7 | 34.9 | 38.5 | 114.8 | 114.2 | 103.3 |

TABLE C-9.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

| Industries | Average Hours per Week Reported at | | | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at | | | Average Weekly Wages | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Feb. 1, 1949 | Jan. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1948 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Jan. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1948 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Jan. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1948 |
| | No. | No. | No. | c. | c. | c. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing..... | 42-9 | 40-6 | 42-8 | 97-2 | 97-2 | 86-6 | 41-70 | 39-46 | 37-06 |
| *Durable manufactured goods..... | 43-1 | 41-0 | 42-7 | 105-0 | 104-8 | 93-2 | 45-26 | 42-97 | 39-80 |
| Non-durable manufactured goods..... | 42-7 | 40-2 | 42-8 | 89-2 | 89-3 | 80-1 | 38-09 | 35-90 | 34-28 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 41-9 | 38-1 | 42-0 | 94-6 | 95-5 | 85-8 | 39-64 | 36-39 | 36-04 |
| Dairy products..... | 48-1 | 45-1 | 46-9 | 73-5 | 74-5 | 72-5 | 35-35 | 33-60 | 34-00 |
| Meat products..... | 41-4 | 37-6 | 41-9 | 104-6 | 105-1 | 94-4 | 43-30 | 39-52 | 39-55 |
| Leather products..... | 41-5 | 38-0 | 40-6 | 73-5 | 73-9 | 69-3 | 30-50 | 28-08 | 28-14 |
| Leather boots and shoes..... | 41-7 | 37-5 | 40-6 | 70-3 | 70-6 | 65-7 | 29-32 | 26-48 | 26-67 |
| *Lumber products..... | 41-6 | 37-7 | 41-5 | 89-1 | 89-4 | 81-0 | 37-07 | 33-70 | 33-62 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 41-0 | 36-6 | 40-5 | 94-4 | 95-6 | 86-4 | 38-70 | 34-99 | 34-99 |
| Containers..... | 42-7 | 37-9 | 43-2 | 79-9 | 80-2 | 74-0 | 34-12 | 30-40 | 31-97 |
| *Furniture..... | 42-4 | 39-8 | 42-7 | 84-7 | 84-1 | 76-3 | 35-91 | 33-47 | 32-58 |
| *Musical instruments..... | 46-1 | 44-3 | 44-5 | 83-3 | 82-7 | 73-7 | 38-40 | 36-64 | 32-80 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 42-2 | 40-5 | 42-1 | 77-1 | 76-5 | 69-1 | 32-54 | 30-98 | 29-09 |
| Flour and other milled products..... | 43-2 | 41-1 | 42-8 | 92-4 | 91-2 | 84-2 | 39-92 | 37-48 | 36-04 |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving..... | 40-5 | 37-0 | 41-0 | 75-8 | 72-3 | 63-6 | 30-70 | 26-75 | 26-08 |
| Bread and bakery products..... | 43-3 | 43-3 | ..... | 77-6 | 77-4 | ..... | 33-90 | 33-51 | ..... |
| Chocolate and cocoa products..... | 41-4 | 38-4 | 40-6 | 64-3 | 63-8 | 60-3 | 26-62 | 24-50 | 24-48 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 45-2 | 43-0 | 45-5 | 106-8 | 106-4 | 95-3 | 48-27 | 45-75 | 43-36 |
| Paper products..... | 49-2 | 46-5 | 49-3 | 113-6 | 113-7 | 100-9 | 55-89 | 52-87 | 49-74 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 42-5 | 39-2 | 43-0 | 82-8 | 81-6 | 76-8 | 35-19 | 31-99 | 33-02 |
| Rubber products..... | 40-3 | 39-3 | 40-8 | 109-2 | 107-7 | 97-3 | 44-01 | 42-33 | 39-70 |
| Textile products..... | 42-4 | 41-3 | 43-2 | 105-0 | 107-7 | 95-2 | 44-52 | 42-83 | 41-13 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 41-8 | 38-2 | 41-8 | 77-8 | 77-3 | 68-6 | 32-52 | 29-53 | 28-67 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 44-9 | 41-3 | 44-5 | 81-6 | 80-9 | 69-7 | 36-64 | 33-41 | 31-02 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 43-8 | 42-2 | 43-4 | 84-8 | 84-5 | 71-9 | 37-14 | 35-66 | 31-20 |
| Silk and artificial silk goods..... | 44-7 | 40-5 | 44-3 | 75-4 | 75-9 | 68-0 | 33-70 | 30-74 | 30-12 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 46-8 | 40-4 | 46-5 | 82-6 | 80-1 | 68-0 | 38-66 | 32-36 | 31-62 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 41-3 | 37-7 | 41-8 | 71-9 | 71-4 | 63-4 | 29-69 | 26-22 | 26-50 |
| Tobacco..... | 38-0 | 34-3 | 38-2 | 74-9 | 74-5 | 68-9 | 28-46 | 25-55 | 26-32 |
| Beverages..... | 43-3 | 39-2 | 42-6 | 79-8 | 81-2 | 65-8 | 34-55 | 31-83 | 28-03 |
| Distilled and malt liquor..... | 41-7 | 43-3 | 43-0 | 98-9 | 97-2 | 87-6 | 41-24 | 42-09 | 37-67 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 40-7 | 42-7 | 42-5 | 103-8 | 102-1 | 90-7 | 42-25 | 43-60 | 38-55 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 43-8 | 42-9 | 43-4 | 96-9 | 96-6 | 88-1 | 42-44 | 41-44 | 38-24 |
| *Clay, glass and stone products..... | 40-8 | 39-9 | 40-6 | 80-5 | 79-9 | 73-3 | 32-84 | 31-88 | 29-76 |
| Glass products..... | 45-6 | 42-3 | 45-0 | 94-7 | 94-7 | 85-7 | 43-18 | 40-06 | 38-57 |
| Lime, gypsum and cement products..... | 45-7 | 42-3 | 46-0 | 89-8 | 89-7 | 81-1 | 41-04 | 37-94 | 37-31 |
| *Electrical apparatus..... | 46-7 | 43-0 | 45-3 | 93-7 | 93-1 | 85-1 | 43-76 | 40-03 | 38-55 |
| Heavy electrical apparatus..... | 41-6 | 40-4 | 40-4 | 107-8 | 107-4 | 93-9 | 44-84 | 43-39 | 37-94 |
| *Iron and steel products..... | 42-5 | 42-5 | 42-8 | 118-5 | 118-5 | 102-6 | 50-36 | 50-36 | 43-91 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 43-5 | 41-8 | 43-1 | 109-6 | 108-9 | 97-0 | 47-68 | 45-52 | 41-81 |
| Primary iron and steel..... | 45-6 | 42-4 | 45-5 | 111-8 | 111-3 | 100-4 | 50-98 | 47-19 | 45-68 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 45-7 | 42-2 | 45-7 | 113-1 | 112-7 | 102-2 | 51-69 | 47-56 | 46-71 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 44-2 | 42-9 | 44-8 | 101-8 | 101-1 | 92-4 | 45-00 | 43-37 | 41-40 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 42-8 | 42-4 | 44-4 | 115-8 | 113-4 | 103-0 | 49-56 | 48-08 | 45-73 |
| Railway rolling stock..... | 42-8 | 42-0 | 41-7 | 115-3 | 114-6 | 99-4 | 49-35 | 48-13 | 41-45 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 44-0 | 44-5 | 44-3 | 112-8 | 111-8 | 96-1 | 49-63 | 49-75 | 42-57 |
| Aeroplane and parts..... | 41-1 | 39-0 | 37-4 | 122-1 | 121-3 | 106-4 | 50-18 | 47-31 | 39-79 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 44-5 | 43-4 | 44-1 | 102-2 | 102-8 | 93-7 | 45-48 | 44-62 | 41-32 |
| Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s..... | 42-2 | 41-0 | 41-2 | 106-3 | 107-1 | 99-4 | 44-86 | 43-91 | 40-95 |
| Hardware, tools and cutlery..... | 42-6 | 40-4 | 42-4 | 103-9 | 103-2 | 93-3 | 44-26 | 41-69 | 39-56 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 43-4 | 41-0 | 43-4 | 97-6 | 96-4 | 87-4 | 42-36 | 39-52 | 37-93 |
| Sheet metal work..... | 43-7 | 40-7 | 43-3 | 108-9 | 106-7 | 95-5 | 47-59 | 43-43 | 41-35 |
| *Non-ferrous metal products..... | 43-0 | 40-8 | 42-2 | 89-8 | 89-7 | 89-4 | 42-91 | 40-27 | 37-73 |
| Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores..... | 43-3 | 41-7 | 43-6 | 105-2 | 105-8 | 94-2 | 45-55 | 44-12 | 40-98 |
| Aluminum and its products..... | 44-0 | 43-6 | 44-0 | 117-5 | 122-0 | 103-5 | 51-70 | 53-19 | 45-54 |
| Brass and copper mfg..... | 42-9 | 41-5 | 45-0 | 103-4 | 102-0 | 94-6 | 44-36 | 42-33 | 42-57 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 43-3 | 41-4 | 42-9 | 102-3 | 101-0 | 91-5 | 44-30 | 41-81 | 39-25 |
| Petroleum and its products..... | 42-3 | 42-0 | 42-7 | 114-6 | 114-7 | 103-7 | 48-48 | 48-17 | 44-28 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products..... | 40-9 | 41-2 | 40-8 | 123-2 | 123-3 | 112-9 | 50-39 | 50-80 | 46-06 |
| Mining..... | 41-6 | 38-9 | 41-5 | 82-6 | 82-8 | 76-8 | 34-36 | 32-21 | 31-87 |
| Coal..... | 44-0 | 38-4 | 43-8 | 116-0 | 117-1 | 104-5 | 51-04 | 44-97 | 45-77 |
| Metallic ores..... | 40-3 | 31-2 | 40-0 | 128-2 | 130-6 | 109-9 | 51-66 | 40-75 | 43-06 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 45-9 | 41-8 | 45-4 | 113-8 | 115-9 | 105-9 | 52-23 | 48-45 | 48-08 |
| Local Transportation ² | 44-9 | 41-0 | 43-9 | 101-6 | 101-6 | 92-8 | 45-62 | 41-66 | 40-74 |
| Building Construction..... | 45-3 | 44-5 | 45-4 | 97-7 | 97-8 | 91-2 | 44-26 | 43-52 | 41-40 |
| Highway Construction..... | 39-3 | 35-6 | 40-1 | 108-8 | 105-7 | 99-3 | 42-76 | 37-63 | 39-82 |
| Services (as indicated below)..... | 39-0 | 35-9 | 38-2 | 85-0 | 84-4 | 77-5 | 33-15 | 30-30 | 29-61 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 42-2 | 41-4 | 42-6 | 62-1 | 61-8 | 55-8 | 26-21 | 25-59 | 23-77 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 42-9 | 42-8 | 43-6 | 61-4 | 61-1 | 54-6 | 26-34 | 26-15 | 23-81 |
| | 40-8 | 38-5 | 40-6 | 63-6 | 63-5 | 58-4 | 25-95 | 24-45 | 23-71 |

* Industries classed in the durable manufactured industries.

¹ Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. the latest figures are as follows—Dec. 1, 1948, 223-0; Jan. 1, 1949, 224-9; Feb. 1, 1949, 224-9; at Feb. 1, 1948, the index was 194-7.

² Chiefly street and electric railways. ³ For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see Table C-5.

TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

(Source: Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Wages D.B.S. Real Wages Computed by Research and Statistics.)

| Date | Average Hours Worked per Week | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100) | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | Cost of Living | Average Real Weekly Earnings |
| | | cts. | \$ | | | |
| Week preceding | | | | | | |
| January 1, 1945..... | 46.1* | 70.0 | 32.27* | 106.8 | 96.0 | 111.3 |
| February 1, 1945..... | 45.4 | 70.1 | 31.83 | 105.3 | 96.0 | 109.7 |
| March 1, 1945..... | 45.8 | 70.1 | 32.11 | 106.3 | 96.0 | 110.7 |
| April 1, 1945..... | 45.6* | 70.4 | 32.10* | 106.2 | 96.0 | 110.6 |
| May 1, 1945..... | 45.5 | 70.5 | 32.08 | 106.2 | 96.3 | 110.3 |
| June 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.3 | 31.14 | 103.0 | 96.8 | 106.4 |
| July 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.1 | 31.05 | 102.7 | 97.3 | 105.5 |
| August 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 69.5 | 30.79 | 101.9 | 97.5 | 104.5 |
| September 1, 1945..... | 44.1 | 69.2 | 30.52 | 101.9 | 97.0 | 104.1 |
| October 1, 1945..... | 44.7 | 67.8 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 96.8 | 103.6 |
| November 1, 1945..... | 44.9 | 67.5 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 97.0 | 103.4 |
| December 1, 1945..... | 44.8 | 67.0 | 30.02 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 102.2 |
| January 1, 1946..... | 44.2* | 67.9 | 30.01* | 99.3 | 97.0 | 102.4 |
| February 1, 1946..... | 44.1 | 68.1 | 30.03 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 102.5 |
| March 1, 1946..... | 44.0 | 67.9 | 29.88 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 101.7 |
| April 1, 1946..... | 44.4 | 68.4 | 30.37 | 100.5 | 97.7 | 102.9 |
| May 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 68.9 | 29.63 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 99.3 |
| June 1, 1946..... | 42.0 | 69.1 | 29.02 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 |
| July 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 70.0 | 29.68 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 97.0 |
| August 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 70.0 | 30.10 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 98.0 |
| September 1, 1946..... | 42.7 | 70.6 | 30.15 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 98.3 |
| October 1, 1946..... | 42.9 | 71.4 | 30.63 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 98.8 |
| November 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 72.9 | 30.91 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 99.5 |
| December 1, 1946..... | 43.2 | 74.5 | 32.18 | 106.5 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| January 1, 1947..... | 42.7* | 76.2 | 32.54* | 107.7 | 102.8 | 104.8 |
| February 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 76.3 | 32.89 | 108.8 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| March 1, 1947..... | 43.4 | 77.1 | 33.46 | 110.7 | 104.3 | 106.1 |
| April 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 77.6 | 33.52 | 110.9 | 105.7 | 104.9 |
| May 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 78.3 | 33.83 | 111.9 | 107.7 | 103.9 |
| June 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 79.9 | 34.28 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 103.9 |
| July 1, 1947..... | 42.0 | 80.8 | 33.94 | 112.3 | 110.0 | 102.1 |
| August 1, 1947..... | 42.5 | 81.3 | 34.55 | 114.3 | 110.5 | 103.4 |
| September 1, 1947..... | 42.3 | 82.2 | 34.77 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 102.0 |
| October 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 83.4 | 35.95 | 119.0 | 115.0 | 103.5 |
| November 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 84.7 | 36.34 | 120.3 | 116.2 | 103.5 |
| December 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 85.5 | 37.19 | 123.1 | 118.1 | 104.2 |
| January 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 86.6 | 37.41* | 123.8 | 120.0 | 103.2 |
| February 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 86.6 | 37.06 | 122.6 | 121.4 | 101.0 |
| March 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 88.0 | 38.02 | 125.8 | 122.0 | 103.1 |
| April 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 89.0 | 38.45* | 127.2 | 122.7 | 103.7 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 89.4 | 38.53 | 127.5 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 91.4 | 38.11 | 126.1 | 124.8 | 101.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 92.3 | 38.77 | 128.3 | 126.9 | 101.1 |
| August 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 92.7 | 39.03 | 129.2 | 127.4 | 101.4 |
| September 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 93.4 | 38.95 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 100.2 |
| October 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 94.6 | 40.68 | 134.6 | 129.1 | 104.3 |
| November 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 95.5 | 41.16 | 136.2 | 129.1 | 105.5 |
| December 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 96.0 | 41.47 | 137.2 | 128.6 | 106.7 |
| January 1, 1949..... | 43.2* | 97.2 | 41.99* | 138.9 | 129.1 | 107.6 |
| February 1, 1949 (1)..... | 42.9 | 97.2 | 41.70 | 138.0 | 129.0 | 107.0 |

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indexes having been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100).

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1945, 39.6 hours, \$27.72; April 1, 1945, 43.6 hours, \$30.69; January 1, 1946, 38.1 hours, \$25.87; January 1, 1947, 38.1 hours, \$29.03; January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours, \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02; January 1, 1949, 40.6 hours, \$39.46.

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT FIRST OF MONTH
(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Month | | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| April, | 1945..... | 95,901 | 44,305 | 140,206 | 53,951 | 27,761 | 81,712 |
| April, | 1946..... | 46,552 | 36,195 | 82,747 | 217,491 | 48,987 | 266,428 |
| April, | 1947..... | 43,010 | 38,725 | 81,735 | 145,906 | 35,448 | 181,354 |
| April, | 1948..... | 20,475 | 17,800 | 38,275 | 150,032 | 43,767 | 193,799 |
| May, | 1948..... | 28,602 | 21,335 | 49,937 | 123,130 | 42,082 | 165,212 |
| June, | 1948..... | 37,126 | 23,240 | 60,366 | 92,606 | 38,319 | 130,925 |
| July, | 1948..... | 34,242 | 22,183 | 56,425 | 80,206 | 38,364 | 118,570 |
| August, | 1948..... | 30,499 | 19,709 | 50,208 | 63,558 | 32,715 | 96,273 |
| September, | 1948..... | 39,341 | 24,349 | 63,690 | 58,611 | 29,734 | 88,345 |
| October, | 1948..... | 41,047 | 22,870 | 63,917 | 56,725 | 30,607 | 87,332 |
| November, | 1948..... | 31,856 | 18,595 | 50,451 | 67,569 | 34,280 | 101,849 |
| December, | 1948..... | 17,841 | 16,808 | 34,649 | 92,144 | 37,408 | 129,552 |
| January, | 1949..... | 11,996 | 13,063 | 25,059 | 150,474 | 36,185 | 186,659 |
| February, | 1949..... | 10,026 | 12,990 | 23,016 | 204,897 | 51,909 | 256,806 |
| March, | 1949..... | 10,187 | 13,544 | 23,731 | 209,866 | 51,898 | 261,764 |
| April, | 1949 (1)..... | 14,444 | 16,816 | 31,260 | 195,559 | 50,961 | 246,520 |

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT MARCH 3, 1949
(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Male | Female | Total | Change from February 3, 1949 | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Absolute | Per-centage |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 610 | 174 | 784 | +349 | +80.2 |
| Logging..... | 596 | 7 | 603 | -568 | -48.5 |
| Pulpwood..... | 183 | 1 | 184 | -356 | -65.9 |
| Lumber..... | 300 | 5 | 305 | -210 | -40.8 |
| Other logging..... | 113 | 1 | 114 | -2 | -1.7 |
| Mining..... | 345 | 20 | 365 | -35 | -8.8 |
| Coal..... | 59 | ..... | 59 | -20 | -25.3 |
| Metallic ores— | | | | | |
| Iron..... | 32 | ..... | 32 | +24 | +300.0 |
| Gold..... | 87 | 3 | 90 | +11 | +13.9 |
| Nickel..... | 31 | 1 | 32 | -43 | -57.3 |
| Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals..... | 101 | 8 | 109 | -4 | -3.5 |
| Prospecting and oil producing..... | 35 | 8 | 43 | -3 | -6.5 |
| Manufacturing..... | 2,818 | 3,952 | 6,770 | -334 | -4.7 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 291 | 123 | 414 | -179 | -30.2 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 355 | 2,622 | 2,977 | -194 | -6.1 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 268 | 76 | 344 | -27 | -7.3 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 292 | 201 | 493 | +53 | +12.0 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 163 | 116 | 279 | +16 | +6.1 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 30 | 12 | 42 | +6 | +16.7 |
| Rubber products..... | 26 | 22 | 48 | -14 | -22.6 |
| Leather and products..... | 104 | 347 | 451 | +18 | +4.2 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 84 | 33 | 117 | -6 | -4.9 |
| Iron and steel and products..... | 329 | 69 | 398 | +82 | +25.9 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 226 | 74 | 300 | +94 | +45.6 |
| Machinery..... | 203 | 56 | 259 | -32 | -11.0 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 148 | 64 | 212 | -102 | -32.5 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 299 | 137 | 436 | -49 | -10.1 |
| Construction..... | 1,098 | 43 | 1,141 | +136 | +13.5 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 475 | 61 | 536 | -90 | -14.4 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 184 | 349 | 533 | +52 | +10.8 |
| Trade..... | 1,552 | 1,605 | 3,157 | +436 | +16.0 |
| Wholesale..... | 547 | 398 | 945 | +24 | +2.6 |
| Retail..... | 1,005 | 1,207 | 2,212 | +412 | +22.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 721 | 963 | 1,684 | +208 | +14.1 |
| Service..... | 1,773 | 6,364 | 8,137 | +541 | +7.1 |
| Public..... | 510 | 486 | 996 | +42 | +4.4 |
| Domestic..... | 51 | 3,501 | 3,552 | -7 | -0.2 |
| Personal..... | 573 | 2,095 | 2,668 | +417 | +18.5 |
| Other service..... | 639 | 282 | 921 | +89 | +10.7 |
| All Industries..... | 10,172 | 13,538 | 23,710 | +695 | +3.0 |

**TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION
AND BY SEX, AS AT MARCH 3, 1949**

(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Occupational Group | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|--|--------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Professional and Managerial Workers..... | 1,000 | 298 | 1,298 | 3,917 | 809 | 4,726 |
| Clerical Workers..... | 891 | 3,393 | 4,284 | 7,809 | 12,039 | 19,848 |
| Sales Workers..... | 1,584 | 733 | 2,317 | 4,724 | 8,192 | 12,916 |
| Personal and Domestic Service Workers..... | 575 | 5,351 | 5,926 | 13,871 | 9,941 | 23,812 |
| Seamen..... | 82 | ..... | 82 | 3,310 | 29 | 3,339 |
| Agriculture and Fishing..... | 595 | ..... | 600 | 2,491 | 839 | 3,330 |
| Skilled and Semiskilled Workers..... | 4,066 | 3,009 | 7,075 | 89,998 | 8,769 | 98,767 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 69 | 34 | 103 | 1,844 | 865 | 2,709 |
| Textiles, clothing, etc..... | 207 | 2,338 | 2,545 | 1,281 | 4,195 | 5,476 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 553 | 9 | 562 | 7,481 | 148 | 7,629 |
| Pulp, paper and printing..... | 113 | 45 | 158 | 520 | 348 | 868 |
| Leather and products..... | 75 | 269 | 344 | 1,094 | 270 | 1,364 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 40 | 5 | 45 | 326 | 13 | 339 |
| Metalworking..... | 580 | 20 | 600 | 9,237 | 391 | 9,628 |
| Electrical..... | 80 | 6 | 86 | 1,418 | 225 | 1,643 |
| Transportation equipment, n.e.c..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | 1,131 | 56 | 1,187 |
| Mining..... | 175 | ..... | 175 | 941 | ..... | 941 |
| Construction..... | 725 | ..... | 725 | 29,306 | 5 | 29,311 |
| Transportation (except seamen)..... | 371 | 5 | 376 | 14,840 | 50 | 14,890 |
| Communications and public utility..... | 23 | ..... | 23 | 429 | 3 | 432 |
| Trade and service..... | 135 | 212 | 347 | 1,700 | 754 | 2,454 |
| Other skilled and semiskilled..... | 802 | 46 | 848 | 11,785 | 1,221 | 13,006 |
| Foremen..... | 37 | 15 | 52 | 1,952 | 134 | 2,086 |
| Apprentices..... | 77 | 5 | 82 | 4,713 | 91 | 4,804 |
| Unskilled Workers..... | 1,394 | 755 | 2,149 | 83,746 | 11,280 | 95,026 |
| Food and tobacco..... | 31 | 31 | 62 | 3,157 | 2,971 | 6,128 |
| Lumber and lumber products..... | 134 | 3 | 137 | 5,387 | 459 | 5,846 |
| Metalworking..... | 143 | 45 | 188 | 2,343 | 197 | 2,540 |
| Construction..... | 193 | ..... | 193 | 16,766 | 5 | 16,771 |
| Other unskilled workers..... | 893 | 676 | 1,569 | 56,093 | 7,648 | 63,741 |
| Total..... | 10,187 | 13,544 | 23,731 | 209,866 | 51,898 | 261,764 |

**TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND PLACEMENTS
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1949**

(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Weekly Average | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Vacancies Notified | Referrals | Place- ments |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping..... | 356 | 263 | 202 |
| Logging..... | 586 | 512 | 429 |
| Mining..... | 245 | 168 | 110 |
| Manufacturing..... | 3,664 | 3,770 | 2,444 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 356 | 444 | 274 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 855 | 723 | 437 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 404 | 425 | 319 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 315 | 294 | 212 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 158 | 163 | 88 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 18 | 17 | 8 |
| Rubber products..... | 44 | 48 | 30 |
| Leather and products..... | 165 | 155 | 95 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 87 | 99 | 71 |
| Iron and steel and products..... | 254 | 273 | 168 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 187 | 153 | 116 |
| Machinery..... | 218 | 258 | 162 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 153 | 191 | 105 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 450 | 497 | 359 |
| Construction..... | 1,251 | 1,224 | 935 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 490 | 542 | 397 |
| Communications and Other Public Utilities..... | 131 | 132 | 72 |
| Trade..... | 1,890 | 2,178 | 1,141 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 367 | 334 | 153 |
| Service..... | 4,258 | 4,290 | 2,928 |
| All Industries..... | 13,238 | 13,413 | 8,811 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
FEBRUARY 4 TO MARCH 3 1949**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 160 | 70 | 664 | 170 | 76 | 56 | 2,550 |
| Charlottetown..... | 114 | 52 | 445 | 124 | 60 | 35 | 1,577 |
| Summerside..... | 46 | 18 | 219 | 46 | 16 | 21 | 973 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1,995 | 755 | 5,723 | 2,121 | 828 | 665 | 16,202 |
| Amherst..... | 46 | 122 | 122 | 51 | 46 | 2 | 508 |
| Bridgewater..... | 47 | 17 | 321 | 71 | 18 | 9 | 897 |
| Halifax..... | 718 | 467 | 1,727 | 844 | 359 | 179 | 3,969 |
| Inverness..... | 5 | 1 | 81 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 473 |
| Kentville..... | 130 | 56 | 533 | 69 | 17 | 4 | 1,801 |
| Liverpool..... | 63 | 42 | 171 | 45 | 19 | ..... | 378 |
| New Glasgow..... | 480 | 14 | 859 | 524 | 158 | 314 | 1,730 |
| Springhill..... | 2 | ..... | 62 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 257 |
| Sydney..... | 332 | 104 | 1,090 | 336 | 133 | 117 | 3,713 |
| Truro..... | 128 | 47 | 377 | 128 | 47 | 30 | 771 |
| Yarmouth-Shelburne..... | 44 | 7 | 380 | 43 | 23 | 12 | 1,705 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1,567 | 547 | 4,707 | 1,661 | 918 | 373 | 11,673 |
| Bathurst..... | 52 | 6 | 325 | 18 | 14 | ..... | 1,102 |
| Campbellton..... | 80 | 36 | 262 | 90 | 24 | 41 | 910 |
| Edmundston..... | 26 | ..... | 254 | 29 | 24 | 2 | 731 |
| Fredericton..... | 175 | 67 | 334 | 151 | 73 | 48 | 595 |
| Minto..... | 57 | 11 | 151 | 84 | 67 | 15 | 225 |
| Moncton..... | 468 | 163 | 1,446 | 598 | 243 | 151 | 3,927 |
| Newcastle..... | 49 | 7 | 330 | 61 | 43 | ..... | 810 |
| Saint John..... | 445 | 187 | 1,139 | 450 | 353 | 51 | 2,201 |
| St. Stephen..... | 114 | 48 | 220 | 87 | 43 | 29 | 580 |
| Sussex..... | 57 | 20 | 85 | 40 | 16 | 14 | 202 |
| Woodstock..... | 44 | 2 | 161 | 53 | 18 | 22 | 390 |
| Quebec..... | 11,219 | 5,744 | 36,718 | 10,637 | 6,071 | 659 | 76,038 |
| Asbestos..... | 22 | 7 | 129 | 29 | 43 | ..... | 414 |
| Beauharnois..... | 70 | 32 | 287 | 70 | 47 | ..... | 503 |
| Buckingham..... | 23 | 40 | 181 | 29 | 31 | ..... | 556 |
| Causapscal..... | 40 | 10 | 205 | 23 | 9 | ..... | 601 |
| Chandler..... | 50 | 5 | 396 | 46 | 46 | ..... | 1,390 |
| Chicoutimi..... | 160 | 30 | 1,671 | 188 | 116 | 6 | 3,464 |
| Dolbeau..... | 3 | 1 | 162 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 415 |
| Drummondville..... | 160 | 43 | 445 | 163 | 79 | 21 | 1,101 |
| Farnham..... | 13 | 31 | 106 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 302 |
| Granby..... | 82 | 30 | 460 | 99 | 51 | 1 | 1,019 |
| Hull..... | 212 | 111 | 864 | 188 | 86 | 6 | 2,161 |
| Joliette..... | 95 | 51 | 452 | 107 | 21 | 14 | 1,023 |
| Lachute..... | 47 | 27 | 172 | 50 | 26 | 3 | 379 |
| La Malbaie..... | 19 | 9 | 177 | 16 | 13 | ..... | 787 |
| La Tuque..... | 367 | 70 | 241 | 196 | 281 | 4 | 813 |
| Levis..... | 150 | 50 | 502 | 163 | 109 | ..... | 2,243 |
| Matane..... | 17 | 12 | 288 | 39 | 11 | ..... | 650 |
| Megantic..... | 33 | 15 | 281 | 39 | 20 | ..... | 660 |
| Mount-Laurier..... | 20 | 4 | 131 | 28 | 18 | ..... | 224 |
| Montmagny..... | 38 | 52 | 344 | 15 | 8 | ..... | 668 |
| Montreal..... | 6,268 | 3,730 | 14,027 | 5,314 | 3,183 | 417 | 23,388 |
| Quebec..... | 863 | 371 | 3,609 | 1,287 | 475 | 57 | 9,950 |
| Rimouski..... | 12 | 11 | 422 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 1,478 |
| Riviere du Loup..... | 37 | 17 | 504 | 29 | 18 | 1 | 1,527 |
| Rouyn..... | 264 | 115 | 473 | 265 | 113 | 24 | 577 |
| Ste. Agathe..... | 95 | 18 | 195 | 103 | 62 | 3 | 380 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue..... | 19 | 13 | 185 | 25 | 17 | ..... | 390 |
| Ste. Therese..... | 134 | 32 | 265 | 114 | 75 | ..... | 647 |
| St. Georges de Beauce..... | 46 | 14 | 186 | 48 | 27 | ..... | 632 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 58 | 146 | 324 | 65 | 28 | ..... | 918 |
| St. Jean..... | 147 | 107 | 2,866 | 135 | 78 | 2 | 695 |
| St. Jerome..... | 110 | 30 | 443 | 101 | 78 | 2 | 965 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma..... | 9 | 7 | 208 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 667 |
| Shawinigan Falls..... | 224 | 89 | 1,014 | 267 | 120 | ..... | 2,311 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 640 | 191 | 1,412 | 623 | 351 | 70 | 2,603 |
| Sorel..... | 27 | 9 | 450 | 27 | 11 | ..... | 2,602 |
| Thetford Mines..... | 74 | 38 | 588 | 120 | 41 | ..... | 1,105 |
| Three Rivers..... | 266 | 84 | 1,086 | 332 | 169 | 18 | 3,873 |
| Val d'Or..... | 107 | 53 | 330 | 103 | 74 | 8 | 529 |
| Valleyfield..... | 95 | 14 | 382 | 99 | 77 | 9 | 1,043 |
| Victoriaville..... | 73 | 25 | 255 | 67 | 46 | 2 | 885 |
| Ontario..... | 22,733 | 12,129 | 42,690 | 22,858 | 12,648 | 2,459 | 67,399 |
| Arnprior..... | 39 | 16 | 97 | 41 | 29 | 6 | 225 |
| Barrie..... | 199 | 55 | 309 | 211 | 115 | 10 | 451 |
| Belleville..... | 263 | 68 | 471 | 318 | 194 | 15 | 749 |
| Bracebridge..... | 32 | 13 | 190 | 44 | 15 | 4 | 390 |
| Brampton..... | 88 | 51 | 124 | 62 | 49 | ..... | 217 |
| Brantford..... | 353 | 119 | 745 | 326 | 181 | 27 | 980 |
| Brockville..... | 78 | 4 | 161 | 98 | 63 | 12 | 289 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
FEBRUARY 4 TO MARCH 3 1949**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Regis- tered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Carleton Place..... | 38 | 16 | 83 | 46 | 27 | ..... | 163 |
| Chatham..... | 235 | 56 | 768 | 236 | 167 | 20 | 1,135 |
| Cobourg..... | 109 | 41 | 200 | 118 | 88 | 1 | 271 |
| Collingwood..... | 88 | 16 | 137 | 101 | 87 | ..... | 528 |
| Cornwall..... | 174 | 27 | 376 | 177 | 117 | 24 | 1,845 |
| Fort Erie..... | 67 | 3 | 113 | 90 | 60 | 5 | 358 |
| Fort Frances..... | 77 | 36 | 187 | 84 | 57 | 1 | 261 |
| Fort William..... | 167 | 51 | 637 | 174 | 104 | 27 | 1,541 |
| Galt..... | 230 | 149 | 335 | 175 | 121 | 19 | 272 |
| Gananoque..... | 41 | 4 | 47 | 51 | 22 | 21 | 130 |
| Goderich..... | 40 | 47 | 80 | 27 | 25 | ..... | 250 |
| Guelph..... | 286 | 169 | 411 | 258 | 127 | 12 | 503 |
| Hamilton..... | 1,813 | 930 | 3,438 | 2,168 | 906 | 303 | 4,323 |
| Hawkesbury..... | 29 | 25 | 146 | 28 | 9 | 3 | 654 |
| Ingersoll..... | 99 | 32 | 154 | 98 | 64 | 6 | 176 |
| Kapuskasing..... | 41 | 13 | 75 | 36 | 32 | ..... | 101 |
| Kenora..... | 58 | 52 | 160 | 46 | 51 | ..... | 337 |
| Kingston..... | 339 | 88 | 727 | 423 | 284 | 11 | 1,160 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 207 | 35 | 466 | 258 | 159 | 20 | 676 |
| Kitchener-Waterloo..... | 454 | 226 | 546 | 441 | 287 | 25 | 670 |
| Leamington..... | 70 | 14 | 189 | 118 | 59 | 3 | 486 |
| Lindsay..... | 80 | 18 | 161 | 97 | 62 | 4 | 355 |
| Listowel..... | 34 | 37 | 71 | 25 | 16 | 1 | 150 |
| London..... | 1,296 | 681 | 1,857 | 1,498 | 733 | 174 | 1,704 |
| Midland..... | 68 | 19 | 263 | 76 | 38 | 24 | 668 |
| Napanee..... | 20 | 9 | 84 | 18 | 14 | ..... | 281 |
| New Toronto..... | 414 | 102 | 605 | 394 | 270 | 5 | 965 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 174 | 59 | 348 | 187 | 97 | 16 | 938 |
| North Bay..... | 201 | 86 | 388 | 179 | 120 | 15 | 637 |
| Orillia..... | 142 | 16 | 277 | 149 | 113 | 15 | 692 |
| Oshawa..... | 186 | 89 | 831 | 217 | 116 | 9 | 2,479 |
| Ottawa..... | 1,077 | 499 | 2,193 | 1,084 | 557 | 187 | 3,767 |
| Owen Sound..... | 78 | 22 | 304 | 85 | 45 | 6 | 861 |
| Parry Sound..... | 29 | ..... | 78 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 282 |
| Pembroke..... | 242 | 46 | 343 | 199 | 136 | 4 | 418 |
| Perth..... | 112 | 31 | 190 | 109 | 85 | 12 | 234 |
| Peterborough..... | 138 | 42 | 554 | 177 | 105 | 4 | 1,184 |
| Pictou..... | 20 | 10 | 106 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 374 |
| Port Arthur..... | 289 | 84 | 785 | 171 | 141 | 7 | 1,812 |
| Port Colborne..... | 40 | 30 | 158 | 43 | 25 | ..... | 510 |
| Prescott..... | 12 | 13 | 135 | 16 | 6 | ..... | 321 |
| Renfrew..... | 65 | 27 | 142 | 57 | 35 | 9 | 203 |
| St. Catharines..... | 447 | 133 | 1,021 | 431 | 300 | 31 | 2,031 |
| St. Thomas..... | 121 | 57 | 250 | 124 | 65 | 8 | 352 |
| Sarnia..... | 233 | 86 | 619 | 316 | 177 | 1 | 892 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 263 | 117 | 398 | 217 | 168 | ..... | 653 |
| Simcoe..... | 53 | 48 | 247 | 44 | 14 | 6 | 482 |
| Sioux Lookout..... | 37 | 5 | 65 | 34 | 13 | 14 | 57 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 101 | 24 | 157 | 159 | 74 | 1 | 227 |
| Stratford..... | 212 | 97 | 289 | 209 | 77 | 59 | 420 |
| Sturgeon Falls..... | 76 | 2 | 156 | 67 | 63 | 5 | 317 |
| Sudbury..... | 526 | 158 | 1,030 | 632 | 391 | 130 | 1,009 |
| Timmins..... | 356 | 105 | 682 | 379 | 211 | 24 | 950 |
| Toronto..... | 8,353 | 6,530 | 12,345 | 7,184 | 3,771 | 932 | 14,176 |
| Trenton..... | 107 | 28 | 242 | 167 | 109 | 1 | 451 |
| Walkerton..... | 54 | 42 | 148 | 86 | 36 | ..... | 282 |
| Wallaceburg..... | 49 | 6 | 222 | 168 | 158 | 1 | 336 |
| Welland..... | 195 | 54 | 522 | 234 | 132 | 1 | 1,090 |
| Weston..... | 252 | 64 | 423 | 264 | 169 | ..... | 354 |
| Windsor..... | 688 | 159 | 2,394 | 873 | 364 | 167 | 5,121 |
| Woodstock..... | 179 | 138 | 235 | 190 | 114 | 2 | 223 |
| Manitoba..... | 3,437 | 1,435 | 7,779 | 3,771 | 1,399 | 960 | 14,581 |
| Brandon..... | 270 | 175 | 504 | 279 | 142 | 27 | 1,039 |
| Dauphin..... | 53 | 9 | 169 | 56 | 38 | 5 | 469 |
| Flin Flon..... | 104 | 49 | 133 | 96 | 47 | 16 | 77 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 74 | 56 | 212 | 53 | 26 | 2 | 576 |
| The Pas..... | 60 | 39 | 64 | 44 | 28 | 1 | 74 |
| Winnipeg..... | 2,876 | 1,107 | 6,697 | 3,243 | 1,118 | 909 | 12,346 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 1,920 | 873 | 4,124 | 2,102 | 836 | 325 | 9,951 |
| Estevan..... | 27 | 26 | 66 | 34 | 16 | ..... | 206 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 206 | 106 | 558 | 240 | 94 | 15 | 1,241 |
| North Battleford..... | 70 | 31 | 181 | 63 | 49 | 7 | 672 |
| Prince Albert..... | 180 | 66 | 467 | 220 | 84 | 18 | 1,087 |
| Regina..... | 778 | 272 | 1,201 | 895 | 382 | 164 | 2,275 |
| Saskatoon..... | 461 | 220 | 1,117 | 511 | 142 | 101 | 2,690 |
| Swift Current..... | 38 | 57 | 146 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 702 |
| Weyburn..... | 72 | 28 | 96 | 49 | 34 | 9 | 206 |
| Yorkton..... | 88 | 67 | 292 | 59 | 24 | 8 | 872 |

TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
FEBRUARY 4 TO MARCH 3, 1949

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Alberta | 4,197 | 1,557 | 7,423 | 4,382 | 2,486 | 519 | 10,931 |
| Blairmore..... | 79 | 36 | 125 | 59 | 63 | ..... | 134 |
| Calgary..... | 1,548 | 574 | 2,591 | 1,706 | 833 | 260 | 3,893 |
| Drumheller..... | 44 | 8 | 98 | 41 | 42 | ..... | 143 |
| Edmonton..... | 1,808 | 521 | 3,571 | 2,086 | 1,083 | 253 | 4,422 |
| Edson..... | 297 | 167 | 118 | 103 | 205 | ..... | 65 |
| Lethbridge..... | 218 | 86 | 495 | 210 | 119 | 6 | 1,280 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 73 | 100 | 220 | 73 | 43 | ..... | 661 |
| Red Deer..... | 130 | 55 | 205 | 104 | 88 | ..... | 333 |
| British Columbia | 5,725 | 1,827 | 18,894 | 5,951 | 2,710 | 1,244 | 52,438 |
| Chilliwack..... | 152 | 19 | 375 | 159 | 125 | 13 | 1,525 |
| Courtenay..... | 1 | 1 | 209 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1,545 |
| Cranbrook..... | 44 | 6 | 206 | 52 | 25 | 11 | 567 |
| Dawson Creek..... | 83 | 13 | 108 | 79 | 73 | ..... | 95 |
| Duncan..... | 60 | 16 | 261 | 65 | 45 | 1 | 1,260 |
| Kamloops..... | 101 | 17 | 252 | 82 | 65 | ..... | 568 |
| Kelowna..... | 32 | 5 | 464 | 57 | 16 | 5 | 1,303 |
| Nanaimo..... | 31 | 7 | 411 | 27 | 11 | 11 | 2,127 |
| Nelson..... | 117 | 30 | 352 | 133 | 41 | 57 | 1,014 |
| New Westminster..... | 300 | 133 | 1,939 | 364 | 168 | 53 | 6,880 |
| North Vancouver..... | 471 | 9 | 974 | 489 | 22 | 426 | 1,680 |
| Penticton..... | 24 | 7 | 241 | 48 | 11 | 5 | 1,137 |
| Port Alberni..... | 184 | 19 | 312 | 221 | 163 | ..... | 868 |
| Prince George..... | 352 | 76 | 482 | 362 | 258 | 30 | 446 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 63 | 6 | 226 | 69 | 54 | 1 | 602 |
| Princeton..... | 27 | 7 | 109 | 25 | 6 | 15 | 239 |
| Trail..... | 73 | 23 | 276 | 150 | 38 | 12 | 453 |
| Vancouver..... | 2,514 | 691 | 9,691 | 2,887 | 1,224 | 495 | 25,518 |
| Vernon..... | 44 | 21 | 273 | 37 | 32 | 2 | 1,118 |
| Victoria..... | 586 | 293 | 1,654 | 601 | 305 | 100 | 3,266 |
| Whitehorse..... | 466 | 428 | 79 | 42 | 26 | 7 | 227 |
| Canada | 52,953 | 24,937 | 128,722 | 53,653 | 27,972 | 7,270 | 261,763 |
| Males..... | 30,237 | 11,132 | 94,291 | 30,608 | 17,393 | 3,966 | 209,863 |
| Females..... | 22,716 | 13,805 | 34,431 | 23,045 | 10,579 | 3,304 | 51,900 |

TABLE D-6.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES 1939-1949

| Year | Applications | | | Placements | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1939..... | 579,645 | 208,327 | 787,972 | 270,020 | 114,862 | 384,882 |
| 1940..... | 653,445 | 235,150 | 888,595 | 336,507 | 138,599 | 475,106 |
| 1941..... | 568,695 | 262,767 | 831,462 | 331,997 | 175,766 | 507,763 |
| 1942..... | 1,044,610 | 499,519 | 1,544,129 | 597,161 | 298,460 | 895,621 |
| 1943..... | 1,681,411 | 1,008,211 | 2,689,622 | 1,239,900 | 704,126 | 1,944,026 |
| 1944..... | 1,563,010 | 902,273 | 2,465,283 | 1,101,854 | 638,063 | 1,739,917 |
| 1945..... | 1,855,036 | 661,948 | 2,516,984 | 1,095,641 | 397,940 | 1,493,581 |
| 1946..... | 1,464,533 | 494,164 | 1,958,697 | 624,052 | 235,360 | 859,412 |
| 1947..... | 1,189,646 | 439,577 | 1,629,223 | 549,376 | 220,473 | 769,849 |
| 1948..... | 1,197,295 | 459,332 | 1,656,627 | 497,916 | 214,424 | 712,340 |
| 1949 (9 weeks)..... | 241,033 | 87,999 | 329,032 | 46,554 | 32,203 | 78,757 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—REGISTRATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

| Region | April 1/47 Feb.28/48 | | April 1/48 Feb. 28/49 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered |
| Maritimes..... | 14,398 | 240,928 | 15,836 | 269,782 |
| Quebec..... | 49,693 | 928,942 | 55,758 | 1,020,393 |
| Ontario..... | 70,026 | 1,335,881 | 76,460 | 1,416,921 |
| Prairie..... | 35,372 | 500,770 | 39,752 | 550,130 |
| Pacific..... | 21,224 | 342,463 | 24,129 | 388,267 |
| Total for Canada..... | 190,713 | 3,357,984 | 211,935 | 3,645,493 |

TABLE E-2.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY, 1942 TO FEBRUARY, 1949

| | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 (1) | 1949 (1) |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| January..... | | 4,637 | 11,751 | 20,412 | 71,932 | 63,681 | 109,311 | 140,305 |
| February..... | 663 | 4,822 | 12,284 | 14,990 | 59,098 | 47,141 | 88,016 | 108,759 |
| March..... | 4,124 | 5,046 | 10,667 | 13,307 | 50,706 | 43,675 | 76,248 | |
| April..... | 2,925 | 3,953 | 6,463 | 8,430 | 35,781 | 35,859 | 59,265 | |
| May..... | 2,799 | 2,027 | 4,654 | 8,825 | 34,777 | 27,603 | 42,257 | |
| June..... | 4,629 | 1,772 | 3,226 | 10,857 | 30,646 | 21,365 | 39,644 | |
| July..... | 2,668 | 1,087 | 3,106 | 10,886 | 27,576 | 20,034 | 38,790 | |
| August..... | 1,855 | 1,370 | 3,241 | 20,557 | 25,115 | 17,281 | 32,182 | |
| September..... | 1,118 | 1,013 | 3,715 | 40,473 | 28,555 | 25,847 | 33,036 | |
| October..... | 1,058 | 1,475 | 6,222 | 36,717 | 34,891 | 34,743 | 43,620 | |
| November..... | 1,748 | 2,896 | 11,798 | 53,325 | 37,111 | 47,372 | 73,119 | |
| December..... | 3,337 | 6,562 | 13,770 | 57,612 | 52,479 | 79,849 | 114,506 | |
| Total..... | 26,924 | 36,660 | 90,897 | 296,391 | 488,667 | 464,450 | 749,994 | 249,064 |

(1) Revised claims included. See Table E-3 for analysis of claims filed at Local Offices.

TABLE E-3.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES, FEBRUARY, 1949

| Province | Claims filed at Local Offices | | | | Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months) | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | Initial | Renewal | Revised | Entitled to Benefit | Not Entitled to Benefit | Referred to Appeal | Pending |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 644 | 447 | 97 | 100 | 551 | 118 | | 129 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,071 | 4,844 | 1,186 | 1,041 | 5,698 | 1,167 | 37 | 1,986 |
| New Brunswick..... | 4,326 | 2,860 | 886 | 581 | 3,651 | 875 | 22 | 1,029 |
| Quebec..... | 31,909 | 21,640 | 5,764 | 4,505 | 27,299 | 6,187 | 384 | 8,572 |
| Ontario..... | 31,201 | 21,229 | 5,604 | 4,368 | 25,158 | 6,510 | 502 | 7,512 |
| Manitoba..... | 5,820 | 3,827 | 1,017 | 976 | 4,517 | 1,093 | 103 | 1,324 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,202 | 2,211 | 534 | 457 | 3,016 | 656 | 37 | 730 |
| Alberta..... | 4,871 | 3,420 | 873 | 578 | 4,230 | 883 | 56 | 1,085 |
| British Columbia..... | 19,715 | 13,126 | 3,898 | 2,691 | 18,448 | 3,449 | 197 | 3,881 |
| Total, Canada, February, 1949. | 108,759 | 73,604 | 19,859 | 15,296 | 92,168(1) | 20,938 | 1,338 | 26,248 |
| Total, Canada, January, 1949... | 140,305 | 92,210 | 30,439 | 13,656 | 115,744(2) | 23,959 | 1,120 | 33,567 |
| Total, Canada, February, 1948. | 88,016 | 61,829 | 14,894 | 11,293 | 75,539(3) | 22,566 | 1,488 | 37,712 |

(1) In addition, there were 1,234 special requests not granted.

(2) In addition, there were 1,139 special requests not granted.

(3) In addition, there were 980 special requests not granted.

TABLE E-4.—CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

| Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement | Month of February 1948 | Month of February 1949 | Cumu- lative Total for Current Fiscal Year |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Insufficient contributions and not in insurable employment..... | 11,548 | 11,133 | 66,308 |
| Not capable of and not available for work..... | 651 | 712 | 7,099 |
| Loss of work due to a labour dispute..... | 679 | 56 | 1,798 |
| Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work..... | 1,202 | 862 | 16,387 |
| Discharged for misconduct..... | 803 | 1,049 | 6,689 |
| Voluntarily left employment without just cause..... | 4,527 | 4,588 | 37,436 |
| Other reasons ⁽¹⁾ | 3,156 | 2,538 | 27,892 |
| Total..... | 22,566 | 20,938 | 163,609 |

⁽¹⁾ These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; claimants not unemployed; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being in class "O" contributions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

**TABLE E-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID,
FEBRUARY, 1949**

| Province | Number Receiving Benefit During Month | Number Com- mencing Benefit During Month | Number of Days Benefit Paid | Amount of Benefit Paid (in Dollars) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,669 | 604 | 32,453 | 68,593 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 12,554 | 5,654 | 231,073 | 506,838 |
| New Brunswick..... | 8,015 | 3,339 | 146,173 | 323,530 |
| Quebec..... | 62,333 | 25,287 | 1,116,494 | 2,447,868 |
| Ontario..... | 55,907 | 20,894 | 915,266 | 1,894,048 |
| Manitoba..... | 11,139 | 3,941 | 206,193 | 442,691 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 8,098 | 2,965 | 153,138 | 337,888 |
| Alberta..... | 8,653 | 3,554 | 141,443 | 318,090 |
| British Columbia..... | 42,313 | 16,872 | 792,254 | 1,819,357 |
| Total, Canada, February, 1949..... | 210,681 | 83,110 | 3,734,487 | 8,158,903 |
| Total, Canada, January, 1949..... | 163,643 | 92,713 | 3,056,418 | 6,727,221 |
| Total, Canada, February, 1948..... | 138,417 | 67,322 | 2,544,452 | 5,017,492 |

**TABLE E-6.—PERSONS SIGNING THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER BY NUMBER OF DAYS
CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1949**

| Province and Sex | TOTAL | 6 days and under | 7-12 days | 13-24 days | 25-48 days | 49-72 days | 73 days and over |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,778 | 257 | 126 | 246 | 594 | 386 | 169 |
| Male..... | 1,581 | 225 | 110 | 208 | 540 | 357 | 141 |
| Female..... | 197 | 32 | 16 | 38 | 54 | 29 | 28 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 14,121 | 3,157 | 1,041 | 2,220 | 3,652 | 1,864 | 2,187 |
| Male..... | 12,527 | 2,878 | 919 | 1,997 | 3,222 | 1,689 | 1,822 |
| Female..... | 1,594 | 279 | 122 | 223 | 430 | 175 | 365 |
| New Brunswick..... | 9,471 | 1,903 | 846 | 1,311 | 2,557 | 1,487 | 1,367 |
| Male..... | 8,040 | 1,655 | 721 | 1,081 | 2,149 | 1,312 | 1,122 |
| Female..... | 1,431 | 248 | 125 | 230 | 408 | 175 | 245 |
| Quebec..... | 63,248 | 11,492 | 6,262 | 10,221 | 16,074 | 9,723 | 9,476 |
| Male..... | 53,435 | 9,737 | 5,434 | 8,860 | 13,870 | 8,741 | 6,793 |
| Female..... | 9,813 | 1,755 | 828 | 1,361 | 2,204 | 982 | 2,683 |
| Ontario..... | 52,440 | 11,641 | 5,433 | 8,269 | 13,612 | 6,655 | 6,830 |
| Male..... | 41,730 | 9,318 | 4,305 | 6,760 | 11,085 | 5,606 | 4,656 |
| Female..... | 10,710 | 2,323 | 1,128 | 1,509 | 2,527 | 1,049 | 2,174 |
| Manitoba..... | 11,546 | 2,177 | 847 | 1,564 | 3,380 | 1,960 | 1,618 |
| Male..... | 8,569 | 1,586 | 617 | 1,139 | 2,389 | 1,645 | 1,193 |
| Female..... | 2,977 | 591 | 230 | 425 | 991 | 315 | 425 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 7,885 | 1,077 | 523 | 1,148 | 2,360 | 1,661 | 1,116 |
| Male..... | 6,536 | 868 | 424 | 959 | 1,931 | 1,464 | 890 |
| Female..... | 1,349 | 209 | 99 | 189 | 429 | 197 | 226 |
| Alberta..... | 10,088 | 2,377 | 713 | 2,357 | 2,345 | 1,377 | 919 |
| Male..... | 8,626 | 2,056 | 614 | 2,071 | 1,919 | 1,235 | 731 |
| Female..... | 1,462 | 321 | 99 | 286 | 426 | 142 | 188 |
| British Columbia..... | 45,307 | 7,639 | 4,180 | 7,509 | 11,249 | 8,268 | 6,462 |
| Male..... | 37,828 | 6,290 | 3,327 | 6,236 | 9,516 | 7,310 | 5,149 |
| Female..... | 7,479 | 1,349 | 853 | 1,273 | 1,733 | 958 | 1,313 |
| TOTAL..... | 215,884 | 41,720 | 19,971 | 34,845 | 55,823 | 33,381 | 30,144 |
| MALE..... | 178,872 | 34,613 | 16,471 | 29,311 | 46,621 | 29,359 | 22,497 |
| FEMALE..... | 37,012 | 7,107 | 3,500 | 5,534 | 9,202 | 4,022 | 7,647 |

TABLE E-7.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY, 1941 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1949

| Fiscal Year Ended March 31 | RECEIPTS | | | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds) | | | | | | | Total Revenue | Benefit Payments | Balance in Fund |
| | Stamps | Meter | Bulk | Total Employer and Employee | Government | Fines | Interest on Investments and Profit on sale of Securities | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1942..... | 22,436,001 56 | 7,209,058 48 | 6,790,549 01 | 36,435,609 05 | 7,287,121 81 | ..... | 269,288 74 | 43,991,999 60 | 27,752 92 | 43,964,246 68 |
| 1943..... | 30,408,651 15 | 13,645,258 63 | 13,380,741 65 | 57,434,651 43 | 11,487,057 90 | 638 11 | 1,840,448 56 | 70,762,796 00 | 716,012 75 | 114,011,029 93 |
| 1944..... | 31,565,232 54 | 13,205,897 37 | 16,949,655 09 | 61,720,785 00 | 12,344,421 74 | 1,323,67 | 3,972,047 14 | 78,038,577 55 | 1,721,666 29 | 190,327,941 19 |
| 1945..... | 32,784,177 12 | 11,926,369 85 | 19,018,308 47 | 63,728,855 44 | 12,746,179 30 | 2,041 02 | 6,195,926 42 | 82,673,002 18 | 4,966,483 51 | 268,034,459 86 |
| 1946..... | 34,964,786 96 | 10,816,365 63 | 16,785,437 07 | 62,566,588 66 | 12,513,778 66 | 2,303 66 | 6,116,768 84 | 81,199,440 82 | 31,993,240 34 | 317,240,660 34 |
| 1947..... | 41,042,425 28 | 11,500,028 37 | 23,472,577 26 | 76,015,030 91 | 15,203,457 56 | 3,820 43 | 7,529,985 56 | 98,752,294 48 | 43,114,329 18 | 372,878,625 64 |
| 1948..... | 38,768,926 38 | 11,508,638 62 | 33,593,269 47 | 83,870,834 47 | 16,366,400 70 | 5,322 60 | 9,560,776 12 | 109,803,333 89 | 34,947,020 32 | 447,734,939 21 |
| April..... | 4,286,002 65 | 1,196,877 87 | 3,408,845 30 | 8,891,725 82 | 2,041,373 70 | 90 00 | 878,977 04 | 11,812,166 56 | 5,398,664 76 | 454,148,441 01 |
| May..... | 3,253,824 65 | 977,573 33 | 2,187,693 26 | 6,419,091 24 | 1,431,974 49 | 928 63 | 898,797 50 | 8,750,791 86 | 3,663,634 03 | 459,235,598 84 |
| June..... | 3,347,859 62 | 1,132,569 03 | 2,093,466 78 | 6,573,925 43 | 1,312,161 85 | 558 65 | 918,657 92 | 8,805,303 85 | 2,596,491 30 | 465,444,411 39 |
| July..... | 3,534,114 43 | 1,156,586 23 | 2,700,007 31 | 7,390,717 97 | 1,477,961 48 | 375 90 | 936,846 91 | 9,805,902 26 | 2,078,888 40 | 473,171,425 25 |
| August..... | 3,515,171 81 | 1,114,088 84 | 3,076,404 19 | 7,705,044 84 | 1,541,034 77 | 241 00 | 974,027 82 | 10,220,947 93 | 1,833,817 39 | 481,553,555 79 |
| September..... | 3,667,656 46 | 1,029,393 47 | 3,182,450 80 | 7,870,500 73 | 1,576,035 61 | 461 00 | 1,019,526 52 | 10,475,523 86 | 1,690,433 54 | 490,343,646 11 |
| October..... | 4,303,005 21 | 1,247,176 47 | 2,956,851 55 | 8,507,033 23 | 1,701,926 32 | 410 00 | 1,055,999 19 | 11,265,068 74 | 1,790,542 29 | 499,848,172 56 |
| November..... | 4,197,446 43 | 1,157,806 48 | 3,404,351 29 | 8,759,004 20 | 1,754,063 83 | 521 00 | 1,072,919 28 | 11,587,108 31 | 2,279,934 18 | 509,155,346 69 |
| December..... | 3,948,969 27 | 1,435,438 92 | 3,783,755 50 | 9,168,163 69 | 1,818,574 06 | 1,571 90 | 1,096,974 15 | 12,085,283 80 | 3,588,783 61 | 517,651,846 88 |
| January 1949..... | 3,930,424 33 | 1,398,148 33 | 3,603,725 95 | 8,932,298 61 | 1,801,181 72 | 1,025 00 | 1,125,617 74 | 11,860,123 07 | 6,725,424 67 | 522,786,545 28 |
| February 1949..... | 4,283,463 49 | 1,300,163 03 | 4,076,542 47 | 9,660,168 99 | 1,674,153 89 | 1,145 00 | 1,127,935 10 | 12,463,402 98 | 8,155,677 73 | 527,094,270 53 |
| Sub Total..... | 42,267,968 35 | 13,145,812 00 | 34,474,094 40 | 89,887,874 75 | 18,130,141 72 | 7,328 08 | 11,106,278 67 | 119,131,623 22 | 39,772,291 90 | 527,094,270 53 |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 274,238,169 34 | 92,957,428 95 | 164,464,632 42 | 531,660,230 71 | 106,078,859 41 | 22,777 57 | 46,591,500 05 | 684,353,067 74 | 157,288,797 21 | 527,094,270 53 |

The column "Bulk" includes contributions for armed service \$42,397,982.62 and miscellaneous receipts \$2,134.22.

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| | Percent- age Increase since August, 1, 1939 | On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100* | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous | Retail Prices Index (Com- modities only)† |
| 1914..... | | 79.7 | 92.2 | 72.1 | 75.1 | 88.3 | | 69.6 | |
| 1915..... | | 80.7 | 93.7 | 69.8 | 73.8 | 96.4 | | 70.0 | |
| 1916..... | | 87.0 | 103.9 | 70.6 | 75.4 | 109.8 | | 74.1 | |
| 1917..... | | 102.4 | 134.3 | 75.8 | 83.8 | 129.1 | | 80.7 | |
| 1918..... | | 115.6 | 154.2 | 80.0 | 92.6 | 151.0 | | 90.3 | |
| 1919..... | | 126.5 | 164.8 | 87.3 | 100.7 | 173.6 | | 100.0 | |
| 1920..... | | 145.4 | 189.5 | 100.1 | 120.2 | 211.9 | | 109.3 | |
| 1921..... | | 129.9 | 145.5 | 109.4 | 128.1 | 172.0 | | 111.4 | |
| 1922..... | | 120.4 | 123.3 | 114.0 | 122.5 | 145.7 | | 111.4 | |
| 1923..... | | 120.7 | 124.1 | 116.9 | 122.5 | 143.8 | | 108.6 | |
| 1924..... | | 118.8 | 121.6 | 117.4 | 118.9 | 140.8 | | 106.5 | |
| 1925..... | | 119.8 | 127.2 | 117.4 | 116.8 | 140.3 | | 106.1 | |
| 1926..... | | 121.8 | 133.3 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 139.1 | | 105.1 | |
| 1927..... | | 119.9 | 130.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 135.6 | | 104.8 | |
| 1928..... | | 120.5 | 131.5 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 135.5 | | 105.0 | |
| 1929..... | | 121.7 | 134.7 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 134.8 | | 105.4 | |
| 1930..... | | 120.8 | 131.5 | 122.7 | 111.8 | 130.6 | | 105.4 | |
| 1931..... | | 109.1 | 103.1 | 119.4 | 110.0 | 114.3 | | 103.3 | |
| 1932..... | | 99.0 | 85.7 | 109.7 | 106.8 | 100.6 | | 100.4 | |
| 1933..... | | 94.4 | 84.9 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 93.3 | | 98.2 | |
| 1934..... | | 95.6 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 102.1 | 97.1 | | 97.8 | |
| 1935..... | | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| 1936..... | | 98.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 98.1 |
| 1937..... | | 101.2 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 102.0 |
| 1938..... | | 102.2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 102.8 |
| 1939..... | | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 1940..... | 4.8 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 107.2 | 102.3 | 106.6 |
| 1941..... | 10.8 | 111.7 | 116.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 116.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 | 114.9 |
| 1942..... | 16.1 | 117.0 | 127.2 | 111.3 | 112.8 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 107.1 | 122.4 |
| 1943..... | 17.5 | 118.4 | 130.7 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 120.5 | 118.0 | 108.0 | 124.5 |
| 1944..... | 18.0 | 118.9 | 131.3 | 111.9 | 110.6 | 121.5 | 118.4 | 108.9 | 125.2 |
| 1945..... | 18.6 | 119.5 | 133.0 | 112.1 | 107.0 | 122.1 | 119.0 | 109.4 | 126.2 |
| 1946..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 140.4 | 112.7 | 107.4 | 126.3 | 124.5 | 112.6 | 132.1 |
| 1947..... | 34.4 | 135.5 | 159.5 | 116.7 | 115.9 | 143.9 | 141.6 | 117.0 | 148.8 |
| 1946..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.8 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.6 | 119.5 | 110.9 | 126.3 |
| February..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.5 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.7 | 120.1 | 110.9 | 126.2 |
| March..... | 19.1 | 120.1 | 133.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.1 | 120.4 | 110.9 | 126.7 |
| April..... | 19.8 | 120.8 | 135.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.2 | 120.7 | 111.0 | 127.8 |
| May..... | 21.0 | 122.0 | 137.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 123.7 | 122.1 | 111.5 | 129.5 |
| June..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 142.1 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 112.1 | 132.1 |
| July..... | 24.1 | 125.1 | 144.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 125.4 | 125.1 | 113.7 | 134.4 |
| August..... | 24.6 | 125.6 | 144.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 126.6 | 127.0 | 113.8 | 135.1 |
| September..... | 24.5 | 125.5 | 143.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 127.6 | 128.4 | 113.9 | 135.0 |
| October..... | 25.8 | 126.8 | 146.5 | 113.4 | 107.3 | 130.2 | 128.8 | 113.9 | 136.9 |
| November..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.6 | 113.4 | 108.6 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 114.1 | 137.3 |
| December..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.4 | 113.4 | 109.2 | 131.2 | 129.4 | 114.1 | 137.2 |
| 1947..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 26.0 | 127.0 | 145.5 | 113.4 | 109.0 | 131.5 | 129.8 | 114.7 | 136.9 |
| February..... | 26.8 | 127.8 | 147.0 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 115.5 | 137.9 |
| March..... | 27.9 | 128.9 | 148.7 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 116.0 | 139.4 |
| April..... | 29.6 | 130.6 | 151.6 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 136.9 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 142.3 |
| May..... | 32.0 | 133.1 | 154.9 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 140.0 | 138.6 | 116.8 | 145.2 |
| June..... | 33.8 | 134.9 | 157.7 | 117.8 | 116.7 | 142.4 | 139.8 | 117.1 | 147.4 |
| July..... | 34.8 | 135.9 | 159.8 | 117.8 | 117.3 | 143.2 | 142.5 | 117.2 | 149.1 |
| August..... | 35.5 | 136.6 | 160.6 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 145.5 | 143.7 | 117.2 | 150.2 |
| September..... | 38.3 | 139.4 | 165.3 | 117.8 | 121.1 | 152.0 | 147.4 | 117.5 | 154.7 |
| October..... | 41.1 | 142.2 | 171.3 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 154.2 | 149.9 | 117.6 | 158.5 |
| November..... | 42.5 | 143.6 | 173.6 | 119.9 | 122.6 | 157.0 | 151.4 | 118.2 | 160.6 |
| December..... | 44.8 | 146.0 | 178.7 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 159.3 | 154.9 | 119.8 | 164.4 |
| 1948..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 47.1 | 148.3 | 182.2 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 161.2 | 158.4 | 122.6 | 167.1 |
| February..... | 48.9 | 150.1 | 186.1 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 165.1 | 159.9 | 122.8 | 170.0 |
| March..... | 49.6 | 150.8 | 185.9 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 169.9 | 161.2 | 122.8 | 171.0 |
| April..... | 50.4 | 151.6 | 186.8 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 172.9 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 172.2 |
| May..... | 52.1 | 153.3 | 191.2 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 173.6 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 174.6 |
| June..... | 53.1 | 154.3 | 193.9 | 120.9 | 124.3 | 174.8 | 162.0 | 122.7 | 176.4 |
| July..... | 55.7 | 156.9 | 201.3 | 120.9 | 124.5 | 175.4 | 162.8 | 123.1 | 180.4 |
| August..... | 56.3 | 157.5 | 202.6 | 120.9 | 127.7 | 175.9 | 161.4 | 123.4 | 181.3 |
| September..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 203.9 | 121.0 | 128.5 | 179.9 | 164.2 | 124.4 | 183.5 |
| October..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 205.4 | 121.0 | 128.8 | 181.0 | 165.1 | 124.4 | 184.6 |
| November..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 204.7 | 121.0 | 129.0 | 181.5 | 166.0 | 124.6 | 184.5 |
| December..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 202.0 | 121.7 | 129.1 | 181.5 | 166.2 | 124.6 | 183.2 |
| 1949..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 202.2 | 121.7 | 130.0 | 181.9 | 167.0 | 126.6 | 183.5 |
| February..... | 58.2 | 159.5 | 200.4 | 121.7 | 130.8 | 181.8 | 167.8 | 128.1 | 183.3 |
| March..... | 67.9 | 159.2 | 199.1 | 121.7 | 131.0 | 182.7 | 167.9 | 128.1 | 182.8 |

* For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the bases 1926=100 was converted to the bases 1935-1939=100.

† Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 67.5 | 62.6 | 60.5 | 44.6 | 44.7 | ..... | 62.3 | 58.0 | 50.0 | 70.1 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | ^c | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 68.3 | 63.3 | 59.3 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 39.3 | 69.9 | 60.3 | 47.2 | 67.8 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 74.4 | 68.8 | 69.0 | 49.1 | 46.3 | ..... | ..... | 61.1 | 50.9 | 74.5 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 81.4 | 72.4 | 60.8 | 52.7 | 48.0 | ..... | 69.4 | 63.7 | 52.7 | 70.2 |
| 5—Truro..... | 64.8 | 60.6 | 62.7 | 42.4 | 44.5 | ..... | ..... | 59.3 | 47.7 | 72.8 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 68.9 | 60.9 | 57.0 | 42.5 | 40.4 | 50.4 | 63.0 | 56.9 | 43.2 | 69.0 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 70.2 | 66.3 | 66.4 | 46.1 | 42.9 | ..... | 65.7 | 61.3 | 46.9 | 73.5 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 73.6 | 67.6 | 60.2 ^c | 45.5 | 42.5 | 46.5 | 68.7 | 61.4 | 46.2 | 69.9 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 72.5 | 69.0 | 62.7 | 47.0 | 38.3 | ..... | ..... | 55.8 | 49.2 | 80.0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 64.3 | 62.6 | 59.2 | 45.9 | 41.8 | 54.0 | 73.0 | 57.7 | 45.6 | 64.0 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 71.3 | 66.2 | 64.5 | 43.8 | 38.6 | ..... | 71.0 | 56.8 | 47.3 | 69.8 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 69.4 | 67.6 | 63.0 | 43.4 | 38.3 | 61.0 | 68.3 | 52.0 | 44.5 | 64.0 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 65.2 | 60.0 | 57.6 | 42.5 | 33.2 | 60.0 | ..... | 58.3 | 46.7 | 72.0 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74.3 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 72.0 | 67.0 | 62.1 | 45.0 | 35.3 | 58.2 | 63.0 | 60.4 | 48.1 | 69.7 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 68.6 | 65.6 | 67.5 | 40.4 | 42.2 | ..... | ..... | 60.7 | 45.7 | 72.0 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 65.4 | 65.6 | ..... | 43.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54.1 | 45.7 | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 78.5 | 70.7 | 59.9 | 42.8 | 38.9 | ..... | ..... | 58.3 | 45.5 | 68.6 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 67.3 | 66.3 | 65.0 | 50.0 | 48.7 | ..... | 73.0 | 61.7 | 50.7 | 69.7 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 67.5 | 65.3 | 64.4 | 50.1 | 45.7 | 55.6 | 71.0 | 61.8 | 45.1 | 69.6 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 70.9 | 68.9 | 68.2 | 47.9 | 49.0 | ..... | 69.3 | 66.1 | 51.9 | 75.9 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 69.1 | 66.1 | 65.2 ^c | 48.7 | 47.0 | ..... | 73.5 | 63.6 | 49.0 | 70.7 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 68.0 | 65.7 | 62.4 | 47.4 | 48.4 | ..... | 71.0 | 61.0 | 46.8 | 70.2 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 64.9 | 61.3 | 67.3 | 48.3 | 44.6 | ..... | ..... | 64.2 | 56.0 | 75.2 |
| 25—Galt..... | 68.8 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 51.4 | 48.5 | ..... | ..... | 63.2 | 48.5 | 69.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 68.7 | 66.0 | 66.1 | 50.5 | 49.6 | 56.8 | 73.2 | 63.7 | 44.5 | 69.4 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 69.3 | 67.1 | 67.3 | 49.3 | 47.4 | 58.4 | 76.3 | 62.5 | 43.8 | 68.0 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 66.0 | 63.9 | 60.5 | 46.5 | 44.5 | ..... | 67.4 | 61.9 | 45.5 | 69.1 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 68.4 | 66.5 | 64.8 | 49.2 | 47.6 | 56.3 | 73.3 | 64.4 | 46.5 | 70.4 |
| 30—London..... | 67.9 | 67.7 | 63.6 | 49.5 | 45.1 | 54.6 | 74.3 | 60.2 | 44.5 | 69.6 |
| 21—Niagara Falls..... | 66.4 | 66.0 | 63.4 | 48.3 | 46.7 | ..... | 72.3 | 61.6 | 46.8 | 69.0 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 68.2 | 67.0 | 65.6 | 49.0 | 48.2 | ..... | 67.5 | 62.6 | 46.7 | 72.3 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 67.0 | 66.3 | 66.0 | 47.9 | 45.6 | ..... | ..... | 60.0 | 44.5 | 65.6 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, MARCH, 1949

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per ½ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolls oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes 8 oz. package |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 25.9 | 36.1 | 51.6 | 16.0 | 75.1 | 33.3 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 16.0 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 28.6 | 34.6 | 55.8 | 19.0 | 74.8 | 32.0 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 11.2 | 15.9 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 26.7 | 36.2 | 56.5 | 19.0 | 74.6 | 32.5 | 11.2 | ..... | 10.0 | 16.3 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 27.9 | 34.9 | 61.0 | 20.0 | 74.7 | 32.9 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 16.3 |
| 5—Truro..... | 25.8 | 36.6 | 54.9 | 18.0 | 75.0 | 33.5 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 15.4 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 27.3 | 37.4 | 59.2 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.5 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 15.2 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 27.0 | 35.9 | 56.5 | 17.0 | 75.1 | 32.5 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 15.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 25.0 | 35.2 | 58.7 | 18.0 | 74.7 | 33.9 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 14.9 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 29.4 | 37.4 | 53.6 | 17.0 | 73.3 | 31.7 | 8.0 | 6.5 | ..... | 15.3 |
| 10—Hull..... | 22.9 | 35.0 | 54.2 | 18.0 | 71.5 | 29.8 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 14.1 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 25.1 | 35.9 | 55.4 | 17.5 | 72.5 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 10.1 | 14.7 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 24.7 | 35.8 | 53.7 | 17.0 | 72.0 | 31.3 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 14.8 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 27.8 | 36.2 | 52.0 | 16.0 | 73.1 | 30.7 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 14.4 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 25.3 | 36.2 | 54.7 | 16.0 | 73.6 | 31.4 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 28.4 | 37.3 | 56.7 | 17.0 | 72.3 | 32.2 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 15.3 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 25.1 | 36.0 | 55.0 | 16.0 | 72.7 | 31.1 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 15.0 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 26.4 | 35.3 | 51.8 | 16.0 | 72.6 | 30.6 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 15.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 27.4 | 35.7 | 55.1 | 17.0 | 71.5 | 31.4 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 10.1 | 16.1 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 26.7 | 36.8 | 49.0 | 17.0 | 73.9 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.7 | 14.3 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 22.9 | 36.3 | 52.5 | 18.0 | 73.2 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 14.5 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 25.7 | 36.5 | 53.4 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 30.2 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 14.3 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 24.9 | 37.4 | 52.3 | 18.0 | 73.8 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 10.1 | 14.5 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 23.6 | 35.8 | 53.5 | 18.0 | 73.3 | 29.7 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 14.1 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 27.2 | 33.9 | 57.6 | 20.0 | 71.7 | 31.4 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 14.8 |
| 25—Galt..... | 23.7 | 36.3 | 51.2 | 17.0 | 73.8 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 23.7 | 36.6 | 54.4 | 17.0 | 73.2 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.7 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 23.3 | 35.3 | 53.0 | 18.0 | 73.7 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 14.7 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 25.1 | 35.1 | 51.1 | 18.0 | 73.0 | 30.0 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 14.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 25.4 | 37.8 | 52.9 | 17.0 | 73.6 | 29.2 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 14.3 |
| 30—London..... | 25.7 | 35.7 | 52.8 | 17.0 | 73.2 | 30.1 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 14.3 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 25.3 | 37.7 | 53.5 | 17.5 | 73.7 | 30.0 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 15.0 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 29.3 | 38.4 | 56.6 | 18.0 | 73.4 | 30.3 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 15.4 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 25.4 | 35.1 | 52.5 | 18.0 | 73.2 | 29.6 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 14.9 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind on, per lb. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak, per lb. | Round steak, per lb. | Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb. | Blade roast, per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 68·1 | 64·6 | 65·7 | 48·5 | 45·3 | ..... | 71·9 | 61·0 | 48·6 | 72·1 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 70·4 | 66·4 | 67·4 | 49·8 | 46·0 | ..... | ..... | 62·2 | 48·1 | 67·7 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 70·0 | 68·1 | 64·7 | 50·1 | 47·3 | 54·0 | 72·8 | 60·4 | 44·9 | 71·0 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 63·6 | 61·6 | 62·7 | 47·7 | 46·7 | ..... | 70·7 | 59·6 | 51·4 | 75·8 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 67·4 | 66·2 | 65·2 | 49·8 | 44·4 | ..... | ..... | 61·8 | 44·7 | 64·7 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 69·3 | 66·7 | 65·3 | 50·4 | 47·1 | 53·3 | 72·5 | 62·2 | 49·0 | 68·3 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 68·1 | 65·8 | 61·9 | 49·8 | 46·0 | 56·0 | ..... | 60·9 | 47·9 | 65·8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 69·6 | 67·3 | 65·0 | 48·4 | 46·0 | 54·0 | 71·7 | 65·0 | 52·3 | 74·7 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 64·8 | 64·8 | 65·2 | 46·6 | 44·2 | ..... | ..... | 61·0 | 47·0 | 68·7 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 70·3 | 67·7 | 64·7 | 48·4 | 48·9 | ..... | ..... | 61·9 | 48·6 | 70·1 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 70·0 | 67·9 | 64·5 | 48·5 | 48·3 | 52·4 | ..... | 59·9 | 48·2 | 68·1 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 68·9 | 65·7 | 68·0 | 50·9 | 46·1 | 60·3 | 72·3 | 62·0 | 44·3 | 68·7 |
| 46—Welland..... | 67·9 | 65·0 | 60·9 | 47·2 | 41·8 | ..... | ..... | 61·4 | 48·4 | 66·9 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 66·2 | 64·5 | 61·7 | 47·3 | 46·5 | ..... | 71·6 | 62·3 | 46·7 | 67·8 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 68·8 | 65·2 | 62·0 | 48·4 | 46·0 | ..... | 72·4 | 61·6 | 46·0 | 71·3 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 67·3 | 61·7 | ..... | 45·3 | 45·0 | ..... | ..... | 61·7 | ..... | 76·9 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 64·3 | 58·4 | 57·4 | 45·9 | 44·7 | 53·0 | 66·3 | 61·0 | 49·7 | 74·7 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 61·6 | 58·0 | 60·3 | 46·7 | 45·3 | ..... | 65·0 | 58·7 | 44·3 | 79·7 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 62·2 | 58·2 | 56·3 | 44·8 | 45·0 | 49·5 | 64·3 | 58·5 | 45·2 | 75·8 |
| 53—Regina..... | 62·6 | 59·3 | 58·5 | 43·3 | 44·9 | 50·3 | 63·7 | 60·4 | 46·8 | 77·8 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 61·5 | 59·4 | 59·5 | 46·9 | 46·4 | 57·5 | 66·0 | 61·1 | 48·5 | 80·3 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 64·0 | 61·2 | 61·8 | 44·0 | 44·9 | 44·1 | 70·2 | 60·5 | 51·0 | 80·6 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 63·7 | 62·0 | 61·5 | 47·3 | 45·7 | ..... | ..... | 64·0 | 50·2 | 83·4 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 61·1 | 57·2 | 58·7 | 41·8 | 44·1 | 51·9 | 64·4 | 58·6 | 46·7 | 78·5 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 65·0 | 60·7 | 62·7 | 46·7 | 47·5 | 57·3 | ..... | 60·0 | 48·7 | 82·0 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 72·3 | 68·0 | 69·7 | 50·7 | 51·0 | ..... | 80·7 | 69·7 | 56·3 | 84·6 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 68·4 | 64·9 | 66·4 | 47·4 | 49·7 | 52·0 | 69·7 | 64·6 | 52·7 | 82·4 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 74·8 | 68·4 | 74·7 | 48·3 | 47·0 | ..... | 77·0 | 67·0 | 56·3 | 89·2 |
| 2—Trail..... | 69·3 | 65·5 | 69·2 | 48·3 | 49·3 | ..... | 81·0 | 70·5 | 58·5 | 84·4 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 71·5 | 66·3 | 68·9 | 49·0 | 50·3 | 63·2 | 74·8 | 67·1 | 52·4 | 82·4 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 72·9 | 68·3 | 70·0 | 51·1 | 52·0 | 59·0 | 76·9 | 65·9 | 52·3 | 82·4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, MARCH, 1949

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per ¼ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 23·9 | 35·2 | 53·4 | 18·0 | 73·0 | 30·5 | 8·7 | 6·0 | 9·9 | 14·6 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 27·1 | 38·3 | 49·7 | 18·0 | 73·6 | 29·3 | 8·7 | 6·3 | 9·0 | 14·2 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 23·6 | 34·7 | 50·2 | 18·0 | 73·2 | 30·3 | 9·3 | 6·2 | 9·9 | 14·2 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 28·5 | 34·8 | 57·9 | 20·0 | 71·7 | 31·5 | 9·3 | 6·0 | 9·1 | 14·9 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 24·0 | 35·9 | 55·0 | 17·5 | 72·9 | 30·0 | 8·7 | 5·9 | 9·7 | 14·5 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 25·5 | 36·2 | 52·8 | 18·0 | 73·7 | 30·4 | 9·3 | 6·5 | 9·9 | 14·5 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 26·9 | 37·9 | 52·0 | 18·0 | 73·7 | 30·4 | 9·3 | 6·5 | 10·2 | 14·8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 27·2 | 34·8 | 57·9 | 20·0 | 73·2 | 30·1 | 9·3 | 6·2 | 10·4 | 14·8 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 25·2 | 36·7 | 50·1 | 18·0 | 73·5 | 30·1 | 9·3 | 5·9 | 9·9 | 14·8 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 27·1 | 36·2 | 57·7 | 20·0 | 73·4 | 30·6 | 9·3 | 6·2 | 10·2 | 14·9 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 30·5 | 35·9 | 56·7 | 20·0 | 73·1 | 30·3 | 10·0 | 6·3 | 10·3 | 14·7 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 25·0 | 34·4 | 53·7 | 18·0 | 73·5 | 28·8 | 9·3 | 5·9 | 9·6 | 14·1 |
| 46—Welland..... | 23·7 | 36·5 | 54·0 | 18·0 | 73·9 | 29·8 | 9·3 | 6·0 | 9·6 | 14·3 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 25·1 | 35·5 | 52·7 | 18·0 | 73·4 | 29·6 | 9·3 | 6·3 | 9·9 | 14·6 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 25·8 | 35·9 | 51·4 | 17·5 | 73·7 | 30·1 | 9·3 | 6·1 | 9·2 | 14·8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 26·0 | 36·3 | 53·0 | 16·0 | 70·2 | 31·2 | 9·8 | 6·0 | 8·3 | 15·5 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 23·8 | 33·8 | 53·2 | 17·0 | 70·7 | 31·0 | 10·0 | 5·9 | 9·5 | 14·8 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 24·9 | 33·7 | 50·0 | 17·0 | 69·8 | 30·4 | 9·6 | 6·0 | 8·8 | 15·1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 25·4 | 34·0 | 52·0 | 17·0 | 70·7 | 30·5 | 8·0 | 5·9 | 8·6 | 14·7 |
| 53—Regina..... | 26·4 | 35·9 | 50·8 | 17·0 | 69·2 | 31·3 | 9·6 | 6·2 | 8·3 | 15·1 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 24·5 | 34·6 | 52·7 | 17·0 | 70·2 | 30·2 | 8·8 | 5·7 | 8·5 | 14·7 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 25·4 | 33·6 | 51·6 | 17·0 | 71·0 | 30·1 | 9·6 | 6·0 | 8·6 | 15·2 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 27·7 | 33·9 | 52·3 | 20·0 | 71·1 | 31·2 | 10·4 | 6·4 | 10·3 | 15·4 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 25·0 | 35·1 | 48·7 | 17·0 | 70·9 | 30·4 | 9·6 | 5·9 | 8·9 | 14·3 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 24·3 | 32·0 | 52·1 | 17·0 | 70·9 | 31·3 | 10·4 | 6·1 | 9·0 | 14·7 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 25·9 | 36·0 | 55·5 | 20·0 | 73·2 | 32·0 | 12·0 | 6·6 | 9·7 | 15·4 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 25·9 | 33·1 | 55·1 | 17·0 | 72·6 | 30·4 | 11·0 | 6·1 | 9·4 | 15·1 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 29·2 | 38·0 | 64·2 | 25·0 | 73·1 | 33·7 | 13·0 | 6·9 | 10·4 | 16·1 |
| 62—Trail..... | 29·9 | 39·7 | 57·5 | 20·0 | 72·5 | 31·1 | 12·0 | 6·4 | 9·3 | 15·6 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 25·9 | 32·7 | 55·2 | 17·0 | 72·4 | 31·0 | 11·7 | 6·1 | 9·4 | 14·7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 29·1 | 34·7 | 56·7 | 19·0 | 72·7 | 31·9 | 11·0 | 6·4 | 9·7 | 15·1 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS.

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common, dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes, per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½ s (28 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 25.6 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 14.3 | 6.9 | 22.4 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 46.2 | 63.3 | 50.3 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 24.4 | 18.3 | 21.5 | 14.1 | 5.3 | 26.3 | 21.6 | 18.8 | 39.4 | 41.4 | 48.4 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 23.7 | 17.7 | 21.3 | 12.9 | 6.1 | 28.0 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 38.1 | 50.9 | 50.1 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 23.5 | 18.3 | 21.3 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 30.1 | 20.3 | 19.6 | 47.2 | 53.4 | 47.5 |
| 5—Truro..... | 23.0 | 17.7 | 21.2 | 13.5 | 5.4 | 26.5 | 21.9 | 20.1 | 38.1 | 53.0 | 49.9 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 24.0 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 23.5 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 42.8 | 50.0 | 51.3 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 22.8 | 18.7 | 21.9 | 13.8 | 6.0 | 25.5 | 20.4 | 21.7 | 38.9 | 52.8 | 50.6 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 23.1 | 17.5 | 21.3 | 14.2 | 5.5 | 24.3 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 43.3 | 42.5 | 48.2 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 20.4 | 18.6 | 22.6 | 15.0 | 8.6 | 35.4 | ..... | 24.0 | 51.7 | 56.3 | 57.0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 19.2 | 16.5 | 20.6 | 13.4 | 7.8 | 29.8 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 37.2 | 38.8 | 45.6 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 17.8 | 16.6 | 19.2 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 28.2 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 37.3 | 39.9 | 47.0 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 18.7 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 12.8 | 7.3 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 35.4 | 42.1 | 49.2 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 18.0 | 18.0 | 20.2 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 24.4 | 19.9 | 18.2 | 43.3 | 50.4 | 47.7 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 18.1 | 17.8 | 19.6 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 28.7 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 47.8 | 43.5 | 44.6 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 18.7 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 25.4 | 22.9 | 20.0 | 39.6 | 46.3 | 48.0 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 20.4 | 17.1 | 21.0 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 28.9 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 45.9 | 46.7 | 47.2 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 19.6 | 18.3 | 20.8 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 27.3 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 47.0 | 50.0 | 50.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 19.1 | 16.3 | 21.1 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 27.0 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 39.9 | 44.2 | 48.0 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 20.1 | 17.3 | 20.9 | 13.7 | 5.0 | 29.5 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 46.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 22.1 | 16.3 | 20.5 | 13.0 | 5.3 | 27.2 | 21.3 | 17.1 | 36.7 | 37.9 | 44.3 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 22.7 | 18.3 | 21.2 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 30.8 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 35.3 | 41.5 | 47.1 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 22.3 | 17.9 | 20.4 | 11.4 | 4.1 | 29.3 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 33.1 | 41.1 | 47.3 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 19.5 | 17.4 | 20.5 | 12.6 | 5.6 | 30.0 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 38.3 | 40.4 | 49.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 21.2 | 17.5 | 20.7 | 12.9 | 6.5 | 34.3 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 38.1 | 48.2 | 48.9 |
| 25—Galt..... | 22.7 | 17.9 | 20.5 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 27.9 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 34.9 | 38.6 | 44.5 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 22.4 | 17.2 | 21.3 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 28.6 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 38.6 | 39.3 | 45.1 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 21.6 | 16.8 | 20.6 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 28.9 | 21.5 | 17.1 | 41.2 | 37.3 | 43.4 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 20.5 | 17.0 | 20.3 | 14.4 | 5.1 | 28.7 | 19.5 | 17.7 | 38.7 | 41.4 | 45.2 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 22.4 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 28.1 | 21.9 | 17.7 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 45.4 |
| 30—London..... | 22.2 | 17.6 | 20.4 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 28.6 | 21.0 | 16.3 | 37.8 | 40.6 | 43.1 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 22.4 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 13.7 | 4.8 | 29.6 | ..... | 16.9 | 40.0 | 42.3 | 46.2 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 22.2 | 16.8 | 21.6 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 30.2 | ..... | 19.4 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 49.7 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 22.4 | 17.0 | 20.2 | 13.7 | 4.3 | 25.7 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 44.4 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, MARCH, 1949

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 29·2 | 40·4 | 35·2 | 9·6 | 9·3 | 70·5 | 50·1 | ..... | 15·25 | 26·00-30·00(b) |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 29·1 | 41·8 | 33·6 | 9·4 | 9·4 | 70·2 | 49·7 | ..... | 16·87 | 28·50-32·50 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 29·4 | 44·1 | 34·9 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 72·9 | 50·1 | ..... | ..... | 16·00-20·00 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 29·2 | 43·7 | 35·7 | 10·1 | 10·0 | 72·1 | 51·3 | ..... | 10·85 | 20·50-24·50(b) |
| 5—Truro..... | 29·9 | 40·8 | 34·0 | 9·5 | 9·6 | 70·7 | 52·2 | ..... | 15·25 | ..... |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 28·7 | 44·2 | 33·7 | 9·7 | 9·6 | 68·7 | 50·0 | ..... | 16·40 | 21·00-25·00(b) |
| 7—Moncton..... | 30·1 | 43·4 | 32·6 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 66·7 | 49·9 | ..... | 16·13 | 27·00-31·00(b) |
| 8—Saint John..... | 26·9 | 39·9 | 33·6 | 9·7 | 9·5 | 68·2 | 50·7 | ..... | 17·00 | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 32·4 | 43·7 | 37·5 | 10·0 | 9·7 | 74·2 | 54·0 | 23·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10—Hull..... | 26·9 | 38·4 | 29·9 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 61·6 | 53·2 | 23·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 11—Montreal..... | 28·1 | 39·6 | 30·6 | 9·0 | 9·4 | 67·0 | 53·1 | 23·45 | ..... | 24·50-28·50(b) |
| 12—Quebec..... | 30·0 | 42·6 | 32·4 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 63·8 | 53·1 | 21·00 | ..... | 29·00-33·00(b) |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 28·7 | 38·1 | 31·3 | 9·0 | 8·9 | 60·4 | 53·4 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 29·2 | 39·8 | 32·0 | 8·9 | 9·0 | ..... | 52·3 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 30·1 | 39·8 | 32·4 | 9·0 | 9·0 | 63·4 | 53·3 | 22·75 | ..... | 21·50-25·50(b) |
| 16—Sorel..... | 32·0 | 41·0 | 32·6 | 9·0 | 8·7 | 66·3 | 52·7 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 31·3 | 38·5 | 35·0 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 64·7 | 51·1 | 23·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 28·2 | 39·8 | 31·3 | 9·1 | 8·9 | 64·8 | 53·4 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 30·5 | 35·9 | 28·6 | 9·6 | 9·4 | 61·4 | 52·4 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 20—Brantford..... | 27·9 | 35·3 | 28·5 | 9·8 | 9·7 | 62·6 | 51·9 | 21·75 | ..... | 22·50-26·50 |
| 21—Brookville..... | 30·5 | 37·2 | 29·8 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 63·3 | 51·8 | 22·00 | ..... | ..... |
| 22—Chatham..... | 28·6 | 37·4 | 28·3 | 9·9 | 9·9 | 64·7 | 53·7 | 22·50 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 29·5 | 38·8 | 29·1 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 62·0 | 51·5 | 23·50 | ..... | ..... |
| 24—Fort William..... | 26·2 | 42·2 | 30·8 | 9·9 | 10·0 | 60·3 | 51·0 | ..... | 22·10 | 29·50-33·50 |
| 25—Galt..... | 27·2 | 33·5 | 27·9 | 9·8 | 9·6 | 62·7 | 53·5 | 22·00 | ..... | 25·50-29·50 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 28·1 | 36·9 | 28·3 | 9·6 | 9·5 | 63·4 | 53·3 | 21·75 | ..... | 24·00-28·00 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 25·9 | 33·6 | 28·6 | 9·3 | 9·3 | 62·2 | 52·8 | 21·00 | ..... | 29·50-33·50 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 28·9 | 35·3 | 28·6 | 9·1 | 9·1 | 64·2 | 52·2 | 22·00 | ..... | 33·00-37·00 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 28·0 | 35·5 | 28·2 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 58·2 | 53·4 | 22·00 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 30—London..... | 28·2 | 34·9 | 28·4 | 9·8 | 9·6 | 60·8 | 51·6 | 22·50 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 24·3 | 35·3 | 28·8 | 9·6 | 9·6 | 62·3 | 53·1 | 20·50 | ..... | 30·00-34·00 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 27·0 | 38·6 | 32·7 | 10·0 | 9·9 | 67·0 | 53·0 | 24·00 | ..... | 23·00-27·00 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 25·9 | 35·5 | 28·0 | 9·5 | 9·3 | 65·4 | 53·2 | 22·00 | ..... | 27·50-31·50 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans, common, dry, white, per lb. | Onions, cooking, per lb. | Potatoes per 10 lbs. | Prunes, bulk, per lb. | Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb. | Oranges, per dozen | Lemons, per dozen | Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin | Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 20.2 | 17.0 | 20.1 | 12.9 | 6.1 | 29.5 | 22.1 | 18.8 | 34.2 | 36.5 | 45.2 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 23.1 | 17.3 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 4.7 | 27.0 | 19.5 | 17.9 | 37.3 | 39.7 | 46.0 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 27.5 | 16.5 | 19.8 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 25.2 | 22.0 | 17.2 | 37.9 | 38.5 | 46.4 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 21.2 | 18.2 | 20.5 | 13.4 | 6.6 | 36.5 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 41.8 | 47.8 | 49.0 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 22.4 | 17.7 | 20.3 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 29.7 | 21.2 | 16.7 | 35.1 | 37.8 | 44.4 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 21.8 | 19.0 | 21.2 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 27.2 | 20.3 | 16.3 | 38.3 | 40.4 | 45.5 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 23.5 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 13.2 | 4.9 | 27.8 | 20.4 | 17.6 | 36.7 | 41.8 | 46.0 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 22.8 | 18.8 | 21.2 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 34.1 | 22.0 | 19.8 | 37.9 | 42.1 | 48.0 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 22.8 | 17.6 | 20.9 | 13.9 | 5.4 | 27.6 | 20.9 | 16.6 | 37.3 | 38.2 | 45.3 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 21.1 | 17.0 | 21.7 | 13.2 | 5.7 | 29.6 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 38.4 | 43.2 | 48.0 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 21.8 | 17.1 | 21.6 | 13.7 | 5.9 | 34.8 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 36.5 | 39.8 | 49.6 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 20.6 | 16.3 | 20.0 | 14.1 | 4.7 | 31.9 | 21.0 | 17.8 | 35.1 | 38.2 | 42.8 |
| 46—Welland..... | 21.7 | 15.6 | 19.9 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 29.9 | 21.2 | 17.6 | 36.6 | 37.7 | 46.2 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 21.1 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 30.9 | 20.2 | 18.2 | 37.1 | 44.3 | 44.8 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 21.8 | 16.9 | 19.9 | 12.3 | 5.3 | 25.9 | 20.2 | 17.0 | 35.6 | 38.3 | 44.4 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 24.4 | 19.0 | 20.9 | 15.9 | 7.5 | 31.3 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 47.1 | 50.3 | ..... |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 24.1 | 18.7 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 34.5 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 39.7 | 47.5 | 57.6 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 25.3 | 17.5 | 21.3 | 15.6 | 6.8 | 40.0 | ..... | 19.6 | 39.5 | 49.5 | ..... |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 25.8 | 19.3 | 21.6 | 14.7 | 9.0 | 36.3 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 40.1 | 55.3 | ..... |
| 53—Regina..... | 25.7 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 14.2 | 7.7 | 39.1 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 41.7 | 47.3 | 61.9 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 25.5 | 17.5 | 22.1 | 14.1 | 8.4 | 43.8 | 21.5 | 19.9 | 37.9 | 50.4 | ..... |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 25.8 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 7.4 | 40.9 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 40.2 | 53.6 | 55.6 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 26.7 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 14.3 | 7.7 | 43.9 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 40.7 | 50.3 | 60.0 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 25.8 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 14.5 | 7.8 | 33.8 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 39.8 | 47.9 | 58.4 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 25.4 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 13.7 | 7.9 | 35.2 | 22.1 | 19.3 | 44.3 | 59.6 | 55.0 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 27.0 | 18.5 | 23.6 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 46.4 | 21.5 | 17.8 | 37.4 | 40.7 | ..... |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 26.0 | 17.3 | 22.5 | 15.3 | 7.4 | 42.7 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 35.1 | 37.6 | 48.8 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 28.2 | 21.0 | 24.7 | 16.3 | 9.0 | 50.0 | 22.8 | 20.0 | 45.9 | 54.2 | 54.3 |
| 62—Trail..... | 28.1 | 20.4 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 8.6 | 42.0 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 37.3 | 55.7 | 61.7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 24.9 | 17.4 | 22.1 | 14.7 | 7.1 | 43.9 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 35.9 | 41.3 | 52.1 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 26.2 | 19.0 | 22.2 | 15.3 | 7.8 | 47.1 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 29.3 | 42.4 | 53.9 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, MARCH, 1949

| Locality | Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee, medium, per lb. | Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Granulated, per lb. | Yellow, per lb. | | | Anthracite, per ton | Bituminous, per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 27.3 | 37.5 | 28.6 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 60.9 | 52.1 | 22.35 | ..... | 33.50-37.50 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 29.4 | 35.8 | 30.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 66.3 | 53.4 | 22.50 | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 28.0 | 38.2 | 28.1 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 63.3 | 51.7 | 22.25 | ..... | 27.50-31.50 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 27.1 | 43.1 | 31.1 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 60.5 | 50.2 | ..... | 22.10 | 24.50-28.50 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 25.6 | 34.2 | 27.8 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 60.4 | 53.3 | 21.50 | ..... | 28.00-32.00 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 29.4 | 39.1 | 28.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 63.0 | 53.3 | 22.00 | ..... | 22.00-26.00 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 28.5 | 36.3 | 29.6 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 62.5 | 53.0 | 21.75 | ..... | ..... |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 26.9 | 39.6 | 31.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 60.8 | 52.4 | 22.00 | ..... | 25.00-29.00 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 28.6 | 36.4 | 29.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 63.6 | 52.5 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 28.5 | 38.8 | 31.7 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 61.8 | 52.7 | 23.00 | ..... | 31.00-35.00 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 28.6 | 40.4 | 32.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 60.6 | 52.7 | 25.50 | ..... | 31.50-35.50 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 25.5 | 36.8 | 27.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 63.1 | 52.3 | 21.25 | ..... | 34.50-38.50 |
| 46—Welland..... | 25.4 | 34.3 | 29.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 60.0 | 51.7 | 21.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 47—Windsor..... | 28.7 | 35.7 | 29.4 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 63.4 | 52.3 | 22.00 | ..... | 27.00-31.00 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 27.6 | 36.2 | 28.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 63.4 | 51.9 | 22.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 28.3 | 42.4 | 32.7 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 64.9 | 50.7 | ..... | 16.25 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 27.4 | 41.0 | 30.3 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 55.4 | 49.7 | ..... | 17.45 | 29.00-33.00 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 29.0 | 39.7 | 33.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 62.5 | 49.4 | ..... | 14.50 | 27.00-31.00 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 29.7 | 44.8 | 33.7 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 63.6 | 50.7 | ..... | 14.50 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 53—Regina..... | 28.5 | 41.9 | 32.5 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 64.8 | 53.6 | ..... | 15.25 | 30.00-34.00 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 28.8 | 43.3 | 33.6 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 62.4 | 50.3 | ..... | 14.90 | 24.00-28.00 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 27.5 | 42.2 | 33.4 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 61.4 | 50.2 | ..... | 12.25 | 27.50-31.50 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 29.8 | 46.3 | 36.2 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 66.2 | 49.4 | ..... | ..... | 23.50-27.50 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27.3 | 41.9 | 32.4 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 62.2 | 49.6 | ..... | 8.20 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 28.6 | 44.0 | 31.8 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 61.2 | 51.2 | ..... | 8.35 | 25.00-29.00 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 28.1 | 37.7 | 31.5 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 63.2 | 49.9 | ..... | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 27.3 | 36.5 | 30.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 57.2 | 49.7 | ..... | 16.77 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 30.4 | 40.6 | 34.2 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 65.1 | 50.1 | ..... | 19.25 | 20.00-24.00 |
| 62—Trail..... | 29.6 | 41.3 | 34.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 58.9 | 50.1 | ..... | 15.37 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 26.8 | 35.6 | 29.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 59.7 | 48.8 | ..... | 16.88 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 28.2 | 38.5 | 29.3 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 60.2 | 49.7 | ..... | 18.10 | 23.00-27.00 |

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc., occur from time to time.

(a) Rent figures are obtained by multiplying increases since June, 1941 by the average rental determined by the census of that date. The increases are based upon reports from real estate agents and periodic sample surveys which are now being conducted by direct interview.

(b) Rents marked (b) for apartments of flats. Other rent figures are for single houses. Apartment or flat rents have been shown where this type of dwelling is more common than single houses.

(c) Averages include prices for cuts with bone-in.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1949

(BASE:—August, 1939=100)

| | Total | | | Food | Rent | Fuel | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscella- neous |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--|--------------------|
| | Mar. 1, 1948 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Mar. 1, 1949 | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 145.5 | 152.1 | 152.3 | 198.4 | 109.1 | 133.4 | 189.6 | 155.7 | 121.5 |
| Saint John..... | 148.9 | 156.2 | 155.8 | 191.9 | 113.8 | 136.6 | 189.6 | 156.4 | 127.7 |
| Montreal..... | 154.0 | 162.4 | 162.0 | 208.2 | 117.4 | 127.7 | 175.5 | 171.3 | 124.9 |
| Toronto..... | 148.1 | 154.7 | 154.6 | 191.3 | 118.2 | 146.6 | 183.7 | 164.8 | 126.4 |
| Winnipeg..... | 145.6 | 153.8 | 153.8 | 199.6 | 114.4 | 121.2 | 174.4 | 171.5 | 122.3 |
| Saskatoon..... | 153.1 | 162.0 | 161.6 | 209.3 | 121.9 | 140.4 | 186.4 | 172.8 | 121.0 |
| Edmonton..... | 145.9 | 154.4 | 154.2 | 203.4 | 108.7 | 114.6 | 186.3 | 163.4 | 124.6 |
| Vancouver..... | 149.7 | 160.8 | 160.7 | 206.4 | 112.1 | 138.9 | 193.3 | 162.4 | 129.8 |

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(BASE:—August, 1939=100)

Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month

| Commodities* | Per | Dec. 1941 | Aug. 1945 | Dec. 1945 | Jan. 1949 | Feb. 1949 | Mar. 1949 | Price Mar. 1949 |
|--|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Beef, sirloin steak..... | lb. | 120.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 251.3 | 249.5 | 244.8 | 68.3 |
| Beef, round steak..... | lb. | 125.7 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 280.2 | 278.9 | 274.3 | 65.0 |
| Beef, rib roast..... | lb. | 125.5 | 174.3 | 174.3 | 281.7 | 280.9 | 277.0 | 63.7 |
| Beef, blade..... | lb. | 132.7 | 161.6 | 162.3 | 301.3 | 301.3 | 296.9 | 47.2 |
| Beef, stewing, boneless..... | lb. | 136.7 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 333.9 | 334.6 | 331.7 | 45.3 |
| Veal, front, roll, boneless..... | lb. | 139.3 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 311.8 | 316.6 | 320.7 | 54.2 |
| Lamb, leg roast..... | lb. | 109.9 | 164.4 | 152.8 | 238.7 | 245.4 | 248.2 | 70.5 |
| Pork, fresh loins, centre-cut..... | lb. | 125.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 228.5 | 226.2 | 225.9 | 61.4 |
| Pork, fresh shoulder, hock-off..... | lb. | 127.0 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 256.2 | 253.6 | 253.0 | 48.2 |
| Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on..... | lb. | 132.3 | 141.5 | 142.5 | 231.4 | 230.2 | 228.6 | 72.9 |
| Lard, pure..... | lb. | 151.3 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 323.7 | 281.6 | 228.1 | 26.0 |
| Shortening, vegetable..... | lb. | 134.7 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 281.3 | 264.6 | 248.6 | 35.8 |
| Eggs, grade "A" large..... | doz. | 156.4 | 155.3 | 181.3 | 200.8 | 175.4 | 173.5 | 54.0 |
| Milk..... | qt. | 111.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 161.5 | 162.4 | 162.4 | 17.7 |
| Butter, creamery, prints..... | lb. | 140.5 | 144.3 | 148.0 | 267.4 | 267.4 | 267.0 | 72.9 |
| Cheese, plain, mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 174.6 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 229.7 | 230.5 | 230.5 | 30.8 |
| Bread, plain white, wrapped..... | lb. | 106.5 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 152.4 | 152.4 | 152.4 | 9.6 |
| Flour, first grade..... | lb. | 127.3 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 6.2 |
| Rolled oats, package..... | lb. | 112.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 9.7 |
| Corn flakes, 8 oz..... | pkg. | 101.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 14.9 |
| Tomatoes, canned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$'s..... | tin | 129.9 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 221.7 | 217.9 | 213.2 | 22.6 |
| Peas, canned, 2's..... | tin | 117.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 148.3 | 17.8 |
| Corn, canned, 2's..... | tin | 128.3 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 186.7 | 185.8 | 185.8 | 21.0 |
| Beans, dry..... | lb. | 129.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 278.4 | 272.5 | 268.6 | 13.7 |
| Onions..... | lb. | 108.2 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 124.5 | 126.5 | 128.6 | 6.3 |
| Potatoes..... | 10 lbs. | 89.9 | 218.3 | 149.4 | 141.3 | 143.1 | 144.5 | 31.6 |
| Prunes, bulk..... | lb. | 115.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 178.9 | 180.7 | 181.6 | 20.7 |
| Raisins, seedless, bulk..... | lb. | 104.0 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 127.8 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 19.2 |
| Oranges..... | doz. | 132.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 125.3 | 136.5 | 134.5 | 39.4 |
| Lemons..... | doz. | 111.3 | 147.7 | 148.6 | 139.1 | 139.1 | 137.8 | 44.8 |
| Jam, strawberry, 16 oz..... | jar | 111.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 150.4 | 149.8 | 149.2 | 24.5 |
| Peaches, 20 oz..... | tin | 101.5 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 146.2 | 145.2 | 144.2 | 28.4 |
| Marmalade, orange, 16 oz..... | jar | 118.3 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 145.8 | 145.1 | 144.3 | 19.6 |
| Corn syrup, 2 lb..... | tin | 138.0 | 158.2 | 157.7 | 185.7 | 183.4 | 182.2 | 31.2 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | lb. | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 9.8 |
| Sugar, yellow..... | lb. | 131.3 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 155.6 | 155.6 | 155.6 | 9.8 |
| Coffee..... | lb. | 141.6 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 186.7 | 187.6 | 188.2 | 63.6 |
| Tea, black, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 145.2 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 174.5 | 175.5 | 175.9 | 51.7 |

* Descriptions and units of sale apply to March, 1949, prices.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(1926=100)

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1945 | 1947 | 1948 | Feb. 1948 | Dec. 1948 | Jan. 1949 | Feb. 1949 |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All commodities..... | 64.0 | 127.4 | 155.9 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 67.1 | 75.4 | 90.0 | 103.6 | 129.1 | 153.4 | 147.4 | 159.6 | 159.3 | 158.1 |
| Classified According to Chief Component Material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products..... | 58.1 | 127.9 | 167.0 | 86.2 | 91.6 | 59.3 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 97.0 | 115.1 | 135.4 | 131.4 | 139.3 | 138.4 | 137.0 |
| II. Animals and Their Products..... | 70.9 | 127.1 | 145.1 | 96.0 | 109.0 | 59.4 | 74.6 | 92.1 | 107.9 | 131.8 | 168.7 | 159.4 | 176.0 | 173.0 | 168.4 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..... | 58.2 | 157.1 | 176.5 | 101.7 | 91.3 | 69.4 | 70.2 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 128.8 | 157.0 | 154.7 | 162.0 | 162.7 | 162.4 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 63.9 | 89.1 | 154.4 | 106.3 | 93.9 | 82.8 | 98.5 | 96.0 | 120.0 | 162.4 | 186.2 | 182.0 | 191.9 | 191.3 | 191.1 |
| V. Iron and Its Products..... | 68.9 | 156.9 | 168.4 | 104.6 | 93.7 | 89.4 | 71.3 | 111.3 | 117.1 | 137.9 | 159.2 | 150.6 | 167.1 | 170.6 | 171.0 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..... | 98.4 | 141.9 | 135.7 | 97.3 | 99.2 | 64.3 | 71.3 | 77.7 | 79.8 | 124.4 | 149.6 | 138.4 | 165.9 | 166.0 | 166.2 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products..... | 56.8 | 82.3 | 112.2 | 107.0 | 92.9 | 84.4 | 55.3 | 95.2 | 102.0 | 114.5 | 133.5 | 127.4 | 137.8 | 138.0 | 138.0 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 63.4 | 118.7 | 141.5 | 105.4 | 95.4 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 98.9 | 99.4 | 107.9 | 120.1 | 113.8 | 129.2 | 130.4 | 128.6 |
| Classified According to Purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods..... | 62.0 | 102.7 | 136.1 | 96.0 | 94.7 | 71.1 | 75.9 | 91.1 | 98.1 | 117.3 | 140.8 | 137.2 | 144.3 | 144.0 | 142.8 |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco..... | 61.8 | 119.0 | 150.8 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 73.9 | 89.5 | 103.4 | 122.4 | 152.3 | 146.9 | 155.7 | 154.3 | 151.9 |
| Other Consumers' Goods..... | 62.2 | 91.9 | 126.3 | 108.8 | 91.1 | 76.0 | 77.2 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 113.9 | 133.2 | 130.7 | 136.7 | 137.2 | 136.8 |
| II. Producers' Goods..... | 67.7 | 133.3 | 164.8 | 108.3 | 96.1 | 63.1 | 70.4 | 83.6 | 100.7 | 129.3 | 153.9 | 145.9 | 162.8 | 162.5 | 161.1 |
| Producers' Equipment..... | 55.1 | 81.9 | 106.6 | 98.3 | 94.6 | 86.0 | 95.4 | 105.7 | 119.1 | 133.1 | 155.7 | 147.2 | 163.4 | 163.3 | 163.6 |
| Producers' Materials..... | 69.1 | 139.0 | 171.0 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 60.5 | 67.6 | 81.1 | 98.7 | 128.9 | 153.7 | 145.7 | 162.7 | 162.4 | 160.8 |
| Building and Construction Materials..... | 67.0 | 100.7 | 144.0 | 108.7 | 99.0 | 78.3 | 89.7 | 107.3 | 127.3 | 166.4 | 195.7 | 187.9 | 203.5 | 204.3 | 204.3 |
| Manufacturers' Materials..... | 69.5 | 148.1 | 177.3 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 57.5 | 63.9 | 76.6 | 93.8 | 122.5 | 146.6 | 138.5 | 155.8 | 155.3 | 153.4 |
| Classified According to Degree of Manufacture— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. All Raw (or partly manufactured)..... | 63.8 | 120.8 | 154.1 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 56.6 | 67.5 | 81.8 | 105.6 | 130.7 | 156.2 | 147.5 | 163.8 | 163.4 | 161.1 |
| II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)..... | 64.8 | 127.7 | 156.5 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 117.4 | 140.3 | 137.5 | 143.9 | 143.3 | 142.1 |
| *Canadian Farm Products— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field..... | 56.4 | 132.0 | 166.5 | 81.4 | 93.8 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 59.0 | 110.1 | 126.4 | 133.0 | 134.5 | 126.6 | 126.8 | 125.3 |
| Animal..... | 77.0 | 132.6 | 150.8 | 99.0 | 112.5 | 59.7 | 81.2 | 95.9 | 123.0 | 143.9 | 177.6 | 164.3 | 186.3 | 184.0 | 178.3 |
| TOTAL..... | 64.1 | 132.6 | 160.6 | 88.0 | 100.8 | 51.0 | 64.3 | 72.8 | 114.9 | 132.9 | 149.7 | 145.7 | 148.9 | 148.2 | 145.1 |

The indexes for 1948, are subject to revision.

* Revised to include payments on wheat announced February 23, 1949. The wheat participation payment was 20 cents, retroactive to August 1, 1945. This revision does not affect the general wholesale price index, which contains the price of wheat sold to millers.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

**TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY—MARCH,
1948-1949 †**

| Date | Number of Strikes and Lockouts | | Number of Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | In Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Estimated Working Time |
| 1949* | | | | | | |
| January..... | 10‡ | 10 | 1,811‡ | 1,811 | 9,700 | ·01 |
| February..... | 6 | 9 | 6,711 | 7,235 | 71,732 | ·09 |
| March..... | 8 | 10 | 1,228 | 5,978 | 135,725 | ·17 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 24 | | 9,750 | | 217,157 | ·09 |
| 1948 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 19‡ | 19 | 12,729‡ | 12,729 | 135,835 | ·17 |
| February..... | 8 | 14 | 1,858 | 11,058 | 140,130 | ·17 |
| March..... | 9 | 15 | 1,360 | 3,845 | 57,133 | ·07 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 36 | | 15,947 | | 333,098 | ·14 |

* Preliminary figures.

‡ Strikes untermi-nated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

† The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1949 ⁽¹⁾

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Establish-ments | Workers | | |

Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March, 1949

| | | | | |
|--|----|-------------------------|---------|---|
| MINING— Asbestos miners, mill work- ers, etc., Asbestos, Black Lake, Coleraine, Norbestos, Thetford Mines, P.Q. | 10 | ⁽³⁾ 4,650 | 120,000 | Commenced February 14; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, elimination for asbestos dust, welfare and pension plan, extension of vacations with pay, pay for nine statutory holidays, following reference to provincial conciliation; untermi-nated. |
| | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— Textiles, Clothing, etc.,— Knitting factory workers, Paris, Ont. | 1 | 100 | 2,300 | Commenced January 18; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, pay for eight statutory holidays, extension of vacation plan, etc; (partial return of workers; untermi-nated. |

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1949 ⁽¹⁾

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|--|---------------------|----------|---|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During March, 1949 | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods, etc.—</i> Bakery workers, Winnipeg and Selkirk, Man. | 5 | 644 | 9,500 | Commenced March 13; for a greater increase in wages than recom- mended by unanimous report of conciliation board, guaranteed wage for salesmen, etc., in new agreements under negotiations; un- terminated. |
| <i>Fur and Leather Products—</i> Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man. | 3 | 200 | 400 | Commenced March 15; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, time and one-half for over- time, two weeks' vacations with pay, pay for statutory holidays, etc; terminated March 16; return of workers pending further negoti- ations; indefinite. |
| <i>Metal Products—</i> Pattern makers, Toronto, Ont. | 6 | 66 | 240 | Commenced March 28; for a greater increase in wages than recom- mended by conciliation board in new agreement under negotiations; unterminated. |
| <i>Miscellaneous Products—</i> Upholsterers, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | (4) 5 | 75 | Commenced March 10; refusal to accept reduced piece-work rates on newly designed furniture; untermi- nated. |
| Stencil factory workers, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | 14 | 60 | Commenced March 26; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours, following reference to arbitration and concili- ation board; untermi-nated. |
| TRANSPORTATION— <i>Other Local and Highway—</i> Truck drivers, Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Victoria, B.C. | 5 | 53 | 500 | Commenced March 21; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay and contributory medical, hospitalization plan, following ref- erence to conciliation board; un- terminated. |
| <i>Water—</i> Seamen, Halifax, N.S. | 3 | 166 | 1,050 | Commenced March 22; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, changes in working conditions, preferential hiring arrangements, etc., following reference to conciliation board; unterminated. |
| SERVICE— <i>Business and Personal—</i> Hotel barmen, waiters and apprentices, Quebec, P.Q. | 21 | 80 | 1,600 | Commenced March 7; for increased wages as recommended by arbi- tration board; untermi-nated. |

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary data based where possible on direct reports from parties concerned, in come cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

⁽²⁾ In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

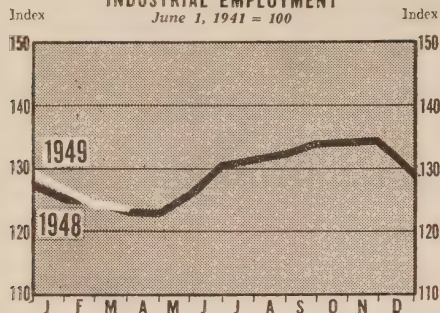
⁽³⁾ 500 indirectly affected; ⁽⁴⁾ 4 indirectly affected.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

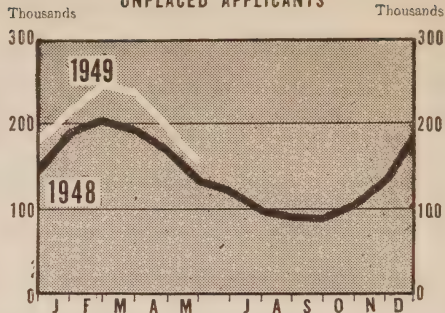
| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| <i>The Labour Month in Brief</i> | 673 |
| <i>Notes of Current Interest</i> | 675 |
| <i>The Work Week in Manufacturing Industries, October, 1947</i> | 684 |
| <i>Pension and Welfare Plans in Canadian Industry</i> | 694 |
| <i>Report of the Royal Commission on Prices</i> | 700 |
| <i>Causes of Industrial Peace under Collective Bargaining</i> | 703 |
| <i>Earnings and Hours of Male and Female Wage-earners and Salaried Employees in Manufacturing, 1947</i> | 708 |
| <i>National Income in Canada, 1948</i> | 711 |
| <i>Factory Inspection in Great Britain</i> | 712 |
| <i>Legislative Proposals of Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (CCL)</i> | 718 |
| <i>Industrial Relations and Conciliation</i> | 719 |
| Introduction | 719 |
| Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board. | 724 |
| Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour..... | 728 |
| <i>Collective Agreements and Wage Schedules:</i> | |
| Recent Collective Agreements..... | 731 |
| Collective Agreement Act, Quebec..... | 735 |
| <i>Fair Wages Conditions in Dominion Government Contracts</i> | 737 |
| <i>Labour Law:</i> | |
| Labour Legislation in Saskatchewan in 1949..... | 740 |
| Recent Regulations Under Provincial Legislation..... | 745 |
| <i>Unemployment Insurance:</i> | |
| Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act..... | 749 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March, 1949..... | 750 |
| <i>Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Pulp and Paper and Paper Box Industries, October, 1948</i> | 751 |
| <i>Current Employment Conditions</i> | 762 |
| Unemployment in Trade Unions, March 31, 1949..... | 767 |
| <i>Prices and the Cost of Living</i> | 769 |
| <i>Strikes and Lockouts</i> | 771 |
| <i>Selected Publications Received in Library of the Department of Labour</i> | 772 |
| <i>Labour Statistics</i> | 775 |

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

June 1, 1941 = 100

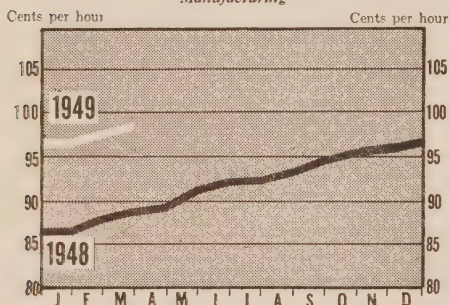


UNPLACED APPLICANTS



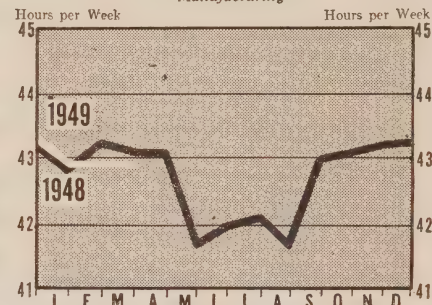
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing



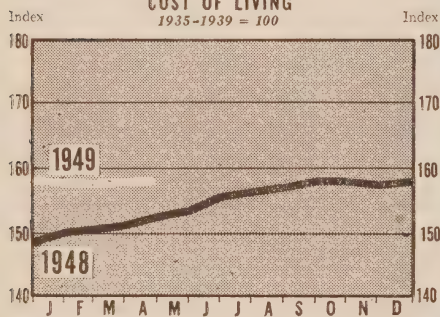
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Manufacturing



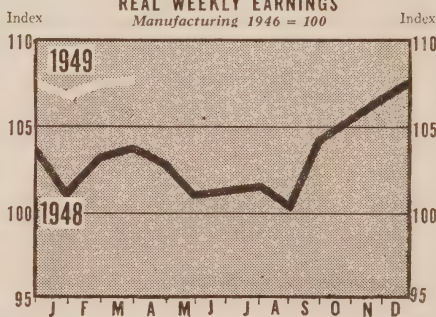
COST OF LIVING

1935-1939 = 100

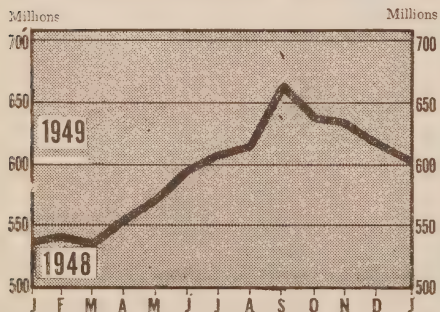


REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing 1946 = 100

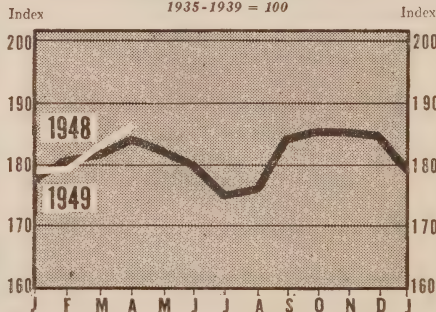


LABOUR INCOME



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1935-1939 = 100



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister

Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

Editor: **Harry J. Walker**

Assistant Editor: **John Mainwaring**

Circulation Manager: **C. E. St. George**

Volume XLIX

Number 6

June, 1949

The Labour Month in Brief

The expansion of seasonal activities continued to dominate the employment scene during April and early May. Labour surpluses were dwindling rapidly, and labour shortages began to appear for seasonal industries in areas where weather favoured early activity. In manufacturing, however, small lay-offs continued as a result of market difficulties for several industries. Meanwhile, steady gains in earnings together with stability in consumer prices, contributed to further gains in the purchasing power of many workers.

Employment

Industrial employment continued above last year's level, a consistent trend since 1947. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the highest index of employment on record for April 1, 1949, although the usual seasonal pattern was again in force and a reduction from the level of employment at the first of March was registered. The abrupt decline in eastern logging employment at this time of year offset growing activity in mining, transportation, construction, and services; manufacturing employment remained stable—caution was the keynote, and many employers were endeavouring to increase output by more efficient production methods rather than by hiring additional workers.

Later in April and in May, the river log drive, sawmill operations, farming and fishing activity added further seasonal impetus, and employment expansion was further stimulated.

This seasonal increase in activity was reflected in the rapid absorption of those who had been unemployed. The peak of winter unemployment had been reached late in February, when 265,000 unplaced

applicants had been registered at National Employment Service offices. The unusually bad winter had caused heavier unemployment than usual, but once the weather improved industries resumed operation as rapidly as possible. Thus the number of unplaced applicants dropped by 100,000 in three months to total 161,000 at May 26.

Those regions where primary industries are relatively important were especially affected by the seasonal expansion of activity. The employment situation in the Prairie provinces, British Columbia and Quebec showed the greatest improvement; in the Maritimes, seasonal activities start a little later, and in Ontario, construction activity was slow and manufacturing expansion slight.

The Labour Force

Canada's civilian labour force increased 74,000 in the year preceding March, 1949, to reach the highest figure for this time of year yet recorded according to the quarterly Dominion Bureau of Statistics sample survey of the labour force. The labour force was estimated at 4,899,000 persons in the week ending March 5, 1949, as compared with 4,825,000 in March, 1948, and 4,706,000 two years ago. Employment was estimated at 4,700,000, an increase of 31,000 over last March. A slight decline in agricultural employment during the year was more than offset by gains in non-agricultural industries. Seasonal unemployment was also heavier than in the past year, rising to 199,000 from 156,000.

Agricultural employment increased in the Maritimes and British Columbia and declined elsewhere; non-agricultural employment expansion was concentrated solely in Quebec and Ontario—other regions registered losses.

Industrial Relations

The situation in respect to industrial disputes did not change significantly during April—the strikes involving 4,650 asbestos miners and millworkers in Quebec, and 1,500 seamen in Canadian and foreign ports, continued. The only other large dispute, involving 640 bakery workers in Winnipeg and Selkirk, Manitoba, was settled towards the end of the month.

Elsewhere, industrial relations were fairly harmonious, and all other disputes were of minor importance. The three major strikes together accounted for 93 per cent of the total time loss during April and for 85 per cent of all workers involved in disputes during that month.

The time loss of 139,000 man-working days in April, amounted to .17 per cent of the working time estimated for all wage and salary workers during the month.

For the first four months of this year, preliminary figures show 33 strikes involving 11,000 workers with a time loss of 357,000 days. For the same period in 1948, there were 48 strikes with 18,000 workers involved and a time loss of 384,000 days.

Cost of Living

The cost-of-living index for May, 1949, was still hovering just below the peak of 159.6 recorded in January. A slight downward trend had been in evidence until April, when an increase in rents again boosted the cost of living. At May 2, another few points were added and the index moved up to 159.5. Most of this gain was due to seasonal advances in the price of meat and other food—the first advance in the food index since October. Smaller increases in the price of clothing, household furnishings and coke and coal were also recorded.

At May 2, 1949, the cost-of-living index had advanced 6.2 points from the level of May, 1948; from May, 1947 to May, 1948, the increase had been 20.2 points. Furthermore, nearly all of the increase for the

1948-49 period was concentrated in the first six months—the index has been relatively stable since then.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings of hourly-rated workers in manufacturing moved upwards again at March 1, following brief stability at February 1, to reach 97.5 cents per hour. A year ago, hourly earnings averaged 88.0 cents per hour. In durable goods manufacturing at March 1, workers were earning 105.2 cents per hour, and in non-durable manufacturing, 89.7 cents. In both cases, these are new records.

Average hours worked did not change at March 1 from the February 1 level of 42.9 weekly hours, and were still below the 43.2 weekly hours of December 1, and of March 1, 1948.

Average weekly earnings have continued their steady rise during the first three months of 1949, and averaged about 12 per cent higher than in the initial quarter of 1948. With the rise in consumer prices halted, real weekly earnings are showing their first sharp increase for some time. In the first quarter of 1949, the latter averaged almost 5 per cent more than one year ago and about 7 per cent higher than the average for 1946.

Foreign Trade

Canada's total domestic exports in April rose in value to \$237,800,000 from \$216,800,000 in the preceding month, and \$212,300,000 in the corresponding month last year. This raised the cumulative value for the first four months of this year to \$896,000,000 from \$884,000,000 in the same period of 1948. Sharp gains in exports to the United Kingdom and India and Pakistan were outstanding. Among commodities, advances were largest in exports of wheat, with lesser gains for other grains, rubber, seeds, cattle, newsprint and base metals.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Growth of Labour-Management Committees in Canada

The Labour-Management Co-operation Service of the Industrial Relations Branch continued its steady progress in promoting the formation in industry of committees — representing management and labour—for the purpose of increasing and improving production, during the three months period ending March 31, 1949, with the result that as of March 31 it was able to report a total of 615 Labour-Management Production Committees established in Canadian plants. This compares with a total of 250 at the end of 1944, when a record of committees was first maintained, and of 346 at the end of the war. Distribution by provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 2; Nova Scotia, 40; New Brunswick, 19; Quebec, 121; Ontario, 295; Manitoba, 47; Saskatchewan, 28; Alberta, 19; British Columbia, 44. A breakdown by industries and trade unions, as of December 31, 1948, is given in the accompanying tables.

During the period under review the Service maintained its circulation of information and research material, in both English and French, on Labour-Management Production Committees. This included "Industrial Democracy at Work"—the basic handbook on the organization and operation of Labour-Management Production Committees, "Labour-Management Production Committee Handbook on Suggestion Plans"—a comprehensive review of suggestion plans, and "The Foreman and the LMPC"—an information bulletin on the desirability of foremen becoming

associated in committees and the manner in which they can contribute to their success. During the quarter 3,575 posters and 38,850 pay envelope stuffers presenting various phases of committee activities and based on the theme "Teamwork Pays Off" were distributed. The monthly bulletin "Teamwork in Industry" containing news of Canadian committees, developments in the field outside of Canada and discussions of committee problems and suggested activities, enjoyed steadily increasing circulation. Designed to help already established committees become more effective, a new sound slide film in colour, "Making the Most of Your LMPC", was completed in both English and French during the quarter.

The services of field representatives of the Branch in a number of the Dominion's principal industrial centres were available to both managements and trade unions to assist them in setting up Labour-Management Production Committees and to assist such committees after becoming established.

Training for apprentices in building trades

Discussing apprenticeship before the 1949 annual meeting of the Association, Mr. J. M. Pigott, of the Pigott Construction Company pointed out that there were only about 3,000 registered civilian apprentices in training in 1948, with the training of war veterans practically completed. He declared that "men interested in construction should realize that they are faced with one of the most important problems connected

Labour-Management Production Committees by Industry

December 31, 1948

| | No. of Committees | No. of Workers |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Mining | 41 | 25,066 |
| Manufacturing | 365 | 160,470 |
| Construction | 2 | 8,840 |
| Transportation | 121 | 56,606 |
| Communications | 41 | 10,537 |
| Trade—Retail and Wholesale..... | 7 | 1,819 |
| Finance | 1 | 179 |
| Service | 22 | 12,494 |
| Total | 600 | 276,011 |

Labour-Management Production Committees by Union Affiliation

December 31, 1948

| | No. of Committees | No. of Employees |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Trades and Labour Congress of Canada..... | 257 | 135,984 |
| Canadian Congress of Labour..... | 228 | 93,815 |
| Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour..... | 40 | 11,910 |
| Others | 75 | 34,302 |
| Total | 600 | 276,011 |

with construction that has probably ever faced the industry in this country. . . . We have to find ways and means of drawing into the ranks of our workers five times as many boys as we have now." He continued: "Employers in the construction industry are very much aware of the crowding into the ranks of journeymen of partially trained men, accepted because of the circumstances created by the shortage (of apprentices)."

(Estimates prepared by employers and representatives of organized labour, meeting under Government auspices in 1946, as published in the proceedings of the Canadian Construction Association for that year, indicated that approximately 20,000 apprentices were needed annually for "all (construction) trades, all provinces.")

The Federal Department of Labour has also been concerned with the seriousness of the problem. As a step in solving it, the Federal Government passed Order in Council, P.C. 5517, dated December 21, 1948. This Order opened the way for an extension of the Apprenticeship Agreements with the several provinces to cover half the cost of *pre-employment training* and subsequent special training of apprentices.

"Where a province so desires, full time class training may be given on a pre-employment basis prior to the actual indenture of an apprentice, but the number in each trade to be admitted to such classes shall be determined by the Provincial Apprenticeship Authority in consultation with the appropriate Trade Advisory Committee. The normal period of such pre-employment training should be about six months, but its actual duration shall be determined by each province. On its completion, trainees will be trade tested and given time-credit on the period of apprenticeship in accordance with the degree of trade competency attained, provided such credit would at least equal the length of the training period in class."

Pre-employment training for apprentices may not fully answer the prayers of employers in the construction industry, but it should do much to provide more competent journeymen in a shorter time. Moreover, it will help young men to determine whether or not they should continue in a given trade *before*, rather than *after*, they enter upon indentureship.

Mr. Pigott was of the opinion that the offer of the Federal Government, as provided in the Order in Council, should be accepted.

Wage increase in steel industry

An important settlement was reached in April between the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, and the United Steelworkers of America for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour and a reduction in weekly hours from 48 to 44.

Other features of the renewed agreement included the raising of paid statutory holidays from six to eight, and the voluntary check-off.

Demands for a pension and welfare plan were dropped by the union.

Similar terms were subsequently agreed to by a number of other employers in the steel industry, including the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney.

Compensation for injured workmen to be increased in Ontario

Higher benefits for injured workmen in Ontario will be provided as a result of 1949 amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. These increase the basic rate of compensation for disability from 66½ per cent to 75 per cent of the workman's average weekly earnings. The maximum amount of average earnings to be taken into account in computing compensation was raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum. These changes, which bring the Ontario Act in line with the Saskatchewan law, will come into effect on January 1, 1950.

Prevention of accidents can reduce cost of compensation

During the year ending in March, 1949, "the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario awarded over \$23,000,000 for accidents which happened to men and women in the employ of companies, individuals, firms, governments, etc., in this province," according to a recent bulletin issued by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations (Ontario).

The writer of the bulletin was of the opinion that the expenditure of more money in accident prevention measures would not only "result in an important reduction in the amount of money awarded" by the Board, but would greatly reduce human suffering.

Compensation benefits, including pensions, have increased materially since the Board was established in 1915, wages have increased, and the maximum wage on which payments are made has risen greatly. At the same time, interest rates on the Board's

investments have declined from about five per cent to less than three per cent, thus making necessary "increased sums to pay pensions awarded." Consequently, "the country has only one relief from the increasing cost of compensation and that is intensified accident prevention effort."

It is pointed out that "the most effective accident prevention work which can be done, is on the job." Plant managers, superintendents, foremen and individual workers, all have their responsibilities to protect their fellow workers and themselves by striving, singly and co-operatively, to remove dangerous conditions in plants. Each one too, can vigorously observe recognized safety regulations and check carelessness in others. It is a good idea to remember that "nature does not supply spare parts for your body," nor can any monetary compensation restore lost arms, or legs or eyes.

Standard Code for window cleaning

A "Code of Practice for Window Cleaning" was recently published by the Canadian Standards Association. The Code was prepared at the request of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (L.G., 1947, p. 775) to serve as a guide to Provincial authorities in making regulations for the adequate protection against accident of this class of workers. It is also intended for the use of Municipal authorities, organizations engaged in window cleaning and manufacturers of safety equipment used in such operations.

The Code applies to all window cleaning operations performed on the outside of public buildings of more than one storey or in which the window sills are more than 10 feet above grade or adjoining flat roof. The term "public building" is defined to include

factories, office buildings, mercantile buildings (wholesale and retail), hotels, theatres, warehouses, apartment houses, provincial and municipal buildings, schools, colleges and university buildings, hospitals, buildings containing a place of public assembly whether or not maintained or leased for pecuniary gain, and any other building whose windows are more than 10 feet above grade, except dwelling houses not more than two storeys high or occupied by not more than six families.

The responsibility of both owner and employer for observance of the Code is emphasized.

Detailed specifications, illustrated by diagrams, are set out for the design and safe operation of swinging scaffolds, boat-swain's chairs, ladders, safety belts and fittings and other approved devices recommended for compulsory use by window cleaners. In no case should the window cleaner be permitted to pass from window to window on the outside, except by means of a balcony or scaffold enclosed by a railing.

Another section of the Code deals with the safe installation of anchors, by which the safety belt is fastened to the building, with special reference to installations in masonry, wood and metal construction. Special rules apply to casement windows and those of extra width.

Inspection of belt anchors by a competent person at least once in six months and of belts and life-lines at least once a week, is recommended. The keeping of permanent records of all inspections and replacements of equipment which should be available to the proper authority on request, is also advised.

The Code may be obtained for 50 cents a copy from the General Manager of the Canadian Standards Association, National Research Council, Ottawa.

Health plan for Northern Electric employees

"The importance of industrial medicine in furthering overall efficiency in the plant has been recognized by management for some time, but it is only in comparatively recent years that company medical centres, capable of undertaking a fairly widespread health program, have become the rule rather than the exception," states the journal *Plant Administration*.

One of the first companies to establish a medical centre in Canada, it states, was the Northern Electric Co., Ltd. Today, the company has an organization which covers all its manufacturing and sales personnel from Vancouver to Halifax.

The medical department, besides treating sickness and accident cases, is concerned with such matters as working conditions, plant sanitation, proper placement of disabled workers, control of industrial hazards, and pre-employment medical examinations. Its staff comprises one full-time and four part-time doctors, and 18 nurses, for the three plants at Montreal, Lachine and Belleville, and 40 physicians on a part-time basis to attend to the medical requirements of the company's personnel in other

parts of the Dominion. A branch, staffed by a part-time doctor and a full-time nurse, is being opened in Toronto.

Every new employee, before commencing work, is given a thorough medical examination to determine his physical capabilities, and to ensure that he is not placed in a job that might prove detrimental to his health.

Employees working on jobs involving potential occupational hazards receive medical examination periodically. Cases of occupational injury or disease remain under the complete charge of the company's medical department until such time as the patient recovers. Treatment of non-occupational illness is strictly limited to emergency care and the relief of minor ailments. In all other cases the employee is referred to his own physician.

Canteen workers and all employees who handle food are examined every six months. The examination includes a chest X-ray and blood test. Vaccination is given every seven years.

During a period of employee absence the medical department keeps in touch with the administrators of the company pension and benefit fund, as sickness benefit payments made to the employee are based on the medical department's reports.

While the benefits of an industrial medical service cannot be assessed in terms merely of dollars and cents, "the fact that Northern Electric has had an established medical department for the past thirty years is clear evidence of management's conviction that it is economically sound," the journal states. "Prevention is still better than cure when it involves loss in working time, whether in production to the company or in pay to the employee."

Editorial workers of newspaper obtain agreement

On April 12 the Toronto *Star* announced the signing today of a collective bargaining agreement with the *Star* unit of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO).

The announcement said the contract is the first of its kind in Canada and provides for salary increases and a wide range of other benefits for the 185 editorial employees of the *Daily Star* and the *Star Weekly*. It gave no wage figures.

Under the contract, the *Star* will pay time-and-a-half in cash for overtime work by editorial employees, who have a five-day 40-hour week.

The contract requires all employees to retain membership in the Guild as a con-

dition of employment. Nine out of 10 new employees must join the Guild.

The Ontario Labour Relations Board certified the *Star* unit of the Guild as the collective bargaining agency last November. Contract negotiations began early in 1949 and were successfully concluded with the signing of the agreement.

Changes in old age pensions and family allowances

Increased old age pension payments by the Federal Government and a widening of the scope of family allowances legislation were provided for at the recent session of the Parliament of Canada.

Proclaimed in force May 1, the amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act increases from \$30 to \$40 the basic monthly pension to which the Dominion Government contributes 75 per cent of the cost. The province pays the remaining 25 per cent, together with administrative costs.

Changes in the Family Allowance Act, 1944, effective April 1, repeal the provision which reduced the amount of allowances to the fifth child and subsequent children in a family of more than four, and permit allowances to be paid in case of immigrant children after they have been in Canada one year, instead of three years, as was previously required.

NES helps solve farm labour problems

Selection and placement of agricultural workers present complexities that are not encountered with urban labour. In the first place, farm workers usually live in their employer's home. Thus, it is essential for officials of the National Employment Service, not only to select those who have skills and abilities suitable to farm work, but to pay due regard to matching, as far as possible, the personalities of employers and workers.

Then, too, as farm operations fluctuate with the seasons of the year, it is frequently necessary to go beyond local areas in order to supply demands for workers, although the general policy is to exhaust local supplies first. This involves the transfer of workers from areas of over-supply to areas where there are shortages. To facilitate the movement of workers from one area or region to another, the Dominion has, in recent years, entered into annual agreements with the several provinces to enable officials of the Dominion Department of Labour and those of the provincial Departments of Agriculture to

co-operate in the interchange of farm labour on an interprovincial basis (L.G., March, 1949, p. 279).

Under the agreements, the Directors of Farm Labour in each of the provinces, working in close contact with their respective agricultural extension services, and the Regional officials of the National Employment Service, form Dominion-Provincial committees on farm labour. These Committees deal with farm labour problems other than those handled through the regular activities of the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The Committees co-operate with the Immigration and Farm Placements Branch of the Federal Department of Labour, which, in turn, acts as a clearing house for advance information as to potential requirements in the several regions across the country and prepares in advance for labour transfers, whether provincial, inter-provincial or through immigration.

During 1948, a total of nearly 16,000 farm workers were moved from areas having seasonal surpluses of labour to areas of seasonal scarcity. This number included about 9,200 Canadian workers who assisted with the maple sugar, grain, potato and sugar-beet harvests in the United States; 1,350 workers from the United States to assist with the tobacco harvest in Ontario and Quebec; and a total of 5,300 workers were moved interprovincially for the haying harvests in Ontario, fruit picking in British Columbia and Nova Scotia (women only were recruited for fruit picking in British Columbia) grain harvesting on the Prairies and potato picking in Prince Edward Island.

Most of these migrations of farm labour have been developed since 1943. Harvesting operations on the Prairies is an exception. The transfer of workers from Ontario and Quebec to help with Prairie harvests, was undertaken in a large way by the railway companies more than half a century ago and in the 1920's some 35,000 workers were thus transferred each year. However, improvements in harvesting machinery have greatly reduced this demand, so that only approximately 2,000 were recruited for this work in 1948.

Transportation arrangements for farm labour movements are made through the use of provincial transportation warrants when movements are within a province and by Unemployment Insurance Commission warrants when the movement is from one province to another. In all cases, the workers pay at least a share of the trans-

portation costs, but these may be also shared by the provinces concerned and the Federal Department of Labour.

The arrival of some 4,450 Displaced Persons from Europe to work on Canadian farms was timed to meet special farm labour requirements during the summer of 1948. Of these, 2,814 were male workers; 176 were married couples; 425 were members of "sugar-beet families" and 867 were rural household workers. They were placed on farms all across Canada and, on the whole, made an appreciable and valuable contribution to relieving the shortage of farm workers.

The regulations for the transfer of workers across the international boundary involve arrangements between officials of the Dominion Department of Labour and the United States Employment Service.

During recent years many Canadian combines crossed the border to assist in harvesting the grain crops in the Western States. However, reports indicate that many new combines had been purchased by American farmers and a good supply was in the hands of dealers. In view of this situation, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated recently that "it was not likely that there would be any demand for Canadian combines for the harvesting of the 1949 United States grain crop."

Labour and management partners in production

"Partners in Production—Number Two", a 32 page booklet detailing the accomplishments of Labour-Management Production Committees in Canadian industry as seen through managements' eyes, has just been issued by the Labour-Management Co-operation Service of the Industrial Relations Branch.

Printed in two colours, this booklet supplements "Partners in Production" which contained managements' opinions on the work of committees during the war years. "Number Two" deals with LMPC accomplishments in peace time—accomplishments which amply support the view that Production Committees are just as valuable—if not more so—in peace as they were in war.

Statements carried in "Partners in Production—Number Two" were written by management spokesmen for companies engaged in a variety of industries. These include pulp and paper makers, lumber companies, transportation corporations, textile mills, packing companies, bakers, communications systems, mining and smelting concerns, foundries and others.

It is hoped that the booklet, dealing as it does with the experiences of management representatives working with Labour-Management Production Committees under present day competitive conditions, will find favour with all who are interested in this helpful instrument for bettering labour-management relations, increasing production and improving efficiency.

Copies of "Partners in Production—Number Two" may be obtained from the Labour-Management Co-operation Service, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Employment trends in U.S.A.

Commenting on the employment situation in the United States, the *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the U.S. Department of Labour, in its March issue, notes a lessening of business activity from post-war peaks in a number of industries.

"This tendency, combined with seasonal contraction in some industries, caused a significant decrease in non-agricultural employment between early January and early February. At the same time unemployment increased by over a half million to more than 3 million. Total employment, however, was as high as it was a year ago, and most of the basic heavy industries continued to operate near peak rates."

The publication describes lay-offs in lumbering and transportation as "probably more than seasonal," and continues: "In industries such as textiles, coal mining, furniture, appliances, and paper, curtailed production as a result of declining demand also caused lay-offs. There is undoubtedly a general easing of the demand for goods after more than 3 years of high production, but for the immediate future the normal spring expansion in outdoor industries will tend to reduce the number of unemployed."

A special article deals with recent readjustments in a number of consumer-goods industries. It points out that immediately after the war backlogs of demand and purchasing power were both at "unprecedented levels." Production and employment in non-agricultural industries thus began a general rise which continued until the end of 1948.

With the meeting of the backlogs of demand, a number of industries have recently been undergoing readjustments to somewhat lower levels.

Among the first industries to feel the impact of declining demand were those

dealing in luxury items, such as entertainment, furs, jewellery, and liquors. Readjustments in these activities first became apparent in 1947, and took the form of decreased employment or lowered prices, or both. They were relatively small and had no visible effect on the general economic situation.

"The second type of adjustment to changes in post-war demand in 1947 took the form of a reappearance in several consumer-goods industries of pre-war seasonal patterns in production and employment. Textiles, apparel, shoes, radios, furniture, and rubber tires showed declines in employment and weekly hours during the spring and early summer months and a sharp pick-up in the fall and winter. By the end of 1947, it was evident that the radio manufacturing and rubber-tire industries were readjusted to somewhat lower levels of demand by employment reduction. The textile, apparel, shoe, and furniture industries, however, had resumed their upward trend, reaching new employment peaks in February and March, 1948. These were followed by spring and summer seasonal decreases, which affected the shoe industry with particular severity. The expected upturn appeared in August, but proved to be short-lived. Reversing the usual seasonal pattern, employment in cotton, woollen and worsted textiles, and shoe manufacturing turned downward in September and declined further in October and November. These employment declines were accompanied by even sharper reductions in the length of the work-week.

"Probably the most important employment development in late 1948 was the contraseasonal decline in manufacturing employment during the last quarter. Between September and December, these industries dropped about 450,000 workers, in contrast to an increase of 100,000 during the same period of 1947. In January, 1949, employment declined by another 400,000 bringing the total well below the level a year ago. This reduction was largely concentrated in consumer-goods industries, as readjustments spread from soft goods to a number of consumer durables. Between October and January there were increasing reports of lay-offs, part-time work, plant shut-downs, and price reductions, in plants producing washing machines, refrigerators, furniture, radios and phonographs, stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, in addition to the textile and apparel items indicated previously."

Recreation in industry in U.S.A.

The provision of recreational facilities for industrial workers is already assuming a large role, and it looms even larger for the future, the New York State Department of Labour observes in its publication, *Industrial Bulletin*, for March.

The purpose of all recreation programs is to help the individual make the best and most satisfactory use of his leisure time. "Industrial recreation is based on the realization that the workers' plant and outside lives are interdependent," the article states.

Most recreation programs are operated under the auspices of a plant management or union, or both. All have available to them the studies and advice of a number of public and private agencies interested in promoting worker recreation. Among these is the International Committee for Workers' Spare Time, the purpose of which is to "co-ordinate the work of existing national and international organizations and to establish new organizations" in the field. The National Recreation Association, with headquarters in New York City, has for the past 40 years, served as a co-operative clearing house. The Association publishes a monthly magazine, *Recreation*, and issues various pamphlets and books; it also furnishes a bulletin service and maintains field representatives in all parts of the United States.

New York, as one of the oldest and most heavily industrialized states, has important reasons for being interested in worker recreation, the article continues, and "has within its borders some of the best and most highly developed management and union programs for worker recreation." One of the best known and most extensive union programs is that of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. In the words of one of its vice-presidents, the ILGWU is devoting itself to the "pursuit of happiness as a regular union function." The union not only promotes recreational activities but also provides for the cultural interests of its members. Through its Educational Department, study classes in a variety of subjects are conducted. These include current events, labour problems and trade union methods, parliamentary law and public speaking, languages, and arts and crafts.

Worker recreation programs instituted by management range from sports to cultural interests. Typical successful programs include "the two basic essentials—100 per cent backing by management and a high degree of worker direction." Generally,

workers join and participate in the programs with the payment of nominal fees, while management contributes facilities, space, and often the assistance of recreation instructors.

Rochester, a centre of the optical, camera and photographic supplies industries, has "one of the most interesting recreation combinations in the country," it is claimed. An Industrial Recreation Council, to which "all the important firms in the City" belong, serves as a clearing house for interplant games and for recreation problems and their solutions. Some of the plants have large landscaped areas with lawns, trees, benches and noon-day recreation equipment, and these "parks" have come to be regarded by the residents as basic assets of the community.

At the 1947 Industrial Recreation Conference, held in New York City, the need for the wider extension of recreation programs to small businesses was emphasized. It was suggested that businesses which would normally be too small to conduct programs of their own could join with each other in conducting combined programs in their own areas.

The U.S. Supreme Court took action late in April in the case of the Inland Steel Company and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) on the question of collective bargaining on pension plans in industry.

The Court ruled, in effect, that an employer subject to federal labour legislation is required to bargain on a pension plan with a union at its request. The court's action came in the form of refusal to review a lower court decision upholding a National Labour Relations Board order directing the company to negotiate with the steelworkers on a pension plan (L.G., July, 1948, p. 700).

Insurance plans for worker groups in U.S.A.

According to the Institute of Life Insurance, nearly 8,000 worker groups in the United States established new group life insurance plans in the United States during 1948. These new plans cover about 1,300,000 workers, with protection amounting to \$3 billion. In addition, the group life insurance policies already in effect were increased by about \$3 billion, making a record total of \$6 billion in new protection in the year. The Institute reports that at the beginning of 1949 over 17,000,000 workers were covered by total insurance of \$37,500,000,000.

**Disability
benefits
law in
N.Y. State**

A plan to provide social insurance benefits protecting workers against the hazards of sickness and disability not incurred in their employment is contained in the New York State Disability Benefits Law, signed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey in April, and summarized in the State Labour Department's *Industrial Bulletin*.

The law provides cash benefits rather than medical care.

Up to 13 weeks of benefit payments are provided by joint contributions of employers and employees. Employees' contributions are to be one-half of 1 per cent payroll tax up to 30 cents weekly, with the rest paid by employers. It is estimated that the cost to the employers, while not limited, is not apt to exceed 30 cents per week per employee.

The weekly benefit rate is 50 per cent of the employee's "average weekly wage," the weekly minimum benefit is \$10, and the maximum \$26; but if the average weekly wage is less than \$10, then that wage figure is the amount of the benefit.

Employers may carry policies either with private insurance companies, or with the State Insurance Fund; or they may set up their own plans. Existing private plans are recognized in the bill, provided they include certain standards.

Those employers who, after July 1, 1949, have four or more persons in employment on each of at least 30 days in a calendar year are subject to the law as a "covered employer." All their employees are entitled to benefits, except those specifically excluded as, for instance, when disabled by pregnancy, by any act of war, or when injuries are self-inflicted. Not entitled to benefits are employees of government agencies, religious, educational and charitable organizations and other types of workers listed below.

There is a non-benefit waiting period of the first seven days of disability. Successive disabilities caused by the same or related injury or sickness are deemed a single period of disability with only one waiting period, if separated by less than three months.

Both employed and unemployed wage-earners are eligible to receive disability benefits.

An estimated 6,000,000 workers in the State are covered by the new law which is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the State Department of Labour.

New York thus becomes the fifth state in the nation with a disability benefits law. In Washington, Rhode Island and California, three of the other such states, however, the whole burden of financing the insurance fund is on the workers. And while New Jersey employers are required to contribute to the fund, the New York bill places a heavier financial responsibility on employers.

**Voluntary
procedures
urged for
disputes in
atomic plants**

A procedure for adjusting labour disputes in atomic energy plants in the United States has been accepted by President Truman, on the basis of a recent inquiry into the problem by a special Commission, headed by William H. Davis, a former chairman of the National War Labour Board.

Mr. Davis' Commission stressed the importance of voluntary collective bargaining. It recommended the appointment of a three-member impartial panel, which could assume jurisdiction in disputes of extreme gravity, but did not propose compulsory powers for this body. In fact, as a means of encouraging voluntary negotiation, the Commission suggested that the panel should not be easily available to the parties as a regular part of their relationships, but should be a "mediation agency of last resort."

In declining to recommend compulsory action, the Commission mentioned that the possibility of a strike or lockout was "a useful thing" since it is "an ever-present pressure towards agreement."

The Commission proposed the following four-point program, to govern labour-management relations:—

(1) No strikes or lockouts during the period covered by the collectively bargained contract, with grievance machinery including arbitration as the final step to settle all disputes about the interpretation or application of the contract.

(2) That, while "fully recognizing and safeguarding the primary responsibility of local representatives for sound and stable relations," provisions be made for bringing into all critical disputes those individuals at the very highest levels of management and labour whose wider experience and heightened responsibility are accompanied by relatively detached judgment because they have not themselves been directly involved in the earlier stages of the dispute.

(3) That the determination of bargaining units and representatives under the National Labour Relations Act be made by agreement and consent election, wherever possible, in preference to contested proceedings before the National Labour Relations Board, thus avoiding at the start attitudes and actions "which give rise to hatreds and leave a residue of bitterness" and also avoiding procedural difficulties before the National Labour Relations Board in cases which may affect security.

(4) That management and union should co-operate "to integrate the union into the plant organization as a two-way channel of communication and a medium of understanding between management and workers." Emphasis is put on the value of "a sincere purpose by both sides, once collective bargaining representatives have been designated to make the union an integral and responsible element of the plant organization by training management supervisors and union officers to recognize the function and responsibility of the union and to have an accurate understanding of the provisions of the collectively bargained contract under which they work."

In cases where the panel procedure was invoked, unions and contractors would be required to agree to maintain production so long as the panel retained jurisdiction and for an additional thirty days.

The final thirty days was inserted so that, as under the Railway Labour Act, the parties themselves would either agree voluntarily to accept the recommendations or would work out any mutually acceptable modification of the panel's recommendations.

However, if the recommendations should fail to obtain continuous production, then full responsibility would be thrown back on the Atomic Energy Commission. If the commission then decided special legislation was required it would make such a proposal in the light of the practical experience gained by the work of the panel "and the Congress would have the benefit of that experience in considering such special legislation."

On April 26 President Truman named Mr. Davis as chairman of the Atomic Energy Labour Relations Panel, and announced that the panel plan was being adopted for a trial period of two to three years, subject to termination at the discretion of the Atomic Energy Commission.

India develops national employment service

India's nation-wide Employment Service was established during the summer of 1945. Intended primarily to assist in the rehabilitation of veterans of the Armed Services and war industrial workers, a network of Employment Exchange was set up throughout the country.

Despite much adverse public prejudice and even hostility, the service was soon extended to all categories of workers and to all portions of the country, including hitherto inaccessible and comparatively backward Indian States. A further impetus was given to the project by the large numbers of persons displaced following the partition of India.

To mark the third anniversary of the nation-wide employment service, the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment of the Indian Ministry of Labour published a few months ago, a souvenir booklet entitled *Employment News*. It is a symposium prepared mainly by some 20 leading Indian labour and employment officials and provides a general view of the service, its history, its initial difficulties, the progress made during the first three years of operations and its significance as a factor in future Indian industrial expansion.

It is stated that "starting at scratch" in 1945, some 400,000 workers had been placed in employment by the several offices and training given to about 8,000 men and women during the three years. While these numbers were not large in comparison with the total working force of India, they indicate that very real progress had been made in enlisting the voluntary co-operation of both employers and workers.

Since employment is normally a provincial responsibility under the Indian constitution, it is noteworthy that the provincial Ministers of Labour, meeting in conference, are reported to have decided to place the employment service on a permanent footing. However, it is expected that the Federal Government will continue its financial assistance and to have some measure of responsibility for policy, standardized procedures and the training of workers.

The Indian National Minister of Labour, in a brief preliminary article in the booklet, stated that the Government is "determined to shape a new India—an India in which every man and woman, who is able and willing to work will be assured his or her right to work."

THE WORK WEEK IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER, 1947

Slightly more than half the workers in manufacturing in Canada were on a five-day week. Ninety per cent of the workers were on a standard week of 48 hours or less; while 55 per cent worked 45 hours or less, and 20 per cent were on a work week not exceeding 40 hours.

This study was prepared in the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, and is the final article of a series of three dealing with certain working conditions in the manufacturing industries. Vacations with pay and statutory holidays were covered in the April and May issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The information for the present study on the work week in manufacturing industries, as in the two previous articles mentioned above, was compiled from replies to a general questionnaire on working conditions, sent to employers across Canada as part of the Department's annual wage survey covering the last pay period preceding October 1, 1947. Returns from 4,339 establishments, employing 576,477 workers, exclusive of office staffs, were used. This coverage was nearly two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing in 1947 and is believed to be representative of the industry as a whole. For details of breakdown of the number of establishments and workers in the various groups and sub-groups of the industries covered, see page 407 of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April.

Provincial Legislation on Hours

Maximum weekly hours for employment in factories have been fixed by statute or under statutory authority in most of the provinces, although in some provinces the regulations refer only to females and boys. These maximum weekly hours are shown below by province.*

* Information taken from *Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Annual Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation*, an annual publication of the Legislation Branch of the Department of Labour.

| — | Normal | Emergencies |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|
| New Brunswick.... | 54(1) | |
| Quebec..... | 55(1) | 65 |
| Ontario..... | 48 | |
| Manitoba..... | 48(2) | 54 |
| Saskatchewan | 44(3) | |
| Alberta..... | 48 | |
| British Columbia... | 44 | |

(1) Females and boys under 18.

(2) Females and boys under 17.

(3) Applies unless time and one-half is paid for work beyond the limit. Maximum hours for females and boys under 18 are 48 in any one week, although in emergencies employment may continue, on not more than 36 days in a year, up to 12½ hours in a day and 72½ in a week.

It should be noted that these hours exclude restrictions imposed on some classes of factories by Orders in Council under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act or the Industrial Standards Acts of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

With respect to emergencies, establishments may be exempted from Act in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Longer hours may be permitted in New Brunswick by Minister and by Inspector in other provinces except Alberta and British Columbia where Board of Industrial Relations exercises this power. When longer hours are permitted, limits in certain provinces are imposed as shown in table. Such extended hours are restricted to 36 days in a year or in Quebec to six weeks at a time.

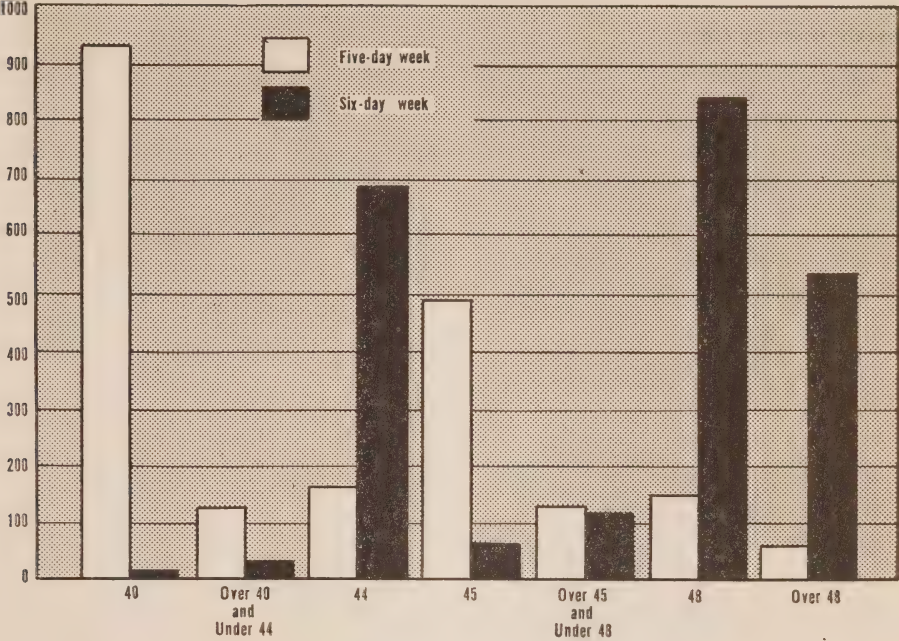
In Ontario, the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, provides for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week and stipulates that these limits prevail over any statutory provision for longer hours but permanent and temporary exemptions may

STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS IN BOTH FIVE AND SIX DAY WEEK

Manufacturing in Canada, 1947

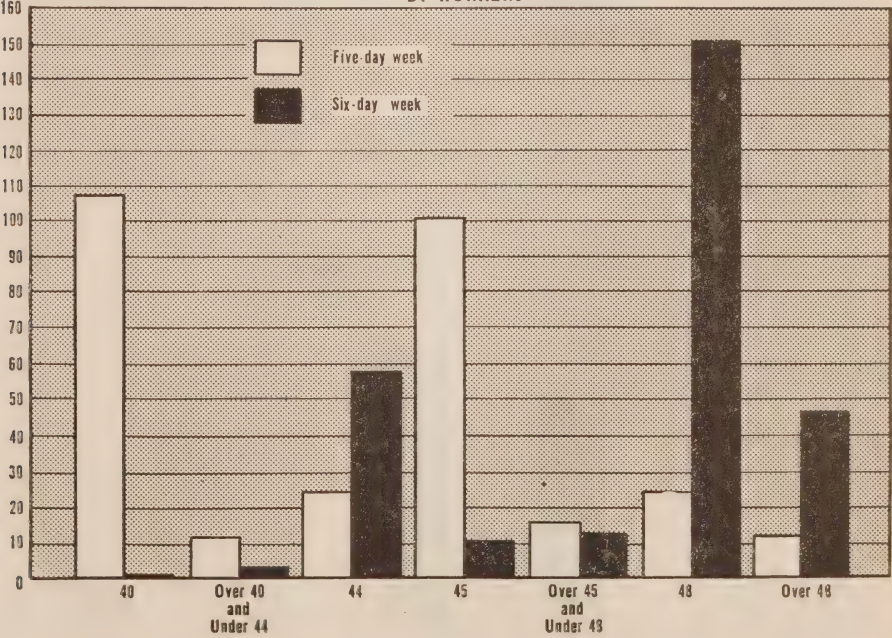
Number of Establishments

BY ESTABLISHMENTS



Thousands of Workers

BY WORKERS



be made. Under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, hours of females and boys under 16 are restricted to 12 and 60 with provision for 12½ and 72½ on not more than 36 days in a year.

Weekly Hours by Area

Tables 1 and 2 show that 77 per cent of the establishments and 83 per cent of the wage-earners were reported on either 40, 44, 45 or 48 hours per week, with 30 per cent of all workers on a 48-hour week. The 40-hour week was worked by the majority of wage-earners in British Columbia but in the remaining provinces the percentage of the total number of workers on this schedule ranged from two per cent in the Maritime Provinces to 18 per cent in Ontario. In all of Canada, only 14 per cent of the establishments and 10 per cent of the workers were reported on a weekly schedule of more than 48 hours.

In the Maritime Provinces, one-half the plants and 74 per cent of the wage-earners worked either 44 or 48 hours with nearly one-half the workers on a 48-hour week. Two-thirds of the Quebec workers and three-quarters of those in Ontario were on either a 40, 45 or 48-hour week with the largest proportion working 48 hours in each

case. In Manitoba, one-third of the workers were on a 44-hour week and another third were divided equally between the 40 and 48-hour week. Three-quarters of the workers in Saskatchewan were reported under a 44-hour week and nearly one-half of those in Alberta worked on either a 44 or 45-hour schedule. In British Columbia, 89 per cent of the workers were on either a 40 or 44-hour week, with 54 per cent on a 40-hour week.

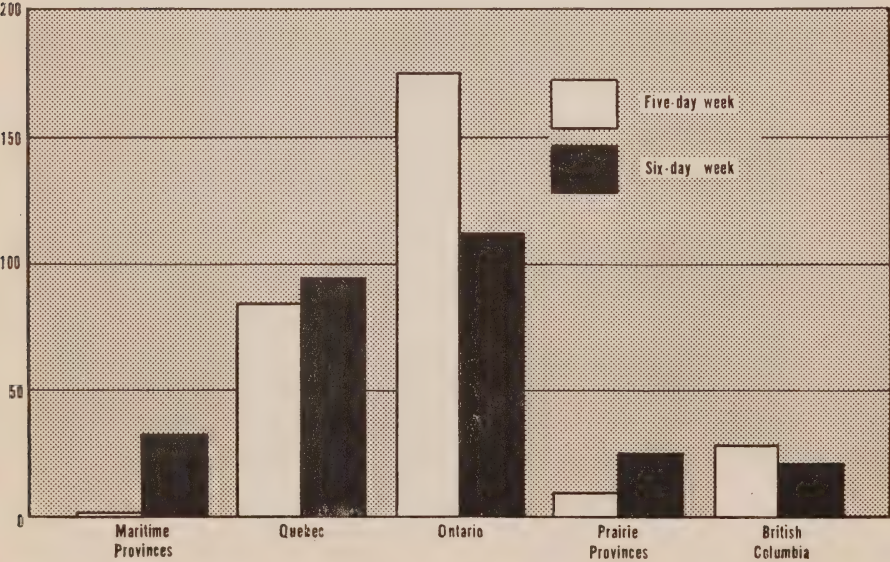
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA, BY LENGTH OF WORK WEEK, 1947

| Standard Weekly Hours | Per Cent of Total Wage Earners |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Under 40..... | ·3 |
| 40..... | 18·6 |
| Over 40 and under 44..... | 2·4 |
| 44..... | 14·4 |
| 45..... | 19·2 |
| Over 45 and under 48..... | 4·7 |
| 48..... | 30·3 |
| 49..... | 1·0 |
| 50..... | 3·3 |
| Over 50 and under 55..... | 2·4 |
| 55..... | 1·7 |
| Over 55 and under 60..... | ·3 |
| 60..... | 1·4 |

NUMBERS OF WORKERS ON THE FIVE AND SIX DAY WEEK IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA

By Region, 1947

Thousands of Workers



Weekly Hours by Industry

(Table 3)—More than half the establishments in three of the industries were on a 40-hour week (Clothing, Printing and Publishing, and Fur Products); in another three (Pulp and Its Products, Electric Current Production and Distribution, and Chemical Products), more than half reported a 48-hour week and in the Tobacco Products Industry, two-thirds of the establishments were equally divided between the 44 and 45-hour week. In the other industries, hours varied considerably. For instance, seventy-seven per cent of the establishments in the Iron and Its Products Industry worked either 40, 44, 45 or 48 hours weekly and although the major group of establishments reported working 45 hours per week, they represented only 24 per cent of the total number of establishments in the industry.

(Table 4)—More than one-half the workers in each of the Clothing, Fur Products, and Printing and Publishing Industries were reported on a 40-hour week with two-thirds of the workers in the latter industry on this schedule. In Tobacco Products, 80 per cent of the wage-earners worked a 45-hour week. The 48-hour week was common in three industries with 70 per cent of the workers in Chemical Products, 74 per cent in Electric Current Production and Distribution and 89 per cent in Pulp and Paper on this schedule.

The Five-day Week

Slightly more than one-half the workers in manufacturing in Canada were reported working a five-day week. As shown in Table 2, 61 per cent of the workers in Ontario were included in this schedule, with 57 per cent of the British Columbia

workers, 47 per cent in Quebec, 41 per cent in Manitoba and 20, 12 and two per cent in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Maritime Provinces, respectively, on a similar arrangement. For practically all workers, weekly hours ranged in length from 40 to 50 hours. The 40-hour week was in effect for 36 per cent of the workers on a five-day week in Canada with another 34 per cent working 45 hours.

In 11 of the 17 industrial groups covered, from 50 to 89 per cent of the workers were on a five-day week (Table 4). The establishments in these 11 industries accounted for 85 per cent of the total number of workers on a five-day week. The Pulp and Paper Industry, as well as Electric Current Production and Distribution and Edible Animal Products, reported few if any workers on a five-day week.

The Six-day Week

In all provincial areas but Ontario and British Columbia, there were more workers on this schedule than on the five-day week. Hours varied between 40 and 60 with 54 per cent of the workers on a 48-hour week and 16 per cent working longer hours; another 21 per cent were reported working 44 hours.

The six industries reporting the majority of their workers on the six-day week were Pulp and Paper, Electric Current Production and Distribution, Edible Plant and Animal Products, Chemical Products and Lumber and Its Products. In the latter industry, the number of workers on a six-day week were only slightly more than half, while in the other five the percentage varied between 73 per cent in the Edible Plant Industry and 100 per cent in the Pulp and Paper Industry.

TABLE 1.—STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, BY REGION AND BY ESTABLISHMENT, 1947

| Standard Weekly Hours | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| Establishments on a Five-Day Week | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 22 | ..... | 6 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| 40 | 908 | 6 | 230 | 343 | 50 | 8 | 31 | 240 |
| Over 40 and Under 44 | 126 | ..... | 23 | 85 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 8 |
| 44 | 161 | ..... | 53 | 89 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| 45 | 492 | 5 | 101 | 366 | 18 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Over 45 and Under 48 | 125 | ..... | 21 | 102 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 48 | 150 | ..... | 44 | 103 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 | 8 | ..... | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | 49 | ..... | 40 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 60 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total establishments on a five day week..... | 2,043 | 11 | 531 | 1,104 | 83 | 12 | 34 | 268 |
| Percentage of all establishments on a five-day week..... | 47 | 4 | 49 | 57 | 44 | 9 | 17 | 53 |
| Establishments on a Six-Day Week | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Over 40 and Under 44 | 27 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 44 | 690 | 63 | 53 | 189 | 52 | 91 | 43 | 194 |
| 45 | 65 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 4 | ..... | 28 | 1 |
| Over 45 and Under 48 | 118 | 3 | 18 | 84 | 11 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 48 | 846 | 69 | 202 | 426 | 26 | 27 | 83 | 13 |
| 49 | 89 | 10 | 47 | 21 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 50 | 79 | 20 | 29 | 29 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 50 and Under 55 | 173 | 55 | 60 | 20 | 5 | ..... | 8 | 25 |
| 55 | 86 | 4 | 72 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 55 and Under 60 | 34 | 19 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 60 | 85 | 14 | 47 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| Total establishments on a six-day week..... | 2,296 | 270 | 552 | 840 | 104 | 124 | 170 | 236 |
| Percentage of all establishments on a six-day week..... | 53 | 96 | 51 | 43 | 56 | 91 | 83 | 47 |
| All Establishments | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 22 | ..... | 6 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| 40 | 921 | 9 | 232 | 347 | 51 | 11 | 31 | 240 |
| Over 40 and Under 44 | 153 | 4 | 34 | 95 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| 44 | 851 | 63 | 106 | 278 | 59 | 94 | 44 | 202 |
| 45 | 557 | 6 | 106 | 392 | 22 | 1 | 29 | 1 |
| Over 45 and Under 48 | 243 | 3 | 39 | 186 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| 48 | 996 | 69 | 246 | 529 | 29 | 27 | 83 | 13 |
| 49 | 88 | 10 | 54 | 22 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 50 | 128 | 20 | 69 | 38 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 50 and Under 55 | 173 | 55 | 60 | 20 | 5 | ..... | 8 | 25 |
| 55 | 87 | 4 | 73 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 55 and Under 60 | 34 | 19 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| 60 | 86 | 14 | 47 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| Total all establishments.. | 4,339 | 281 | 1,083 | 1,944 | 187 | 136 | 204 | 504 |

TABLE 2.—STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, BY REGION AND BY WORKERS, 1947

| Standard Weekly Hours | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Workers on a Five-Day Week | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 1,944 | ..... | 812 | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 817 |
| 40 | 106,642 | 365 | 25,269 | 50,036 | 2,817 | 201 | 1,681 | 26,274 |
| Over 40 and Under 44 | 11,655 | ..... | 1,822 | 9,162 | 197 | ..... | 112 | 362 |
| 44 | 24,462 | ..... | 4,998 | 17,186 | 1,517 | 130 | 258 | 373 |
| 45 | 100,570 | 398 | 26,421 | 71,497 | 1,849 | 354 | 51 | ..... |
| Over 45 and Under 48 | 15,542 | ..... | 2,786 | 12,240 | 489 | ..... | ..... | 27 |
| 48 | 24,138 | ..... | 10,936 | 13,192 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 | 611 | ..... | 526 | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | 10,339 | ..... | 9,471 | 868 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55 | 34 | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 60 | 243 | ..... | ..... | 243 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total workers on a five-day week..... | 296,181 | 763 | 83,075 | 174,824 | 6,879 | 685 | 2,102 | 27,853 |
| Percentage of all workers on a five day-week..... | 51 | 2 | 47 | 61 | 41 | 12 | 20 | 57 |
| Workers on a Six-Day Week | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 488 | 244 | 31 | 97 | 30 | 86 | ..... | ..... |
| Over 40 and Under 44 | 2,357 | 95 | 1,380 | 371 | 271 | 36 | 129 | 75 |
| 44 | 58,370 | 8,116 | 5,235 | 17,499 | 3,770 | 3,941 | 3,323 | 16,486 |
| 45 | 10,407 | 10 | 1,685 | 5,258 | 2,095 | ..... | 1,356 | 3 |
| Over 45 and Under 48 | 11,811 | 162 | 4,243 | 6,906 | 491 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| 48 | 150,767 | 14,991 | 53,944 | 74,469 | 2,848 | 628 | 3,204 | 683 |
| 49 | 5,368 | 721 | 3,861 | 752 | 31 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| 50 | 8,966 | 1,275 | 5,533 | 2,118 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 50 and Under 55 | 13,622 | 2,582 | 5,523 | 1,661 | 219 | ..... | 360 | 3,277 |
| 55 | 9,773 | 910 | 8,031 | 832 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 55 and Under 60 | 1,981 | 906 | 741 | 164 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 |
| 60 | 6,386 | 491 | 4,015 | 1,466 | 50 | 129 | 235 | ..... |
| Total workers on a six-day week..... | 280,296 | 30,503 | 94,222 | 111,593 | 9,845 | 4,820 | 8,619 | 20,694 |
| Percentage of all workers on a six-day week..... | 49 | 98 | 53 | 39 | 59 | 88 | 80 | 43 |
| All Workers | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 1,944 | ..... | 812 | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 817 |
| 40 | 107,131 | 609 | 25,300 | 50,133 | 2,847 | 287 | 1,681 | 26,274 |
| Over 40 and Under 44 | 14,012 | 95 | 3,202 | 9,533 | 468 | 36 | 241 | 437 |
| 44 | 82,832 | 8,116 | 10,233 | 34,685 | 5,287 | 4,071 | 3,581 | 16,859 |
| 45 | 110,977 | 408 | 28,106 | 76,755 | 3,944 | 354 | 1,407 | 3 |
| Over 45 and Under 48 | 27,353 | 162 | 7,029 | 19,146 | 980 | ..... | 9 | 27 |
| 48 | 174,905 | 14,991 | 64,880 | 87,661 | 2,858 | 628 | 3,204 | 683 |
| 49 | 5,979 | 721 | 4,387 | 837 | 31 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| 50 | 19,305 | 1,275 | 15,004 | 2,986 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 50 and Under 55 | 13,622 | 2,582 | 5,523 | 1,661 | 219 | ..... | 360 | 3,277 |
| 55 | 9,807 | 910 | 8,065 | 832 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Over 55 and Under 60 | 1,981 | 906 | 741 | 164 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 |
| 60 | 6,629 | 491 | 4,015 | 1,709 | 50 | 129 | 235 | ..... |
| Total all workers..... | 576,477 | 31,266 | 177,297 | 286,417 | 16,724 | 5,505 | 10,721 | 48,547 |

TABLE 3.—STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN SPECIFIC MANU

| Standard weekly hours | Primary textile products | Clothing | Rubber products | Pulp and its products | Paper boxes | Printing and publishing | Lumber and its products | Edible plant products | Fur products |
|--|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Establishments on a Five-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 40 | 29 | 241 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 218 | 107 | 24 | 53 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 7 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| 44 | 8 | 54 | 1 | ..... | 12 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| 45 | 57 | 13 | 7 | ..... | 23 | 16 | 64 | 20 | 3 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 36 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | 2 | 13 | 9 | ..... |
| 48 | 49 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 9 | 14 | ..... |
| 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | 19 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Total establishments on a five-day week | 206 | 330 | 23 | ..... | 56 | 291 | 228 | 83 | 63 |
| Percentage of all establishments on a five-day week | 64 | 88 | 54 | ..... | 73 | 74 | 36 | 18 | 72 |
| Establishments on a Six-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| 44 | 23 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 52 | 112 | 88 | 10 |
| 45 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 7 | ..... |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 6 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 12 | 28 | 8 | 2 |
| 48 | 44 | 12 | 11 | 80 | 5 | 15 | 67 | 161 | 4 |
| 49 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 26 | 11 | ..... |
| 50 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 5 | ..... |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 56 | 53 | ..... |
| 55 | 15 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 30 | 11 | ..... |
| Over 55 and under 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 11 | ..... |
| 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 21 | ..... |
| Total establishments on a six-day week | 116 | 45 | 20 | 94 | 21 | 103 | 415 | 379 | 25 |
| Percentage of all establishments on a six-day week | 36 | 12 | 46 | 100 | 27 | 26 | 64 | 82 | 28 |
| All Establishments | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 40 | 29 | 241 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 222 | 107 | 26 | 59 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 9 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 29 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| 44 | 31 | 76 | 3 | 9 | 19 | 73 | 119 | 93 | 11 |
| 45 | 65 | 13 | 7 | ..... | 23 | 27 | 66 | 27 | 3 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 42 | 7 | 2 | ..... | 11 | 14 | 41 | 17 | 2 |
| 48 | 93 | 17 | 12 | 80 | 7 | 15 | 76 | 175 | 4 |
| 49 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 34 | 11 | ..... |
| 50 | 26 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 44 | 9 | 1 |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 56 | 53 | ..... |
| 55 | 15 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 31 | 11 | ..... |
| Over 55 and under 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 11 | ..... |
| 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 22 | ..... |
| Total, all establishments | 322 | 375 | 43 | 94 | 77 | 394 | 643 | 462 | 88 |

FACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1947

| Standard weekly hours | Leather and its products | Edible animal products | Iron and its products | Tobacco products | Breweries | Electric current production and distribution | Electrical products | Chemical products | Total manufacturing |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Establishments on a Five-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| 40 | 16 | 3 | 135 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 45 | | 908 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 11 | 1 | 24 | | | | 24 | | 126 |
| 44 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 2 | | | 14 | 4 | 161 |
| 45 | 53 | 11 | 179 | 9 | 1 | | 36 | | 492 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 9 | | 39 | | | | 9 | | 125 |
| 48 | 9 | 8 | 41 | 1 | 8 | | 3 | | 150 |
| 49 | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 50 | 2 | | 5 | | | | 1 | | 49 |
| 55 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 60 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total establishments on a five-day week | 102 | 26 | 450 | 14 | 28 | 7 | 132 | 4 | 2,043 |
| Percentage of all establishments on a five-day week | 59 | 6 | 57 | 52 | 52 | 4 | 83 | 19 | 47 |
| Establishments on a Six-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 40 | | 1 | | | | | | | 13 |
| 40 and under 44 | | 7 | 2 | | | | | | 27 |
| 44 | 12 | 121 | 130 | 7 | 21 | 57 | 13 | 4 | 690 |
| 45 | | 31 | 6 | | | | | | 65 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 5 | 4 | 32 | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 118 |
| 48 | 42 | 181 | 88 | 4 | 4 | 106 | 10 | 12 | 846 |
| 49 | 6 | 2 | 25 | | | | | | 80 |
| 50 | | 10 | 16 | | 1 | 1 | | | 79 |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 1 | 38 | 13 | | | 4 | | | 173 |
| 55 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 1 | | | 1 | | 86 |
| Over 55 and under 60 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 34 |
| 60 | | 15 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 85 |
| Total establishments on a six-day week | 71 | 417 | 334 | 13 | 26 | 172 | 28 | 17 | 2,296 |
| Percentage of all establishments on a six-day week | 41 | 94 | 43 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 17 | 81 | 53 |
| All Establishments | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| 40 | 16 | 4 | 135 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 45 | | 921 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 11 | 8 | 26 | | | | 24 | | 153 |
| 44 | 14 | 124 | 157 | 9 | 21 | 57 | 27 | 8 | 851 |
| 45 | 53 | 42 | 185 | 9 | 1 | | 36 | | 557 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 14 | 4 | 71 | 1 | | 3 | 13 | 1 | 243 |
| 48 | 51 | 189 | 129 | 5 | 12 | 106 | 13 | 12 | 996 |
| 49 | 6 | 2 | 25 | | | | | | 88 |
| 50 | 2 | 10 | 21 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 128 |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 1 | 38 | 13 | | | 4 | | | 173 |
| 55 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 1 | | | 1 | | 87 |
| Over 55 and under 60 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 34 |
| 60 | | 15 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 86 |
| Total, all establishments | 173 | 443 | 784 | 27 | 54 | 179 | 160 | 21 | 4,339 |

TABLE 4.—STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN SPECIFIC

| Standard weekly hours | Primary textile products | Clothing | Rubber products | Pulp and its products | Paper boxes | Printing and publishing | Lumber and its products | Edible plant products | Fur products |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Workers on a Five-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 24 | 195 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,626 | 71 | ..... | 28 |
| 40 | 5,280 | 14,652 | 3,731 | ..... | 9 | 14,199 | 16,005 | 3,325 | 1,381 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 798 | 1,152 | 72 | ..... | 670 | 795 | 274 | 681 | 199 |
| 44 | 345 | 5,392 | 5 | ..... | 1,127 | 971 | 373 | 605 | 97 |
| 45 | 10,420 | 959 | 4,004 | ..... | 1,788 | 955 | 6,026 | 2,962 | 412 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 6,273 | ..... | 698 | ..... | 389 | 84 | 869 | 1,485 | ..... |
| 48 | 10,352 | 218 | 213 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 716 | 2,120 | ..... |
| 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 611 | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | 6,745 | 32 | 1,021 | ..... | 267 | ..... | 745 | 787 | 89 |
| 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... |
| 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 243 | ..... |
| Total workers on a five-day week | 40,237 | 22,600 | 9,744 | ..... | 4,350 | 18,630 | 25,724 | 12,208 | 2,206 |
| Percentage of all workers on a five-day week..... | 64 | 89 | 50 | ..... | 69 | 85 | 49 | 27 | 85 |
| Workers on a Six-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 313 | ..... | 69 | 84 |
| 40 and under 44 | 1,476 | 149 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 194 | 122 | 125 | 66 |
| 44 | 2,633 | 1,068 | 44 | 4,375 | 348 | 1,442 | 5,715 | 5,702 | 187 |
| 45 | 1,836 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 360 | 138 | 323 | ..... |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 586 | 681 | 306 | ..... | 401 | 497 | 1,702 | 1,924 | 24 |
| 48 | 11,118 | 752 | 7,684 | 38,382 | 296 | 432 | 4,830 | 14,985 | 53 |
| 49 | 452 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 725 | ..... | 1,795 | 1,123 | ..... |
| 50 | 1,008 | 52 | 1,049 | 424 | ..... | ..... | 1,722 | 572 | ..... |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 461 | ..... | 38 | 72 | ..... | ..... | 3,122 | 5,488 | ..... |
| 55 | 3,582 | ..... | 650 | ..... | 152 | ..... | 2,453 | 814 | ..... |
| Over 55 and under 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,193 | 611 | ..... |
| 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | ..... | ..... | 3,727 | 2,007 | ..... |
| Total workers on a six-day week | 23,152 | 2,728 | 9,771 | 43,310 | 1,922 | 3,238 | 26,519 | 33,743 | 414 |
| Percentage of all workers on a six-day week..... | 36 | 11 | 50 | 100 | 31 | 15 | 51 | 73 | 15 |
| All Workers | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | 24 | 195 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,626 | 71 | ..... | 28 |
| 40 | 5,280 | 14,652 | 3,731 | ..... | 9 | 14,512 | 16,005 | 3,394 | 1,465 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 2,274 | 1,301 | 72 | ..... | 670 | 989 | 396 | 806 | 265 |
| 44 | 2,978 | 6,460 | 49 | 4,375 | 1,475 | 2,413 | 6,088 | 6,307 | 284 |
| 45 | 12,256 | 959 | 4,004 | ..... | 1,788 | 1,315 | 6,164 | 3,285 | 412 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 6,859 | 681 | 1,004 | ..... | 790 | 581 | 2,571 | 3,409 | 24 |
| 48 | 21,470 | 970 | 7,897 | 38,382 | 396 | 432 | 5,546 | 17,105 | 53 |
| 49 | 452 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 725 | ..... | 2,406 | 1,123 | ..... |
| 50 | 7,753 | 84 | 2,070 | 424 | 267 | ..... | 2,467 | 1,359 | 89 |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 461 | ..... | 38 | 72 | ..... | ..... | 3,122 | 5,488 | ..... |
| 55 | 3,582 | ..... | 650 | ..... | 152 | ..... | 2,487 | 814 | ..... |
| Over 55 and under 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,193 | 611 | ..... |
| 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | ..... | ..... | 3,727 | 2,250 | ..... |
| Total, all workers..... | 63,389 | 25,328 | 19,515 | 43,310 | 6,272 | 21,868 | 52,243 | 45,951 | 2,620 |

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY WORKERS, 1947

| Standard weekly hours | Leather and its products | Edible animal products | Iron and its products | Tobacco products | Breweries | Electric current production and distribution | Electrical products | Chemical products | Total manufacturing |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Workers on a Five-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,944 |
| 40 | 1,778 | 105 | 27,053 | 33 | 3,117 | 1,415 | 14,560 | ..... | 106,643 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 979 | 6 | 2,293 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,736 | ..... | 11,635 |
| 44 | 80 | 1,399 | 9,671 | 64 | ..... | ..... | 3,570 | 763 | 24,462 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 7,310 | 1,996 | 48,843 | 3,953 | 105 | ..... | 10,837 | ..... | 100,570 |
| 48 | 1,132 | ..... | 3,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 662 | ..... | 15,542 |
| 49 | 599 | 610 | 6,424 | 7 | 2,727 | ..... | 52 | ..... | 24,138 |
| 50 | 103 | ..... | 389 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161 | ..... | 611 |
| 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 243 |
| 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 |
| Total workers on a five-day week | 11,981 | 4,116 | 98,623 | 4,057 | 5,949 | 1,415 | 33,578 | 763 | 296,181 |
| Percentage of all workers on a five-day week | 66 | 11 | 62 | 82 | 78 | 6 | 84 | 23 | 51 |
| Workers on a Six-Day Week | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 40 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 488 |
| 40 and under 44 | ..... | 214 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,357 |
| 44 | 1,019 | 13,075 | 11,613 | 387 | 1,220 | 3,735 | 5,577 | 230 | 58,370 |
| 45 | ..... | 5,946 | 1,804 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,407 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 640 | 36 | 4,647 | 64 | ..... | 163 | 125 | 15 | 11,811 |
| 48 | 4,027 | 10,935 | 36,268 | 456 | 269 | 17,005 | 893 | 2,382 | 150,767 |
| 49 | 208 | 21 | 1,018 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,368 |
| 50 | ..... | 688 | 3,212 | ..... | 214 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 8,966 |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 23 | 2,938 | 1,010 | ..... | ..... | 470 | ..... | ..... | 13,622 |
| 55 | 355 | 855 | 879 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 9,773 |
| Over 55 and under 60 | ..... | 86 | 91 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,981 |
| 60 | ..... | 454 | 128 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 6,386 |
| Total workers on a six-day week | 6,272 | 35,270 | 60,681 | 914 | 1,703 | 21,411 | 6,621 | 2,627 | 280,296 |
| Percentage of all workers on a six-day week | 34 | 89 | 38 | 18 | 22 | 94 | 16 | 77 | 49 |
| All Workers | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,944 |
| 40 | 1,778 | 127 | 27,053 | 33 | 3,117 | 1,415 | 14,560 | ..... | 107,131 |
| Over 40 and under 44 | 979 | 220 | 2,304 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,736 | ..... | 14,012 |
| 44 | 1,099 | 14,474 | 21,284 | 451 | 1,220 | 3,735 | 9,147 | 993 | 82,832 |
| 45 | 7,310 | 7,942 | 50,647 | 3,953 | 105 | ..... | 10,837 | ..... | 110,977 |
| Over 45 and under 48 | 1,772 | 36 | 8,597 | 64 | ..... | 163 | 787 | 15 | 27,353 |
| 48 | 4,626 | 11,545 | 42,692 | 463 | 2,996 | 17,005 | 945 | 2,382 | 174,905 |
| 49 | 208 | 21 | 1,018 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,979 |
| 50 | 103 | 688 | 3,601 | ..... | 214 | 25 | 161 | ..... | 19,305 |
| Over 50 and under 55 | 23 | 2,938 | 1,010 | ..... | ..... | 470 | ..... | ..... | 13,622 |
| 55 | 355 | 855 | 879 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 9,807 |
| Over 55 and under 60 | ..... | 86 | 91 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,981 |
| 60 | ..... | 454 | 128 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 6,629 |
| Total, all workers | 18,253 | 39,386 | 159,304 | 4,971 | 7,652 | 22,826 | 40,199 | 3,390 | 576,477 |

PENSION AND WELFARE PLANS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY

A survey during the latter part of 1947 into the welfare plans of Canadian industry reveals that 630,000 workers, or about one-third of those on the payrolls of the reporting firms, were covered by pension plans. Almost as many were eligible for group life insurance and for various types of medical and hospital services.

The development of pension and health plans has been of widespread and growing interest to management and staff, as well as to the general public, but little information has been available on the extent and characteristics of such plans. In order to collect that information, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Department of Labour and the Department of National Health and Welfare sent, in October and November, 1947, questionnaires to all industrial firms in Canada which normally employ fifteen or more employees.

Those employed in public administration, in educational and other publicly or privately owned institutions, and those employed by such private organizations as charitable associations, political parties, etc., are therefore not covered so far by this survey.

The Bureau has issued a preliminary report* giving tentative figures on pension plans and some preliminary estimates on other welfare plans reported by employers under this survey. Pension plans cover only formal plans for retirement pensions and annuities, leaving out any arrangements individual employees may have for their own retirement, or arrangements whereby the employer pays such benefits to certain employees but without any formal plan. The Bureau's report also does not include plans financed and administered entirely by trade unions.

Results of Survey

Of 17,040 questionnaires sent out, 15,437, or 90.6 per cent, were answered, representing 96.5 per cent of the total employment in firms under survey. Because in a number of cases several questionnaires sent out were answered in one return and, on the other hand, some firms submitted several returns though they originally received but

one questionnaire, the above figure does not quite conform with the number of actual returns received.

The firms under survey were asked to complete a separate return for each of their establishments. In a number of cases, however, they stated they were unable to do so due to their administrative organization. In some cases, these multi-plant companies were able to supply statistics on a "plant" or "establishment" basis; others could only report on the entire firm and provided no figure by plant. As a result, there is no clear segregation of "firms" and "establishments". Each report was therefore taken as representing a "unit" and the published results are in terms of "units". This problem proved so troublesome in the case of railways that the reports from this group have been omitted from any analysis of units.

Returns received cover approximately 1,960,000 employees on payroll on October 1, 1947. The number of returns received from firms other than railway companies is 14,551, covering a total of 1,764,251 employees on payroll. Of these, 3,419 units, having 879,114 employees on payroll, had pension plans. The number of employees actually covered by the pension plans, however, was considerably smaller, amounting to 447,445. This was about 25 per cent of the total workers employed by all the companies (other than railways) who co-operated by responding to the survey.

In addition there is an unknown proportion of 60,755 employees on the staff of 214 reporting units which in their returns did not state the number covered.

Figures of those employed by railway companies were calculated separately from other employees, because of the high percentage of coverage among railway employees and because railways operate establishments in all main industrial groups with the exception of Finance.

As explained above, there is no breakdown of the number of "units" operated by

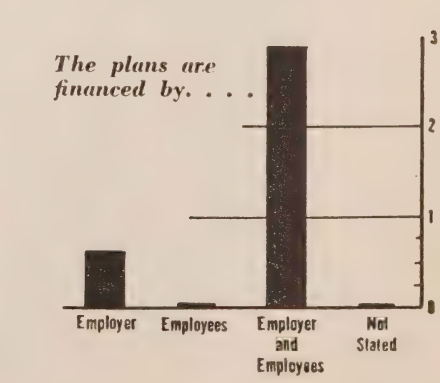
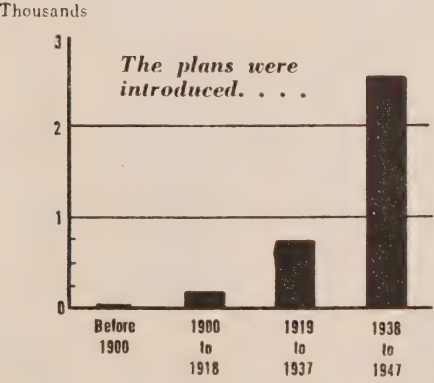
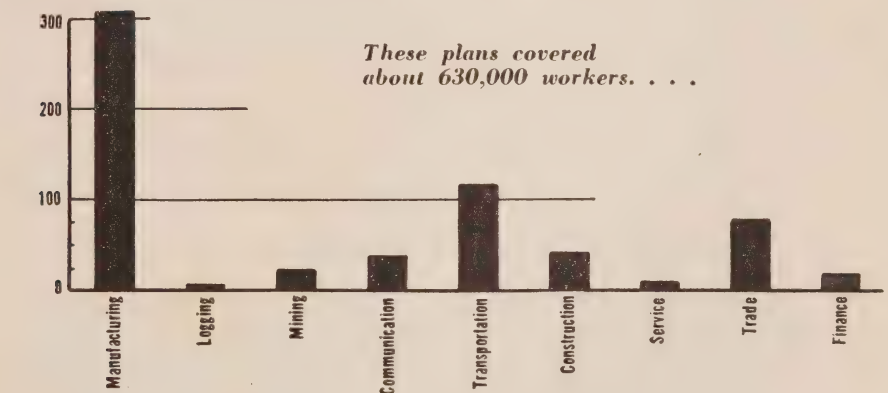
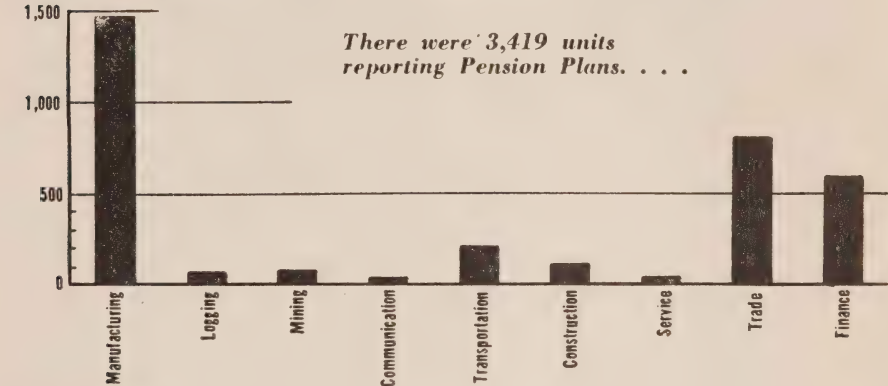
* *Survey of Industrial Pension Welfare Plans, 1947.* Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1949.

railways. The number of employees on payroll of reporting railways (including those in railway-operated establishments in other industries) was 193,908. Of these, 193,392 were in units reporting pension plans, and 181,788 were actually covered by plans. The percentage of coverage was 93·7.

The total figures for all employees (including those in railway establishments) are thus as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Number on payroll of reporting units | 1,958,159 |
| Number on payroll of units reporting pension plans..... | 1,073,321 |
| Number covered by plans..... | 629,233 |
| Percentage covered by plans (of number on payroll of reporting units) | 32·1 |

PENSION PLANS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY, 1947



Characteristics of Pension Plans

The report demonstrates that pension plans are not new to Canadian industry (Table 3). Three of the plans were already in existence at the beginning of the present century. On the other hand, over 70 per cent of the plans were introduced in the nine years immediately preceding the survey (1938-1947).

Pension plans appear to be more numerous in industries which are comparatively stable; only a small proportion of the workers are covered in such seasonal industries as logging and construction, the report indicates.

The report also gives an indication of the distribution of pension plans by size of reporting unit, that is, by the number of employees on payroll in each unit.

While 3,248, or 95.0 per cent, of reporting units with pension plans (other than railways) are units with less than 1,000 employees on payroll, they have only 47.8 per cent of the total number of employees on payroll and 39.3 per cent of the total number of employees actually covered by pension plans. The 4.9 per cent of the units with 1,000 or more employees on payroll account for the majority of employees covered by pension plans. The extent to which this is true varies in the different industrial groups and does not apply to Logging, Construction, Services and Finance.

From Table 4 it will be seen that in 3,499, or 98.6 per cent, of all pension plans reported in this survey, other than those reported by railway companies, the

employer either contributes to the cost or, for almost one-third of employees covered, bears the entire cost. The table also indicates who administers the plans, whether employer, employer and employees, or some outside underwriter.

It will be noted that 800 plans, covering over 50,000 employees, are administered by the Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour.

The column "other and not stated" contains mostly plans where the administration is divided, e.g., where a commercial company underwrites a plan to supplement Government Annuities.

None of the reported plans are administered solely by employees and only in a small number of plans are the employees the only contributors.

Income Tax Provisions

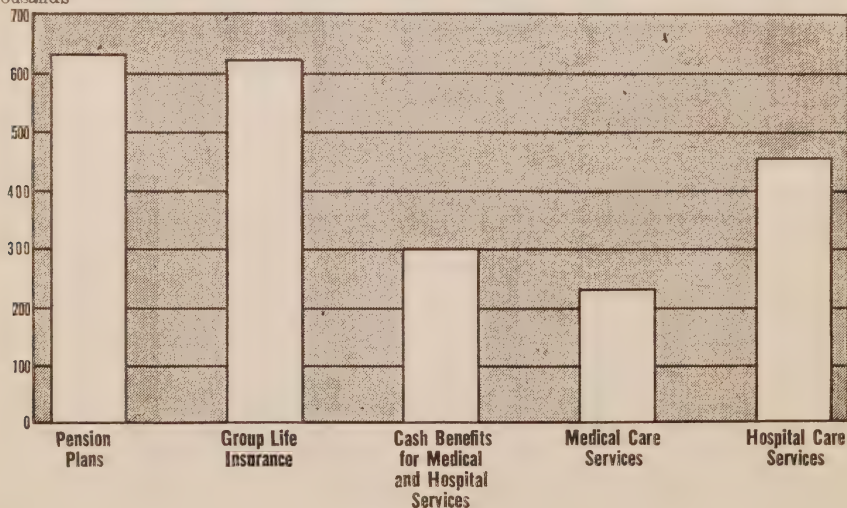
Present income tax provisions are such that both parties are encouraged to contribute to pension plans. Any payments on the part of management to plans approved by the Income Tax Division can be charged as business expense; workers' contributions also may be deducted when earned income is computed for income tax purposes.

The Government has further encouraged pension plans through its Annuities program which makes special provision for group plans.

The Income Tax Division is at present considering the conditions under which it may broaden its approval of pension plans, to include plans in which the employer's

NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED BY . . .

Thousands



contributions are varied to some extent on the basis of his profits. Under existing practice, contributions to pension plans cannot fluctuate with a company's earnings in order to be allowed relief under the Income Tax Act.

Other Welfare Plans

Tabulation of the part of the survey relating to other types of welfare plans is not sufficiently advanced to permit more than an approximate estimate of the number of employees covered by each type of plan. These estimates cover firms from which replies were received in this survey as indicated in Table 1, including railway companies. The estimated number of employees covered by the type of plan indicated is as follows: Group Life Insurance, 620,000; Cash Benefits for Medical and Hospital Services, 300,000; Medical Care Services, 230,000; Hospital Care Services, 450,000.

A further report on this survey is in preparation.

Trade Unions and Pension Plans

The Bureau's report is timely in view of the interest currently being shown by many trade unions in pension plans as a subject for collective bargaining.

Several CIO unions, both in Canada and the United States, notably the United Automobile Workers, have publicly announced their intention of seeking pension plans through collective bargaining this year. At its annual convention in October, 1948, the Canadian Congress of Labour adopted a resolution encouraging affiliated unions to press for a system of industrial pensions.

The success of the United Mine Workers of America in the United States in winning a \$100 a month pension, financed by a

TABLE 1.—PENSION PLANS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY

NOTE: Although railway-operated establishments exist in all main industrial groups except Finance, such establishments have been excluded from the group totals in this table, and are shown separately at the bottom of the table.

| Industrial Group | UNITS | | | EMPLOYEES | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number reporting | Number reporting plans | Percentage reporting plans | Number on payroll of reporting units | Number on payroll of units reporting plans | Number covered by plans* | Percentage covered by plans* |
| Manufacturing..... | 7,412 | 1,456 | 19.6 | 1,043,624 | 503,606 | 262,617 | 25.2 |
| Logging..... | 425 | 62 | 14.6 | 70,639 | 40,618 | 2,862 | 4.1 |
| Mining..... | 424 | 71 | 16.7 | 69,911 | 31,136 | 20,120 | 28.8 |
| Communication..... | 52 | 40 | 76.9 | 36,905 | 35,917 | 31,417 | 85.1 |
| Transportation (excluding railways)..... | 581 | 203 | 34.9 | 78,630 | 48,062 | 28,762 | 36.6 |
| Construction..... | 1,325 | 108 | 8.2 | 130,663 | 39,530 | 3,091 | 2.4 |
| Services..... | 819 | 52 | 6.3 | 53,073 | 8,968 | 2,028 | 3.8 |
| Trade..... | 2,692 | 821 | 30.5 | 243,951 | 139,514 | 78,125 | 32.0 |
| Finance..... | 821 | 606 | 73.8 | 36,855 | 31,763 | 18,423 | 50.0 |
| Total (excluding railways and establishments operated by railways)..... | 14,551 | 3,419 | 23.5 | 1,764,251 | 879,114 | 447,445 | 25.4 |
| Railways and establishments in other industrial groups operated by railways..... | | | | 193,908 | 194,207 | 181,788 | 93.7 |
| Total (including railways and establishments operated by railways)..... | | | | 1,958,159 | 1,073,321 | 629,233 | 32.1 |

*In addition there is an unknown proportion of 60,755 employees on the staff of 214 reporting units which in their returns did not state the number covered.

royalty paid by the companies on the amount of coal mined, has recently encouraged many unions in that country to seek this kind of plan. In addition, a decision by the U.S. National Labour Relations Board in April, 1948, brought pension plans within the scope of compulsory collective bargaining.

The Bureau's survey indicates that pension plans in Canada have for the most part not been included in collective bargaining agreements. Less than 3 per cent of the plans, covering less than 20,000 employees, are reported as being included in agreements.

TABLE 2.—PENSION PLANS BY PROVINCES (EXCLUDING ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES)

| Province | Number of units reporting plans | Number of employees on payroll | Number of employees covered ⁽¹⁾ |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 16 | 409 | 101 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 128 | 34,704 | 25,437 |
| New Brunswick..... | 107 | 16,567 | 7,417 |
| Quebec..... | 673 | 280,041 | 128,566 |
| Ontario..... | 1,351 | 378,940 | 200,119 |
| Manitoba..... | 283 | 45,693 | 29,400 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 209 | 21,524 | 9,737 |
| Alberta..... | 286 | 33,433 | 17,807 |
| British Columbia..... | 366 | 67,803 | 28,861 |
| Canada..... | 3,419 | 879,114 | 447,445 |

⁽¹⁾Excludes those in 214 reporting units, with 60,755 employees on payroll, which did not state the number of employees covered by plans.

TABLE 3.—PENSION PLANS BY YEAR PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE

(Excluding establishments operated by railway companies)

| Industrial Group | Before 1900 | 1900 to 1918 | 1919 to 1937 | 1938 to 1947 | Not stated | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| Manufacturing..... | 1 | 23 | 258 | 1,177 | 38 | 1,497 |
| Logging..... | | | 1 | 61 | | 62 |
| Mining..... | | | 25 | 45 | 1 | 71 |
| Communication..... | | 7 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 40 |
| Transportation..... | | 3 | 35 | 160 | 8 | 206 |
| Construction..... | | | 12 | 89 | 8 | 109 |
| Services..... | | | 10 | 42 | 2 | 54 |
| Trade..... | | 42 | 112 | 669 | 31 | 854 |
| Finance..... | 2 | 84 | 250 | 270 | 40 | 646 |
| All Industries..... | 3 | 159 | 711 | 2,533 | 133 | 3,539 ⁽¹⁾ |

⁽¹⁾ Of these, 120 plans are reported by units that have more than one pension plan in operation.

TABLE 4.—ADMINISTRATION OF PENSION PLANS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(Excluding establishments operated by railway companies)

| Source of Funds | Administered by | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Employer | | Employees | | Employer and Employees | | Commercial Company | | Government Annuities | | Voluntary non-profit Agency | |
| | No. of plans | No. of em- ployees covered | No. of plans | No. of em- ployees covered | No. of plans | No. of em- ployees covered | No. of plans | No. of em- ployees covered | No. of plans | No. of em- ployees covered | No. of plans | No. of em- ployees covered |
| Employer..... | 516 | 219,815 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 14,479 | 33 | 4,025 | 25 | 5,608 | 3 | 259 |
| Employees..... | 4 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 25 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 131 | ..... | ..... |
| Employer and employees | 592 | 23,869 | ..... | ..... | 179 | 27,503 | 894 | 67,320 | 770 | 44,747 | 65 | 6,166 |
| Not stated..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 23 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL..... | 1,112 | 243,728 | ..... | ..... | 193 | 42,007 | 933 | 71,428 | 800 | 50,490 | 68 | 6,425 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 433 | 33,367 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,895 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 388 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3,539 ⁽¹⁾ | 447,445 |

⁽¹⁾ Of these, 120 plans are reported by units that have more than one plan in operation; 214 units, with 60,755 employees on payroll, did not state the number covered by plans.

The Bureau's survey does not extend to plans administered and financed entirely by unions. Such an approach to the problem of group pension and welfare plans has been traditional with many craft unions, mostly affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, which for many years provided mutual benefit plans of various kinds for their members.

Many pay a death benefit, that is, a lump sum for funeral expenses and doctor bills. It is rarely sufficient to provide for dependents. Some unions pay sick and accident benefits, old age pensions and unemployment benefits, including the cost of travelling in search of work. Such outlays may be paid from the general funds of the union and vary with its financial condition; in other cases they are paid from special funds to which the members contribute, and the amount paid varies with the length of membership and the

contributions. A number of unions have insurance departments through which their members may obtain life and accident insurance.*

Some benefits are paid from national and international headquarters; others are paid from the funds of local branches.

International unions with a total membership in Canada of about 280,000, provided pension or welfare measures of some kind in 1947. Almost \$2,500,000 was expended in the form of death benefits, while over \$500,000 went to old age pensions and a like amount to sickness and accident benefits.

National unions, representing about 75,000 workers, paid \$70,000 in death benefits, and \$21,000 in sickness and accident benefits.

* *Thirty-Seventh Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada*: Department of Labour, Ottawa, 1948.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PRICES

As a result of its investigation, the Royal Commission on Prices concluded that the main factors in the post-war price rise were consequences of the war, rising prices abroad, heavy export demands, and the investment boom in Canada and the United States.

The Commission ruled out price controls as impractical and inadvisable under present peacetime conditions.

The Royal Commission on Prices, appointed in July, 1948, to continue the inquiry begun by the Special Prices Committee of the House of Commons,¹ has made its report on the causes of the recent rise in the cost of living. The three-volume report was tabled in the House of Commons on April 8.

The post-war price rise in Canada was in the main, it states, "a consequence of the war, of rising prices abroad, of large export demands financed to some degree by the Canadian Government, and of our capital boom accompanied as it was by an American capital boom." The report continues: "The effect of these all-pervading and powerful generating forces was offset or held in check to some extent by fiscal and monetary measures and by direct controls. Outside of exceptional cases we did

not find in the behaviour of particular industries, individuals or groups a main cause of rising prices."

Positive action by the Government to attain economic stability, by modifying fluctuations in the volume of private business, is advocated. The Government, the report says, must be prepared to "apply brakes" as well as to "provide stimulus," as conditions require. "A government policy aimed at economic stability must be flexible, ready to move quickly to counteract either inflationary or deflationary tendencies as they arise, or, better still, before they arise. We shall continue to be affected very largely by events abroad which are beyond our control, but there is much that can be done by sound fiscal and monetary action and in other ways to stabilize the level of demand."

¹ See LABOUR GAZETTE, Aug., 1948, p. 831.

Price Controls

On the question of price controls, the Commission expressed agreement with the decision not to continue and augment the wartime controls. "We are satisfied," it says, "that the preservation of 1941 prices far into the post-war period under totally different domestic and world conditions would have been not only impractical, but economically highly undesirable."

"To have reimposed the ceilings after the war would have involved the refixing of prices at every step of production and distribution at a level so unrelated to the realities of the economy that their use in the post-war period would have been wholly impracticable and undesirable. Moreover, in a peace-time economy there could be no discrimination in price setting between essential goods and luxury goods, or essential services and luxury services. Also every wage and every salary would have to be set and controlled. . . .

"In our view," it concludes, "general price control should not be relied upon as an important instrument for stabilizing prices in peacetime. . . . Selective price controls may be useful in exceptional cases. Price control in any form, however, is no substitute for action designed to bring over-all demand into line with over-all supply. It disguises inflation. It does not remove the cause of the trouble."

Prices and Wages

An examination of the relationship between wages and prices led to the conclusion that no simple answer can be given to the question: Do rising wages cause rising prices or do rising prices cause rising wages? They affect each other. "To put the matter in its broadest terms, a price inflation usually includes a wage inflation."

While wages are a cost of production, higher or lower wages do not necessarily mean higher or lower labour costs per unit of output, it is noted. "As one witness said," the report continues, "'It all depends upon productivity.' Furthermore, wages are only part of total costs and a varying part. . . . It is our view that in Canada, since 1939, other general forces and influences, such as fiscal and monetary policies, external influences, the development of new resources, and technological improvements, have had an important influence on both wage and price movements."

Since 1939, consumer prices, as measured by the cost-of-living index, it is stated, "have risen less than the increase in wages. That is, real wages have risen substantially

since before the war, whether viewed as hourly wage rates, average weekly earnings or total labour income."²

In its reference to the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, which provides for the imposition of import embargoes to conserve exchange, the Commission sees a danger of pressure on the government for retention of such embargoes beyond the period where their continuance can be justified for purely foreign exchange reasons. "In our view," it states, "import controls should not be used as a protectionist device."

Restrictive Business Practices

The Commission found a growing tendency toward "monopolistic competition through brand names and special advertising, price leadership by a few large firms in an industry and resale price maintenance whereby a manufacturer sets the retail price for his product. The experiences and influences of the war period," it says, "have created conditions conducive to the spread of patterns of behaviour from which active price competition is excluded." One of the legacies of wartime conditions mentioned is the system of fixed percentage mark-ups. "Where a fixed percentage mark-up is used by the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer," the report says, "an initial cost increase at the manufacturing level is pyramided through the entire price structure."

With regard to the policy of resale price maintenance, it is recommended that the Combines Investigation Commission give careful study to this problem "with a view to devising measures to deal with it."

The Commission, while recognizing the dangers and difficulties involved, was "impressed with the importance of publicity in influencing business generally through exposing the occasional circumstances of high pricing, profiteering and restrictive practices."

Consumer Credit

Inquiry into consumer credit led the Commission to "believe that the consumer is inadequately informed about effective rates of interest by lenders. The consumer can be misled by such terms as 'discount rates' which work out a good deal higher than apparent annual rates. We suggest that the effective annual rates should be stated clearly in loan contracts as well as

² For further details on the analysis of prices, and wages the reader is referred to Chapter 7, Volume II, of the report.

in advertising literature." In this connection the report observes, "the lack of adequate and accurate statistics is one of the major obstacles to a knowledge of consumer credit," and recommends that statistics relative to "this important economic indicator" be broadened and refined.

Cost-of-Living Index

In referring to the cost-of-living index and the importance attached to it in wage negotiations, the Commission recommended that the possibilities of its improvement be explored by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. "There appears to be need," it says, "for the development of a continuing program of sample surveys such as are now carried out at infrequent intervals. Thus when the articles in the base budget change in importance, or if new articles should be included, adjustments can be made to present a more accurate index number. Further, some system for the measurement of the changes in owner-occupied shelter should be established, as the present system of reckoning shelter costs gives an inadequate picture of the true costs. We are of the opinion that the Bureau should give consideration to including the cost of children's clothing in compiling the clothing group index in the cost-of-living index."

In this connection, however, the Commission felt that "exaggerated importance" seemed to be attached to every change in the cost-of-living index. "Even assuming a continuing high level of income and employment and a reasonable balance between total demand and total supply, the general level of prices will move up and down to some extent," the report says. "At the present time, for example, a decline in consumers' prices would, we think, be a healthy development. It would not necessarily mean that the country was going into a slump. Similarly, a further rise in the cost-of-living index would not necessarily mean that a new phase of the inflationary spiral was under way."

Recommendations

In the field of statistics, emphasis is given to the recommendation of the Special Committee on Prices, that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publish periodically an analysis of the way in which the consumer's dollar is divided among the various price elements of basic commodities. The Com-

mission was also of the opinion that a statistical study of productivity should be made available as soon as possible.

A further recommendation is that "more adequate collection and publication of current information on the amount of corporate profits, possibly on a quarterly basis, might be undertaken by the appropriate government agency."

Other recommendations contained in the report include:—

1. Revision of the Dominion Companies Act to bring about more uniform reporting, and to have financial statements show more detail on inventories, reserves and profits; and that the co-operation of the provincial governments be obtained to develop uniform financial reporting under the Companies Act.

2. Presentation of the public accounts in such a way that the effect of government transactions is clear "not only to the specialist, but to the man on the street."

3. An improved grading system for beef cattle, similar to that presently in use for hogs.

4. A uniform system of grading for lumber, especially in the more commonly used types and dimensions.

The Commission, which was under the chairmanship of Professor C. A. Curtis, of the Department of Economics, Queen's University, held 77 public hearings and examined 179 witnesses, drawn from trades and industries located in all of the provinces. In addition, twelve national organizations, covering wide fields of social and economic activity, were invited to submit briefs. In the Commission's industry investigations and those of the Special House of Commons Committee, ten essential commodities were studied—bread, butter, fruits and vegetables, meats, primary textiles, fertilizers, hides and leather, shoes, secondary textiles, and lumber.

The findings of the Commission are contained in a three-volume report. Volume II presents an analysis of the economic factors underlying the general price rise. Volume III contains detailed studies of the ten industries or commodities investigated and the survey made of consumer credit, and a statistical supplement. A brief summary of both volumes, together with some general observations and suggestions, appears in Volume I.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE UNDER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The first five in a series of studies of plants in which labour-management relations are known to be good, have been issued by the U.S. National Planning Association. The whole series will constitute an inquiry into the causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining.

"Every seven or eight years since 1876, the Government of the United States, through congressional committees or through presidentially appointed commissions, has been making inquiries into the causes of industrial conflict and strife. In my opinion, the time has come when, instead of looking into the causes of conflict that we know and hear so much about, we ought to try to discover how much peace there is and what makes peace," Mr. Clinton S. Golden, of the National Planning Association, declared.

Following up this idea, the National Planning Association—an independent, non-political, non-profit organization, in the spring of 1947, set up a committee composed of labour and business leaders and professional consultants, under the chairmanship of Mr. Golden, to inquire into the causes of industrial peace under collective bargaining. The study will include a survey of 12 to 15 companies whose labour-management relations are known to have been good. Reports on the case studies will be published as completed, together with a final summary. They will attempt to answer the question, "What Makes Peace?" The first report of the series was published in September, 1948, and up to May, 1949, five case studies had been issued.*

A summary of the first case study is given below. Subsequent studies will not be dealt with at length, but when the final report has been issued a detailed summary of it will be published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

* Case Study 1: Crown Zellerbach Corporation and the Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Industry/International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers-International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; Case Study 2: The Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company/ Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America; Case Study 3: The Dewey and Almy Chemical Company/The International Chemical Workers Union; Case Study 4: Hickey-Freeman Company/Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Case Study 5: Sharon Steel Corporation/United Steelworkers of America (CIO); National Planning Association, 800 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

It is an often forgotten fact, the report states, that an overwhelming majority of contracts between employers and unions are negotiated peacefully each year, without work stoppages. "Strikes make better newspaper copy and livelier congressional hearings than peaceful settlements." In 1947, it is estimated, 24 out of every 25 of the 100,000 contracts between employers and unions were negotiated peacefully.

The National Planning Association believes, however, that a healthy labour-management relationship involves far more than the absence of conflict; that, in fact, a reasonable amount of healthy conflict is often consistent with a constructively peaceful relationship. In its several studies, the question, How many strikes?, was as a rule less crucial than such questions as: How much and what kind of freedom does the employer enjoy in his relationship with the union? How much mutual confidence have both parties in each other? Have the company, the union, the public gained or lost from the collective bargaining relationship? Only when satisfactory answers were found to such questions was the Association able to say that a "constructive peace" had been achieved.

Case Study 1

Crown Zellerbach Corporation and the Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Industry—International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (AFL).

The first case study is concerned specifically with the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, the largest company in the West Coast pulp and paper industry, and generally with the entire industry in that area. Not only does this company meet the various criteria laid down for the selection of the companies and unions to be studied, but "the peace in this West Coast industry

has been remarkable." During the past 14 years, not a single day's interruption of work has been experienced by any paper mill on the Pacific Coast because of a dispute between a mill and its employees. The only strike at all, and that confined to a single plant, was over a dispute between the established unions and a rival organization.

Industry-wide bargaining has been an instrument of industrial peace, the report states, and summarizes the conditions which were found to exist in the Corporation and the industry as follows:—

1. No authorized strikes have taken place.
2. The parties have largely relied upon themselves to settle controversies without resort to third parties.
3. The workers have benefited from relatively good wages and security. Turn-over and absenteeism have been low.
4. The unions have felt institutionally secure from management attacks.
5. Profits have been good and productivity high.
6. Negotiations have been conducted without undue delay.
7. The parties have shown a disposition for mutual discussion of a wide range of subjects.
8. Contracts have been strictly observed by both parties.
9. The representatives of both sides have shown a high degree of respect for each other.
10. Joint collusive actions against competitors or purchasers have not occurred.

The Parties and Their Environment

The achievement of industrial peace cannot be studied by viewing Crown Zellerbach alone, it is stated. "While it is the leading company in the West Coast industry, industrial relations policies have been determined and applied by the industry." Collective bargaining, from the time it was first undertaken in 1934, has been region-wide. The basic contract has covered the industry. Beyond that, contract administration, such as job rates, grievances, safety rules, has been on a region-wide basis. Eighteen individual companies make up the bargaining group, and 32 primary pulp and paper converting mills in the states of Washington, Oregon and California are included in the bargaining system. Only three firms of any size, with one plant each, do not belong. The managements of the mills, operating through the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, have dealt collectively with all production and

maintenance employees since 1934, under a series of uniform labour agreements with two AFL unions.

Approximately 15,000 production and maintenance workers are employed in the 32 mills, ranging from plants with less than 200 to around 2,000. The most recent count showed that over 98 per cent of the eligible workers belonged to the two AFL unions, which jointly possess the exclusive collective bargaining rights. The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, which is the smaller of the two, has exercised jurisdiction principally over the paper machine operators—the highly skilled craftsmen of the industry. The industrial-type International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has had jurisdiction over all other production and maintenance workers.

By virtue of a history and tradition of joint relations with employers in the United States and Canada, the two unions have constituted practically a single industrial union for purposes of collective bargaining, although the autonomy of each has been carefully preserved. They have bargained jointly but have had their own separate officers and internal life. Both unions are long established and relatively conservative, with half a century of experience in dealing with employers under various economic circumstances.

The factors conditioning the environment within which the parties have conducted their relationships are summarized as follows:—

1. Geographically and industrially, a large part of the industry has been located in an area characterized by industrial strife.
2. The work force has been homogeneous; and composed of relatively stable workers.
3. On the whole the jobs have been relatively interesting and have called for an individual sense of responsibility.
4. Employment has been regular.
5. The industry has been expanding, thus creating opportunities for advancement and forestalling worker attitudes based on fear of job scarcity.
6. The plants and the towns have been relatively small, permitting closer personal relationships and a high degree of mutual interest among managers and employees.
7. The mills are not mobile; investment per worker has been high; management has had a real interest in the attitude of the worker toward his job and his employer, and has been encouraged to act responsibly toward him.
8. Negotiations have not been marred by a crisis psychology; and the market has been "neutral", leaving the parties to their own devices.

While none of these factors assured peace, most of them have facilitated its achievement, it is stated.

Management's Approach to Employee Relations

The special importance which the Crown Zellerbach Corporation has attached to effective personnel administration is indicated by its vice-president in charge of industrial and public relations: "A bad program of personnel administration will make collective bargaining difficult. The best collective bargaining in the world, the best union contract ever written, is no substitute for a sound and intelligent program of personnel administration. The time has come when we should direct our major attention to the personnel administration program, and free ourselves from the exaggerated concern we have been giving to the single phase of employee relations called collective bargaining." Good personnel policies have been a contributing factor to peaceful collective bargaining in this industry, the report states, "unlike personnel programs in some others which, rather than setting the stage for collective bargaining, have been developed to discourage union membership."

The company has paid special attention to the selection of employees. It has tested the physical and mental capacity of applicants. It has also been concerned with the ability of the individual to enter co-operatively into the group life of the plant. In general, when an employee is hired he goes in as common labour. This has made the selection process more difficult, it is stated, because work histories disclose relatively little about common labour. Further, the individual, under a system which has relied predominantly on seniority as the basis for promotion, must be visualized as he will progress through the job structure of the mill. This has required looking a long way ahead. At the other end of the process, the division manager has held "exit interviews" with every employee with over five years of seniority, to determine the reasons for his leaving.

Constant consultation has been an essential aspect of the company's personnel policy. Foremen in each mill have been brought into formal meetings at least once a week to help solve problems, such as those relating to quantity and quality of output. In addition, they have been called upon frequently in an informal way. Recently, the foremen in the several mills have been trying to devise a workable merit rating plan.

The employees also have been consulted through their union representatives on a wide range of problems. Periodic joint meetings are scheduled between shop stewards and foremen to discuss problems of mutual interest, such as safety problems, seniority status of returning veterans, first-aid classes, and open-house programs.

Reliance has been placed on a more free exchange of knowledge between management and men. The worker has been given the opportunity to ask questions and discuss situations, as well as receive facts. Channels of communication, upward and downward, are the foremen and shop stewards. Through these channels, incentives other than financial have been brought into play: interest has been aroused in the product and its uses, in the attainment of production records, in the success of safety efforts; and by emphasizing the importance of the individual job.

The ratio of foremen to workers has been high, permitting constant personal contact between workers and the "first layer" of management. The foremen are given considerable responsibility. While applicants are pre-tested and screened by others, the ultimate decision to hire is made by the foreman of a work group. He also has the power to settle grievances, except where a matter of policy is involved. Responsibility is delegated as completely as possible to the local plant manager, from there to the individual foreman, and ultimately to the worker.

Personnel and industrial problems have been handled solely by the line organization, with staff specialists on personnel and industrial relations serving in an advisory capacity only. Foremen and other line supervisors have been trained to understand some of the more technical subjects, such as job evaluation and time and methods study, so that they may work more closely and co-operatively with industrial engineers and other experts.

Every effort is made to ensure steady employment. The sense of security of the individual workers is further strengthened by a promotional system based largely on seniority, a liberal retirement plan, and advance preparation for changes.

Paternalistic practices have been carefully avoided. The company has never used personnel counsellors. It has, however, assisted the employees in developing their own programs such as group life, hospital and medical plans, credit unions in the mills, and athletic, though not "company", teams. Mill managers have been selected for their ability to get along with the men under them. Rigid rules have been avoided.

Political Compatibility of the Parties

"One prerequisite for industrial peace is the political compatibility of industry and labour," the report states. "The private enterprise and the trade union alike are institutions that desire to survive and to grow. If either party concludes that the opposite party seeks its extinction, the basis for co-operative relations does not exist. If each party concludes that the other will permit it to exist and perhaps even help it to succeed, the prospects for peace are favourable."

From the beginning, management in the West Coast pulp and paper industry has wholeheartedly accepted the principle of unionization of its employees. The unions have accepted and fully supported private ownership and operation of industry.

The international unions have retained some control since the start of organization. No agreement can be signed which they do not approve. They have had a policy of contract observance. The internationals have also retained the authority to suspend, expel or administer the individual locals, and to pass on the validity of strikes before they are called, and may expel individual members for "subversive activities".

Both unions have been highly democratic, although centralizing bargaining powers at the regional instead of local level. Authority has been retained to an unusual degree by the membership. A particular point has been made of not building up a "bureaucracy" of paid officials.

Decision-making is shared by management and union on such problems as wage determination, discharges, promotions, safety, and vacation and other benefits. In addition, management representatives consult constantly with local leaders on a wide variety of operating problems. Foremen do not belong to the union. No strikes are permitted during the life of the contract. A mutually acceptable sharing of power and rights has been worked out by the parties.

The "political" situation is summarized as follows:—

1. The parties were no basic threat to each other. There was no real fear of insecurity and thus no undue concentration on the means for assuring security. Without this mutual acceptance, a more intense need for defining "rights" and "prerogatives" would have existed.
2. The parties got off to a good start. Experienced men guided the negotiations on both sides and avoided mistakes commonly made by novices. No grudges were harboured because of an initial bitter quarrel.

3. Without being unduly solicitous about the preservation of its rights, management has retained those rights which are essential to the efficient operation of the enterprise and to its survival and expansion—basic control over hiring, firing, promoting, directing the labour force, supervising and making improvements.
4. The unions, at the same time, have obtained basic institutional protection through the check-off, the maintenance-of-membership clause, management encouragement of union membership, and region-wide bargaining which has discouraged rival unions; and, beginning in June, 1948, the union shop.
5. Thus the efficient operation of the enterprise has been permitted and the security of the unions achieved. The line of demarcation between what belonged to management and what belonged to the unions could be drawn and was drawn without undue offense to either party.
6. This state of affairs was not automatically guaranteed. It could have been destroyed by at least several eventualities: If the craft unions had asserted effective jurisdiction; if region-wide bargaining had failed to keep out rival unionism; if management had changed its attitude toward union acceptance; or if the unions had rejected management's right to manage.

Economic Compatibility of the Parties

"The parties to a collective bargaining process are economically compatible," the report states, "when the minimum needs of the union for wages and 'fringe' benefits can be satisfied by the employer without undermining the economic position of the enterprise or unduly retarding its growth. When such compatibility does not exist, the parties may be condemned to intermittent or constant warfare."

The matching of the union's requirements with the industry's abilities has been achieved at all times, although the margin on occasion has been very narrow.

Conditions are summarized as follows:—

1. The unions have been under a compulsion to match wage levels in lumbering, specifically, and in the skilled crafts, generally, in order to retain members, preserve themselves against rival unions, and permit stability of leadership. This has required wage rates about 30 per cent above the rest of the industry in the United States.
2. The firms have needed to be profitable.
3. These two requirements have been compatible because of low pulpwood costs, the high value productivity of the labour in the pulp and paper industry, the relatively small percentage of labour costs to total costs, a degree of price stabilization in the industry, and the increasing demand for the products, among other factors.

4. While the average capacity and willingness to pay of the industry has been equal to or above the average needs of the unions, individual mills have not always wished to yield as much as individual locals wished to obtain. Break-downs of the negotiating organizations on one side or the other, or of the negotiations, have been threatened, particularly in 1937, 1940 and 1943. The accomplishment of acceptable settlements has, however, always been achieved.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the report states:—

The favourable complex of environmental conditions permitted industrial peace in the pulp and paper industry, but it did not assure it. The possession and exercise of a high degree of social skill by the leaders on both sides of the relationship were essential to the development of the structure of peace. The margin between peace and war even then has been a narrow one at several junctures; nor is its existence fully assured for the future. . . .

The joint acceptance of region-wide bargaining laid the framework for co-operative dealings. It served as a barrier to rival unionism; it standardized conditions among the mills and among the men; it gave rise to a greater sense of security for the industry and a greater feeling of equitable treatment by the men; and it raised the costs of industrial warfare. Both sides have exercised patience and tolerance throughout. The parties have evolved a division of power and rights, and of income which has met each of their needs. The sovereignty and economic requirements of the industry and of the unions have alike been satisfied. They have been able to co-exist in harmony, politically and economically.

Case Study 2

The Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company—Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America (CIO).

Unlike the case of Crown Zellerbach and the Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Industry, the Libbey-Owens-Ford situation has not been free from industrial conflict. Because the National Planning Association regarded it as a significant example of progress toward industrial peace in a basic mass-production industry, this company was selected for the second case-study. "We found at Libbey-Owens-Ford," the report states, "a management and a union which appear to be moving toward a stable and constructive collective bargaining relationship. This relation represents progress rather than perfection. The case . . . is typical of a small but growing number of collective bargaining relationships in medium-sized plants, and it indicates a

trend which has recently become quite pronounced in some segments of the basic mass-production industries."

Case Study 3

The Dewey and Almy Chemical Company—The International Chemical Workers Union (AFL).

"This case study," the report states, "shows that the building of a good co-operative working organization is unlikely through paternalism but possible through collective bargaining."

A healthy union-management relationship exists today at Dewey and Almy, it is reported, but while there has been neither acute strife nor work stoppages, there was a period during which the relationship was strained. During the first few years it was characterized by a "well-meaning" paternalism on the part of top management. The relationship, however, gradually moved out of this paternalistic stage, and the nine-year record of collective bargaining at Dewey and Almy has been peaceful.

Case Study 4

Hickey-Freeman Company—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO).

The men's clothing industry, this report states, has enjoyed unusually peaceful relations during its long history of collective bargaining with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "The relationships that have grown up between this one large union and many small and highly competitive employers have established one of the best examples of industry-wide bargaining in the United States."

The Hickey-Freeman Company has enjoyed an unusually good labour-management atmosphere. Since its recognition of the union 29 years ago, there has been no strike of any kind at the factory. No grievance has gone all the way to arbitration for 18 years. When the future of the closed shop relationship appeared threatened by the Taft-Hartley Act, the company, along with most of the other men's clothing manufacturers of the country, extended the contract to 1952.

Case Study 5

Sharon Steel Corporation—United Steelworkers of America (CIO).

Because of its record of twelve years of peaceful labour-management relations this Corporation was selected as the fifth case study.

The report attributes this high record to twelve causes. Management and labour are jointly credited with two. These are: "(1) The fact that the relationship was established, and the original agreement signed, without bitterness and strife; (2) Effective communications and consultation between the parties."

Six are credited to management: "(1) Management's flexibility—its willingness to experiment to adjust and even to improvise; (2) Management's firmness—it doesn't give anything to the union merely for the sake of avoiding a scrap; (3) Management's sustained effort to encourage a strong and responsible union; (4) Management's dis-

semination of its policies and practices to lower levels; (5) Co-operation between line and staff personnel; (6) Management's prior consultation with union representatives regarding changes in policies and procedures."

To the union are credited four factors: "(1) The high calibre of union leadership; (2) The responsible character of the union—its respect for its commitments and legitimate obligations; (3) The union's efforts to avoid factionalism within or between the locals; (4) Union's efforts to increase the responsibility and authority of local union officials."

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF MALE AND FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING, 1947

Average weekly earnings of male wage-earners in manufacturing were \$41.35 in the last week of November, 1947, compared with \$23.11 for female wage-earners. Among the factors causing this difference were the larger number of male workers in the more highly-skilled occupations and highly-paid industries, and the shorter average hours worked by women. Average weekly salaries in manufacturing were \$60.21 for men and \$28.68 for women.

A preliminary report on the second annual survey of hours of work and earnings of male and female salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The survey pertains to the last week in November, 1947, and includes all employees of manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 or more persons, with the exception of travelling salesmen, home-workers, charwomen, and workers engaged on new construction.¹

Wage Earners

An analysis of the data reported for wage-earners shows that in manufacturing as a whole, women comprised 22.7 per cent of the total; in the durable and non-durable manufactured goods divisions, they made up 8.8 per cent and 35.1 per cent respectively. A year earlier, the proportions of women were slightly higher, at 23.7 per cent in manufacturing as a whole, 9.5 per cent in the heavy industries, and 35.9 per cent in the light manufacturing

industries. As in the preceding year, in manufacturing as a whole, the lowest proportion of female wage-earners, 11.2 per cent, was reported in British Columbia, and the highest, 27.7 per cent, in Quebec. In each province, the proportion of women was almost one per cent lower than in November, 1946.

*Earnings*².—Average hourly earnings rose during the year in all parts of Canada and in all industrial divisions. At the end of November, 1947, the average hourly rate for Canada as a whole was 85.1 cents for both sexes, 92.1 cents for men, and 58.2 cents for women, as compared with 74.1, 80.7 and 50.2 cents respectively in 1946. While the advance in the earnings of men in the year was 3.4 cents an hour greater than the advance in the earnings of women,

¹ A much more detailed report has also been issued, covering the last week in November, 1946.

² Since November, 1947, there have been considerable and very general increases in salaries and wages paid in industry.

the increase in women's earnings in 1947 amounted to 15.9 per cent as compared with 14.1 per cent in men's earnings. The proportion of women's average hourly earnings to men's rose by one per cent in the year to 63.2 per cent.

Hourly earnings were highest in British Columbia, where the general increase of 14.2 cents over the year was also greater than in any other province. The percentage increase in Ontario, however, was higher for wage-earners of both sexes. Among men, the largest advances were in Ontario and British Columbia, while the hourly earnings of women showed an above-average percentage gain in New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia, the increase in women's hourly earnings in the year was small, a fact which to some extent is explained by variations in level of activity existing in the last week in November in 1946 and in 1947 in the seasonal food-processing industries, and partly by a decrease in the number of women employed in the comparatively highly-paid iron and steel industries in 1947.

In a comparison of average earnings, it must be borne in mind that various factors influence the levels of pay, such as variations in industrial activity, and the varying proportions of men and women workers and of highly skilled and relatively unskilled labour.

Average weekly wages increased in all areas in the twelve-month period. The higher earnings resulted largely from wage increases, or in some instances from the payment of larger cost-of-living bonuses. Table A gives the provincial figures for 1947 and 1946, and shows the percentage increase. The general levels of earnings in the provinces reflect the industrial distributions of their working forces, as well as sex and occupational differences.

In terms of money, men's earnings showed larger gains than women's, but in most cases, the percentages of increase in the earnings of women were higher. The proportion of women's average wages to those of men was slightly lower, on the average, in 1947, falling from the 1946 figure of 55.9 per cent to 55.4 per cent. Although the highest weekly wages were reported in British Columbia, there were proportionally larger increases in the year in the weekly wages.

Hours of Work.—The working time reported by leading manufacturers in Canada in the last week in November, 1947, averaged 43.7 hours for wage-earners of both sexes, 44.9 hours for men and 39.7 hours for women. These figures were very close to those recorded a year earlier,

the only difference being a decrease of three-tenths of an hour in the time worked by female wage-earners in November, 1947.

The distribution of wage-earners in accordance with their working time varied only slightly from the pattern of the previous year.

Averages are based on short-time, full-time and overtime hours actually worked, plus any hours of paid absence. Important causes of differences in working time include the employment of part-time and casual workers, short-time or overtime work due to seasonal and other circumstances, variations in working time on different jobs, absenteeism and labour turnover during the week under review, as well as variations in the standard number of hours in the working week.

Salaried Employees

Salaried employees, such as executive, managerial, office and factory clerical staffs, made up 16.1 per cent of all employees of both sexes included in the 1947 survey. Women comprised 33.1 per cent of the indicated salaried personnel—one per cent less than in November, 1946. Office workers made up 21.8 per cent of the total number of women reported in manufacturing in November, 1947, the proportion being approximately the same as in 1946. An examination of the provincial figures shows that in British Columbia, 27.8 per cent of the salaried workers were women. This was the lowest ratio recorded, while that of 37 per cent in Ontario was the highest. In both provinces, the proportions of women were lower than in November, 1946.

The proportions of salaried persons to the total staff varied considerably in different industries. The variations result for the most part from differences in the size and type of the industrial unit, their varying proportions of professional personnel, and the organization of their distributive operations.³

Weekly Salaries.—Salary increases were general throughout Canada during the period under review. On the average, the advances were greater in amount than those recorded for wage-earners, although the percentage gains were smaller. A comparison of the figures is given in Table B.

The general average of salaries and the average of salaries paid to women were highest in British Columbia; the average

³ Where separate sales offices are maintained, they are classified in the distribution industry and are excluded from this report.

paid to men was highest in Ontario. In all areas, the increases in the salaries paid women, in money and percentages, were much smaller than those reported for male salaried personnel. In November, 1946, the average salary paid women was 48·7 per cent of the average paid men; in 1947, the proportion was 47·6 per cent.

Hours of Work.—The average hours of the salaried personnel were somewhat lower than in November, 1946, and also below those worked by wage-earners, as shown in Table C.

As in the earlier period, there was a greater difference in working time of the men employed as salaried staff and wage-earners in November, 1947, than of the women. The standard week of office workers tends to be shorter, but higher proportions of wage-earners are reported as casual workers or as working short time. It must also be remembered that the time of salaried personnel is generally less carefully recorded than that of wage-earners, whose earnings are usually closely related to the hours worked.

TABLE A.—AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947, WITH INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946

| Area or Group | Both Sexes | | | Men | | | | Women | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Average Weekly Wages | | Increase over November 1946 | Average Weekly Wages | | Increase over November 1946 | p.c. | Average Weekly Wages | | Increase over November 1946 |
| | 1947 | 1946 | | 1947 | 1946 | | | 1947 | 1946 | |
| | \$ | \$ | p.c. | \$ | \$ | p.c. | | \$ | \$ | p.c. |
| Canada | 37·19 | 32·38 | 14·9 | 41·35 | 36·23 | 14·1 | | 23·11 | 20·08 | 15·1 |
| Durable Goods..... | 40·93 | 35·82 | 14·3 | 42·19 | 37·17 | 13·5 | | 27·76 | 22·76 | 22·0 |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 33·90 | 29·36 | 15·5 | 40·32 | 35·05 | 15·0 | | 22·16 | 19·46 | 13·9 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 34·58 | 31·44 | 10·0 | 37·47 | 33·90 | 10·5 | | 17·62 | 17·18 | 2·6 |
| New Brunswick..... | 33·55 | 30·54 | 9·9 | 37·05 | 33·55 | 10·3 | | 19·22 | 17·16 | 12·0 |
| Quebec..... | 34·82 | 30·51 | 14·1 | 39·66 | 34·95 | 13·5 | | 22·02 | 19·49 | 13·0 |
| Ontario..... | 38·57 | 33·26 | 16·0 | 42·70 | 37·09 | 15·1 | | 24·13 | 20·53 | 17·5 |
| Manitoba..... | 35·59 | 31·16 | 14·2 | 39·20 | 34·51 | 13·6 | | 22·63 | 19·72 | 14·8 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 36·63 | 32·78 | 11·7 | 39·16 | 34·11 | 14·8 | | 25·10 | 22·45 | 11·8 |
| Alberta..... | 36·81 | 32·40 | 13·6 | 39·07 | 34·50 | 13·2 | | 25·25 | 21·38 | 18·1 |
| British Columbia..... | 41·85 | 36·83 | 13·6 | 43·55 | 39·01 | 11·6 | | 26·19 | 23·05 | 13·6 |

TABLE B.—AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947, WITH INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946

| Area or Group | Both Sexes | | | Men | | | | Women | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | Average Weekly Salaries | | Increase over November 1946 | Average Weekly Salaries | | Increase over November 1946 | p.c. | Average Weekly Salaries | | Increase over November 1946 |
| | 1947 | 1946 | | 1947 | 1946 | | | 1947 | 1946 | |
| | \$ | \$ | p.c. | \$ | \$ | p.c. | | \$ | \$ | p.c. |
| Canada | 49·78 | 43·85 | 13·5 | 60·21 | 53·21 | 13·2 | | 28·68 | 25·91 | 10·7 |
| Durable Goods..... | 51·73 | 45·91 | 12·7 | 61·20 | 54·46 | 12·4 | | 29·01 | 26·59 | 9·1 |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 48·21 | 42·29 | 14·0 | 59·33 | 52·07 | 13·9 | | 28·47 | 25·50 | 11·6 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 45·34 | 39·89 | 13·7 | 53·44 | 46·86 | 14·0 | | 25·67 | 23·65 | 9·0 |
| New Brunswick..... | 44·59 | 40·33 | 10·6 | 53·56 | 48·25 | 11·0 | | 24·78 | 22·68 | 9·3 |
| Quebec..... | 49·45 | 44·57 | 10·9 | 59·09 | 53·30 | 10·9 | | 28·95 | 26·63 | 9·1 |
| Ontario..... | 50·46 | 43·82 | 15·2 | 62·01 | 54·19 | 14·4 | | 28·84 | 25·87 | 11·5 |
| Manitoba..... | 46·07 | 41·46 | 11·1 | 54·62 | 48·93 | 11·6 | | 26·07 | 23·76 | 9·7 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 41·95 | 38·78 | 8·2 | 50·47 | 46·10 | 9·5 | | 25·90 | 24·20 | 7·0 |
| Alberta..... | 44·32 | 39·34 | 12·7 | 51·68 | 46·30 | 11·6 | | 26·62 | 23·66 | 12·5 |
| British Columbia..... | 52·89 | 46·59 | 13·5 | 61·70 | 54·10 | 14·0 | | 30·07 | 27·36 | 9·9 |

TABLE C.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, BY SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND WAGE-EARNERS.

| | Salaried Employees | | Wage-Earners | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 |
| Both Sexes | 40·4 | 41·1 | 43·7 | 43·7 |
| Male | 41·2 | 42·0 | 44·9 | 44·9 |
| Female | 38·9 | 39·5 | 39·7 | 40·0 |

NATIONAL INCOME IN CANADA, 1948

Preliminary estimates for 1948 show increases over 1947 in production, personal income, investment, and foreign trade. The most striking gain is in income from farm production.

While consumer expenditure rose, the increase was not as great as that in the cost of living, and a decline in real consumption is indicated.

Preliminary estimates compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that Canada's gross national product and expenditure amounted to approximately \$15.4 billion in 1948, an increase of nearly 15 per cent over 1947. Most of this increase was the result of rising prices, as indicated by the rise of about 14 per cent in the cost-of-living index during 1948.

National income increased from \$11.0 billion in 1947 to \$12.8 billion in 1948, a gain of more than 16 per cent. Civilian and military labour income, which accounted for 56 per cent of national

income in 1948 compared with 57 per cent in 1947, rose by 14 per cent. Investment income increased by 12 per cent from \$2.3 billion in 1947 to \$2.6 billion in 1948.

The most striking gain occurred in the agricultural component of national income. A combination of higher prices, increased marketings and exceptional wheat adjustment payments boosted the net income of farm operators from farm production by 41 per cent, from \$1.2 billion in 1947 to \$1.7 billion in 1948. Net income of other unincorporated business rose by 12 per cent between 1947 and 1948.

TABLE 1.—NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES, 1946-48

(Millions of Dollars)

| Item No. | | 1946 | Revised Prelim. 1947 | Prelim. 1948 |
|----------|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income..... | 5,322 | 6,235 | 7,134 |
| 2. | Military pay and allowances..... | 340 | 83 | 81 |
| 3. | Investment income..... | 1,949 | 2,309 | 2,592 |
| 4. | Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business..... | | | |
| | (a) Farm operators from farm production..... | 1,130 | 1,235 | 1,743 |
| | (b) Other unincorporated business..... | 1,024 | 1,119 | 1,252 |
| 5. | Net National Income at Factor Cost (1) (2) (3) (4)..... | 9,765 | 10,981 | 12,802 |
| 6. | Indirect taxes less subsidies..... | 1,261 | 1,572 | 1,696 |
| 7. | Depreciation allowances and similar business costs..... | 846 | 928 | 993 |
| 8. | Residual error of estimate..... | -9 | -106 | -141 |
| 9. | Gross National Product at Market Prices (5) (6) (7) (8)..... | 11,863 | 13,375 | 15,350 |

TABLE 2.—GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES, 1946-48

(Millions of Dollars)

| Item No. | | 1946 | Revised Prelim. 1947 | Prelim. 1948 |
|----------|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services..... | 7,913 | 8,888 | 10,000 |
| 2. | Government expenditure..... | 1,828 | 1,481 | 1,683 |
| 3. | Gross Home Investment— | | | |
| | (a) Plant equipment and housing..... | 1,321 | 2,042 | 2,500 |
| | (b) Inventories..... | 467 | 842 | 600 |
| 4. | Exports of goods and services..... | 3,197 | 3,616 | 4,042 |
| 5. | Deduct imports of goods and services..... | -2,871 | -3,599 | -3,616 |
| 6. | Residual error of estimate..... | +8 | +105 | +141 |
| 7. | Gross National Expenditure at Market Prices (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)..... | 11,863 | 13,375 | 15,350 |

Item 2 Includes UNRRA, Mutual Aid, etc. of \$97 million in 1946; \$38 million in 1947; \$19 million in 1948.

Item 4 Excludes UNRRA, Mutual Aid, etc. which are included under Government expenditure, item 2 above.

Items 4 and 5 Minor adjustments have been made to the figures of current receipts and payments published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as "The Canadian Balance of International Payments" to achieve consistency with the other component series.

Indirect taxes less subsidies increased by \$0.1 billion. This was due to the drop in federal subsidy payments rather than to any general increase in indirect taxation. The significant decline in federal customs revenues due to import restrictions was roughly balanced by increased yields from other forms of indirect taxation at federal, provincial and municipal levels.

Examination of the components of gross national expenditure indicates increases in all components except net addition to inventories. These increases were for the most part the result of price factors. Consumer expenditure rose by \$1.1 billion from \$8.9 billion in 1947 to \$10.0 billion in 1948, an increase of 12 per cent. This is two per cent less than the increase in prices alone as measured by the cost-of-living index. Using the cost-of-living index as a measure of the importance of price changes in consumer expenditure, a decline in real consumption is indicated. Government expenditure on goods and services accounted

for approximately the same percentage of gross national expenditure in 1947 and 1948.

Gross home investment in plant, equipment and housing was 16 per cent of gross national expenditure in 1948, compared with 15 per cent in 1947. While the proportion of gross national expenditure represented by this component increased, the rate of increase showed a significant lessening. Thus the value of gross investment in plant, equipment and housing increased by over 54 per cent from 1946 to 1947, compared with 22 per cent from 1947 to 1948. If price increases are taken into account the comparison is even more striking. Net addition to inventories dropped substantially during 1948 and represented four per cent of gross national expenditure compared with six per cent in 1947.

While imports of goods and services remained at the 1947 level of \$3.6 billion, exports increased from \$3.6 billion to \$4.0 billion, resulting in substantial net foreign investment.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Progress in improving working conditions in Britain's factories is reported by the Chief Inspector of Factories in his Annual Report for 1947.

A decrease in the accident rate is noted, and numerous examples are given of safety precautions introduced or more widely adopted. Progress has also been made in the prevention of occupational diseases.

Average weekly hours have been reduced, 44-45 hours being standard, and the 5-day week has continued to spread.

In reviewing the work of the British Factory Department, the Chief Inspector describes 1947 as a year in which the will to achieve marked improvements in working conditions was beset by inevitable delays and bottlenecks. The problems in the pottery and cotton industries were particularly difficult since their products were of such vital importance to the export drive that maximum output was of immediate importance. In industry generally, one of the serious effects of shortages was the difficulty of obtaining materials for guards and other protective devices and essential replacements of parts of plant. In regard to unsatisfactory factory premises, a problem which was emphasized in the

1946 report, there has been little chance for improvement due to the restrictions on new building.

There has been a growing realization of the importance of the human factor, evidenced by formation of more "Working Parties", developments in personnel management, and organization of joint consultative machinery.

There has also been an enhanced interest in training, but not too much concrete achievement. In regard to training schemes, the Chief Inspector warns that

It is still not always sufficiently appreciated that training for industrial employment involves more than giving an individual employee a particular skill; it

implies equipping him to play his part in the industrial community of which he is a member.

He mentions various cases where firms have arranged for their young workers to attend the local Technical College for half a day or a day a week for purely non-technical education.

That such developments have taken place at a time when the shortage of juvenile labour is a serious problem, shows that there is a growing appreciation by managements of the value to industry of a high standard of general education among its workers.

In some factories there has been a rapid extension of training schemes for adult workers—for men who have to take up work in a different industry, for workers who were to be redeployed in the factories where they already worked, for married women who volunteered for shift work, and for DP's. "Good results are reported as having been obtained from a training school run by a firm engaged in wool spinning who have concentrated on training older women."

This year a number of special graphs have been included in the Report showing the trend of accidents since 1937 and their distribution amongst the main types.

Accidents

During 1947, there were 203,236 notifiable accidents reported at premises within the terms of the Factories Act, 1937, a decrease of 9.2 per cent compared with 1946. Of these 839 proved fatal, an increase of 1.6 per cent over 1946. A reportable accident means an accident which is either fatal or disables the workman for more than three days from earning full wages at his usual work. The Factories Act covers not only factories proper, where approximately 6,450,000 persons were employed in 1947, but also other places, the most important of which are docks and warehouses, sites of building operations and works of engineering construction.

The Report points out that the comparison of the numbers of accidents in various years is no real criterion in establishing whether or not accident prevention endeavours are succeeding. The numbers of workers and the average hours worked are factors that should be considered in determining whether there has been progress or retrogression in preventing accidents during one year as compared with another. Accident frequency rates relating the number of accidents to the number of employees, but not taking into account the hours those persons worked, have been prepared, and these rates show a decline

for all categories of workers when 1947 and 1946 are compared. For men, the accident rate in 1947 per 1,000 persons employed was 38 as against 46 in 1946, and the comparable women's rates were 12 in 1947 as against 15 in 1946. For the second year in succession, the accident rate for boys was lower than that for men. This rate fell from 45 per 1,000 persons employed in 1946 to 33 in 1947; the corresponding girls' rate declined from 16 to 13. When a comparison is made with the year 1937, it is noted that accident rates in 1947 were lower for all categories except women. The Chief Inspector comments as follows:—

Possibly the reduction in rates has been due in some measure to a lessening of hours of work and consequent reduction in exposure to risk, but I am firmly of the opinion that there has been a substantial fall in accident frequency.

There has been a slight increase in the percentage of accidents in factories due to power-driven machinery. One reason for this is that factory processes are more mechanized now than ever before.

The installation of new machinery has itself brought accidents and the importance of safeguarding machinery before it is first set in motion—not merely before it is run full out on production—is not sufficiently realized.

There is also evidence that guards which have got into a state of disrepair have not been replaced soon enough.

Accidents due to handling goods are the most numerous and their relative importance is on the increase. There is definite evidence that the more progressive firms are installing machinery for handling goods, but in some factories major changes in plant lay-out would be required to provide space for conveyors, lifting appliances and suitable runways and gangways, and under present conditions such alterations are not easily accomplished. Increased mechanization is, however, noted, particularly in the brick industry, in electrolytic plating plants and in iron foundries. An Inspector reported concerning one of the oldest foundries in one area

Reduction of strain in lifting and carrying was mainly achieved by installation of monorails for carrying ladles, conveyors for taking moulds to the knock-out and at vibrators, and also conveyors for taking sand to the new pneumatic moulding units. Spilt sand at moulding machines drops through gratings on to a conveyor belt beneath the floor of the foundry.

The Report emphasizes that even with increased mechanization there is much manual handling of goods and that there is a wide field of endeavour in which handling goods accidents can be lessened.

The safety education of the employees, the provision and use of personal protective devices such as special gloves and safety boots in appropriate cases, the withdrawal of persons of unsuitable physical ability and agility from tasks requiring strength and alertness and the proper supervision of all employees in industry by foremen who know the dangers, would do much to lower the appalling record of handling accidents. . . . Considerable absence from work has been caused by sepsis following the handling of goods. . . . Many instances have been reported of workers suffering a slight cut or scratch and failing to take the first aid treatment provided, with serious results. . . . Education in correct methods of lifting is . . . very necessary and if more widely resorted to would do much good.

The percentage of accidents in factories due to persons falling increased in 1947. There have been cases of ladders with missing or defective rungs, and even more cases of failure to secure ladders either by lashing or by having men hold the feet.

Slippery floors, ill-maintained floors, the use of boxes and even machines to gain access where ladders should be used, lack of fencing of holes in floors and openings in walls and failure to take precautions when climbing on roofs, particularly those of a fragile nature, have all brought their toll.

Unsuitable footwear, particularly that worn by women, has been severely criticized, although it has been stressed that this fault has often been due to the necessity for people to go on wearing shoes until they become unwearable.

One factory adopted a slogan which is good advice indeed:—"The lower the heel, the lower the accident rate".

There has been another drop in the number of accidents in factories caused by falling objects.

In one District it was found that 54 per cent of such falling accidents caused foot injuries, which emphasizes the desirability of safety boots being worn by all workers exposed to such risks. There is evidence from every quarter of the country that managements and workers are realizing the advantages of safety boots but there is still much progress to be made before these boots are in sufficiently universal use in the heavier industries.

In building operations the percentage of accidents caused by falling objects is comparatively high.

There is much room for improvement in the way materials of construction and scaffolding materials are stacked and stored, both at ground level and on stagings.

For the second year in succession there has not been a dust explosion of the type that sweeps from room to room of a factory and fills the whole building with

flame. Nevertheless, such an explosion can be so serious that the Chief Inspector again urges that industrialists who are building or remodelling should seize the opportunity to ensure that the design of the building will be such as to prevent the spread of an explosion. The feature of such design is isolation of the rooms in which an explosion may start from one another and from the rest of the factory.

In its simplest form this isolation takes the form of a continuous wall running from the bottom to the top of the factory through all the storeys of the building. On one side of this wall are the processes in which experience has shown that a dust explosion may start; on the other side is the rest of the factory throughout which the explosion may spread. No doorways or other free openings giving access from one side of the factory to the other are allowed in this wall. Communication between the parts of the factory on opposite sides of the wall is provided by means of outside balconies. On the side of the wall where the explosion may start the different storeys are isolated from each other by avoiding communication by internal stairways. Communication in a vertical direction is provided by stairways between the above-mentioned outside balconies. The balconies and stairways may themselves be covered by some light, weather-proof material which would burst rather than guide the flame and blast of a dust explosion from one part of the factory to another.

At the same time experimental work on the provision of explosion reliefs for elevator casings and similar plant was begun in 1946 and finished in 1947. A laboratory service to test dust samples for inflammability is also provided. The most dangerous of the dusts tested were those consisting of synthetic resin powders.

The report also reviews the achievements of joint committees to enquire into fencing problems in the spinning and weaving sides of the Cotton Industry. Two Agreements were signed in 1912, covering safeguarding of machinery, cleaning and first aid requisites in both industries, temperature in spinning, and spacing of looms, lifting of heavy weights and the lighting of dark passages and stairways in the weaving industry. They set out in detail what was then considered to meet the needs of secure fencing for various parts of machines, based on a consideration of the various types of accident which happened on those parts. In addition, the terms of the Agreements were a guide to machine makers in designing various machines. After further discussions, revised Agreements were signed in 1928 and 1929. These Agreements provided for Joint Standing Committees which have met regularly twice a year and examined the machinery acci-

dents which have occurred in the preceding six months. In many cases an *ad hoc* subcommittee was set up to investigate a particular type of accident. The Agreements are kept under review and amended as seems necessary following Committee reports. Subcommittees may also examine new designs for guards to certain machine parts and indicate to the trade whether or not they consider them satisfactory for general adoption. "There is no doubt that this steady and continuous attention to accident causation in the Cotton Industry has produced very good results."

In industry generally, the idea of "organizing for safety" has spread during the year, and the Report indicates that there has been a fair amount of progress in the setting-up of new safety organizations in factories and the appointment of safety officers in most parts of the country.

There is definite evidence that more and more firms have realized that Safety Officers lacking in technical knowledge, without authority and unable to command the attention of persons like works managers and engineers, cannot properly fulfil their functions.

The total number of notifiable electrical accidents was slightly less than in 1946, but still numbered 734, of which 30 were fatal. Most accidents occurred where the electrical pressure was below 250 volts, indicating a high standard of safety in high voltage construction and maintenance. Fifty-seven accidents involved electrical machinery, transformers and switchgear, and 52 of these were switchgear accidents.

Of the 244 gassing accidents, including 22 fatalities, carbon monoxide accounted for the greatest number, and there was a slight increase over 1946, due mainly to the exceptional severity of the weather at the beginning of the year. Further care needs to be taken to prevent distribution of blast furnace gas, and to see that exhaust fumes from gasoline engines, once led out of the factory, cannot be blown back. The second worst poisonous gas in the experience of the Factory Department was hydrogen sulphide. Four fatalities occurred on a carbon bisulphide extraction plant at a benzol refinery. Chlorine poisoning occurred in 22 cases, three of them during degassing of molten aluminum. One fatality was reported due to nitrous fumes. This was a man with diagnosable silicosis who was killed by exposure to a concentration of nitrous fumes which was easily tolerated by his fellow-worker. This case illustrated the characteristic lag between exposure and the appearance of serious effect, and the Chief Inspector warns that any exposure to nitrous fumes should be

treated expectantly. Seventeen cases of trichlorethylene gassing were reported, two of them fatal. Examination of one of these fatal accidents shows that thermostatic control as a standard fitting to trichlorethylene degreasing baths is an important safety measure.

Industrial Diseases

The Report follows the usual practice of measuring the progress of prevention and control of occupational diseases by comparing statistics of the year under review with those of the years immediately preceding it, but the Chief Inspector points out some shortcomings of this method and urges "that the time has come for an authoritative re-examination of the problem of obtaining occupational sickness data nationally." He suggests that the practical approach will be "investigation of selected kinds of illness, in selected industries and occupations in selected areas of the country."

The number of cases of notifiable diseases reported was greater than in 1946 or 1939. This does not necessarily indicate a deterioration in the prevention and control of occupational diseases over the period, since the following factors have affected the figures for 1947 and need to be taken into account: the increase in the working population and the proportion fully employed; inconsistencies in reporting diseases such as chrome ulceration that do not really disable; improved standards of diagnosis as in pneumoconiosis through increased use of radiography; the lag period in the culmination of some diseases. For example, during 1947 there were 212 cases of chrome ulceration at one firm engaged in prefabrication of aluminum houses by the process known as "pylum-inising". This outbreak was creditably handled by the firm and fully reported, with the result that the number of cases of chrome ulceration in 1947 is much larger than usual. The large number of deaths from pneumoconiosis (819) reflect the conditions of work obtaining in the silicosis-producing occupations ten to twenty-five years previous to 1947.

In 1947, there were 58 cases of lead poisoning with two fatalities, compared with 47 cases and eight fatalities in 1946. A significant step in the long fight against lead poisoning was the enactment of the Pottery (Health) Special Regulations of October, 1947 (L.G., 1947, p. 1752), which prohibited the use of any but low solubility or leadless glazes after specified dates. The tile industry was given a

further twelve months to effect the change-over. Attempts to promote the use of leadless glazes in potteries have long been made. As early as 1820 the Society of Arts awarded a medal for the discovery of what was then supposed to be a satisfactory leadless glaze for pottery, but not until the 1890's was the possibility of the use of glazes containing not more than a limited proportion of lead seriously considered.

Twenty-five cases of anthrax with two fatalities were reported, the increase over the previous year occurring in the handling of hides and skins. While potentially infected material is dry, there is an increased danger of contracting anthrax during its manipulation. Minimum handling before immersion and the prompt destruction of wrappings are therefore very important, as well as the use of good washing facilities and the early reporting of any suspicious skin lesion. If dry hides and skins have to be handled, a daily inspection of the men concerned by a responsible person is advisable.

Three more fatal cases of dinitro-orthocresol poisoning occurred since 1945. The workers were spraying DNOC in the field to kill weeds. Protective clothing, rubber gloves and boots were provided but apparently were not worn in hot weather.

New regulations, Factories (Luminising) Special Regulations, 1947, have superseded the wartime regulations (L.G., 1943, p. 1481; 1946, p. 1025) relating to the health and safety of workers in factories using materials containing radio-active substances. Employment of young persons in luminising is prohibited, and some of the precautions which formerly applied to luminisers only were extended to cleaners, and the provision of protective clothing was made compulsory for maintenance workers employed in rooms where luminising was carried on. Two other important new requirements were those relating to the tests of exposure of individual workers to radiation and provision for radiological tests to determine whether rooms hitherto used for luminising were safe for other work. All luminising workers have been clinically and haematologically examined and in no case could any disturbance of health observed be attributed to their occupation.

There were, in 1947, 164 whole-time medical officers covering 305 factories, and 962 practitioners giving substantial part-time service in 1,474 factories. Industry also employed 4,021 nurses, of whom 2,606 were state registered. Facilities are now available at universities, colleges and other

medical institutions for the special study of industrial health, and several of these bodies grant diplomas in this branch of preventive medicine.

Employment of Young People

Examining Surgeons granted in 1947 certificates of fitness for employment in factories to 188,220 young persons under 16, a fall of 67,833 from the 1946 figures, largely due to the raising of the school-leaving age to 15. The Factories Act, 1948, which came into effect October 1, 1948, amends the provision of the Factories Act of 1937 concerning medical supervision of young persons, so that this provision now applies to all young persons in factories under 18 (L.G., 1949, p. 15).

Premises

No substantial improvement in "slum factories" was noted during the year. Mention is made of additional authority obtained through the Factories Act, 1948 (L.G., 1949, p. 15) enabling the Department to obtain orders from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to close down factories which are in such a condition that they cannot be carried on with due regard to the safety, health and welfare of the workers. The number of factories with underground rooms varies in different parts of the country but the proportion is higher than before the war. Some improvement is noted in standards of cleanliness but "the bad habits of the war years will take long to eradicate and all that can be said is that the gradual approach towards satisfactory standards has been maintained."

In regard to lighting, the last traces of wartime blackout have not yet entirely disappeared. New or reconverted factories usually have reasonable day-lighting. Fluorescent lighting is being widely used. Managements appear to favour its use on account of its flexibility and the ease with which it can be moved. Particularly good results have been noted in low pitched rooms. It is being more clearly recognized that lighting and colour schemes are interdependent and should be planned together.

The use of colour in factories has undoubtedly come to stay.

Progress in the adoption of colour schemes has been maintained in spite of the difficulties of the times, and what perhaps is more important is the enthusiasm with which it has been taken up in the heavier industries where dull, drab and even dingy surroundings has usually been accepted as a necessary concomitant of the type of work and process carried on. One report refers to a constructional engineering firm which took over part of an old steel works, painted the lower

parts of the walls light brown, remainder primrose, the steelwork light blue and the cranes salmon red, and adds that this is a typical case. . . . In the cotton and wool textile industries definite progress is being made, and in one of the main centres of cotton spinning it is reported that the cotton mills are now amongst the most colourful factories in the district. . . . Colour in factories is acknowledged throughout industry generally not only for its effect in creating a more cheerful atmosphere but as stimulating morale and as an inducement towards better house-keeping with its inevitable influence for good in accident prevention, tidier shops and a marked improvement in standards of cleanliness.

A general improvement was reported in the provision of washing facilities. In cotton mills the recommendation of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions of Work regarding the provision of foot and shower baths is being adopted in many of the welfare schemes.

An increase in the number of canteens was reported, both those providing hot meals and those providing snack meals. Many canteens operate with improvised premises and poor equipment, but in spite of all the material difficulties, some good new canteens were opened during the year and some others have been re-equipped or improved. The Inspectors noted that more attention was given to standards of cooking and service, and also to standards of hygiene and cleanliness, in which there is room for improvement.

Hours of Work

The general reduction in the weekly hours of work was maintained, and the shorter week became almost universal when the Engineering Trades Agreement for a 44-hour five-day week came into operation at the beginning of the year. With some exceptions, the average working week was 44-45 hours. One organized association of workers with an agreed week of 40 hours is mentioned, but the 40-hour week is found mostly in isolated instances in luxury trades. The agreement between employers and workers in the Cotton Industry provided for a 47½-hour week. The usual arrangement was a 9½-hour day, divided into two 4½-hour spells or one 5-hour and one 4½-hour spell, with a one-hour break at mid-day.

In this industry there are special difficulties (usually associated with the use of engines for driving machinery) in regard to stopping for short breaks such

as the 10 minutes required by the Act for women and young persons in any continuous spell of work exceeding 4½ hours, and to meet the re-arrangements of hours described above, the Cotton Factories (Length of Spell Exemption) Order, 1947, was made. It allows up to a 5-hour continuous spell, on condition that refreshments must be available for the women and young persons in the course of the spell.

Overtime as permitted by the Factories Act was rare. Overtime in the sense of hours worked in excess of the agreed week for an industry was more frequent, but there is some evidence of reluctance on the part of workers to do any overtime.

The adoption of the five-day week continued to spread over most industries, and it is very popular with workers. The long break from work each week, and the opportunity to shop on Saturday mornings (particularly appreciated by women), and the chance for men and boys to attend sports meetings even at a distance, are mentioned as the main reasons for its popularity.

Enforcement

Nine hundred and fourteen charges were laid under the Act, against 596 persons or firms, resulting in 764 convictions, 100 charges withdrawn (including 30 withdrawn on conviction on an alternative charge), and 50 dismissed. The greatest number of charges, 516, were for offences under safety regulations. Total fines imposed amounted to £8,107.

The number of Inspectors on the staff at the end of the year was 314, the authorized establishment being 414. Visits to factories and other places under the Act totalled 237,826. In addition to active inspection, the Chief Inspector comments on the considerable amount of time spent by inspection staff on educational work.

During the year Inspectors have addressed well over 300 meetings and conferences of employers, trade unionists, workers, students, group accident prevention committees and others. . . . In spite of the time taken up in this way, the dissemination of knowledge and of interest in the improvement of conditions in factories is without question very useful and well worth doing. Both sides of industry appreciate better not only what the law requires but their separate responsibilities. In this way they come to regard the spirit lying behind the statutory provisions and not the mere letter of the law as that which is really important.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF SASKATCHEWAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR (CCL)

A memorandum of legislative proposals was presented to Premier T. C. Douglas and other members of the Government of Saskatchewan by a delegation from the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (CCL) on December 17.

At the outset, the President of the Federation, Mr. L. A. Gardiner, reviewed briefly the inter-relationship he felt should exist between labour and agriculture in the field of legislation and contended that "labour legislation is not just for one group, but is, in the over-all picture, for the common good."

Hours of Work Act

The Government was asked to give consideration to the enactment of legislation, at the next session of the legislature, or as soon thereafter as economic conditions warrant such action, to provide for a 40-hour work week, without reduction in earnings and applicable to all industries in the province.

Trade Union Act

Although commending the Government for its efforts to strengthen the enforcement of the Trade Union Act, it was contended that still further measures were urgently required to prevent alleged evasions by "employer groups."

Specific attention was directed to the proneness of some employers to prevent certain of their workers joining unions on the ground that they were confidential employees and had authority to "hire or fire, or act in a confidential capacity." To regulate this, it was urged that the definition of "employee" be clarified in the Act.

Objection was taken to what was considered to be abuses of injunctions in labour disputes, and the request was made that the Act be amended to "prohibit the application to any court of competent jurisdiction by any party, for an injunction, whether interim or otherwise, during the course of a labour dispute."

Other suggested amendments to the Trade Union Act included the following:—

- (1) deletion of the veterans' clause (Section 25 (3)) ;
- (2) change of "maintenance of membership clause" to "union shop clause";

- (3) requiring employers to pay all wages from time of dismissal to time of reinstatement, in cases of wrongful dismissal;
- (4) making it an "unfair practice" for employers to interfere with, or try to influence employees with regard to the support of a trade union, or to undertake, or cause to be undertaken, votes amongst employees with respect to their support of trade unions;
- (5) making it unnecessary for a union to be re-certified in the event of change in ownership of a plant;
- (6) providing for the appointment of a Controller to take charge of a plant or an industry in any and all cases of labour disputes which work against the public welfare.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The memorandum reiterated the Federation's support of the principle of the payment of 100 per cent compensation to injured workmen. It was held too, that settlement payments for the loss of limbs, eyes, etc., should be on a flat rate basis, rather than on the basis of the past earnings of the injured workman. It was also alleged that the Compensation Board was often slow in issuing cheques for compensation and it was urged that "the machinery of the Board be investigated with a view to speeding-up the receipt of compensation payments."

Minimum Wage Act and Orders

The provincial Minimum Wage Orders were declared to be inadequate and to require amendments as follows:—

- (1) that there should be only one minimum wage rate instead of two as at present, and that the rate should apply to the whole of the province;
- (2) that the rates be increased to conform to the 37-point rise in the Dominion cost-of-living index, and that it be made applicable to all classes of employees in the province;
- (3) that employers be required to give their workers (including those laid off temporarily) one week's notice before terminating their employment.

Fair Wage Act

The enactment of a provincial Fair Wage Act was requested, providing for the setting up of a Board, having equal employer-employee representation, whose duty it would be to set fair wage levels in industries.

Other Legislative Proposals

Among other suggestions and recommendations made by the Federation were the following:—

- (1) that the Annual Holidays Act be amended so as to overcome discrimination in the awarding of vacations-with-pay credits to employees and that holidays be given to all workers, on the basis of service rendered;
- (2) that the provincial Department of Labour create a Research Division to study labour, employment and industrial conditions in Saskatchewan and that a program of labour education be established;

- (3) that the date of municipal elections be changed from the second Wednesday in December to a date early in October, so as to take advantage of better weather conditions;
- (4) that any unit of public service employees, through a Trade Union chosen by a majority of its members, be permitted to enter into collective bargaining agreements with the properly designated officer or officers of the Crown and within the meaning of the Trade Union Act of 1944, as amended.

Minimum Wages in Saskatchewan

Representing the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (CCL), Messrs. W. G. Davies and Howard Mitchell appeared before the Minimum Wage Board of the province on November 29, to submit a brief urging an increase in minimum wage rates. (See "Labour Legislation in Saskatchewan in 1949.") (L.G., June, 1949, p. 740).

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

The strike of seamen at East Coast ports continued during April. Developments in this dispute are outlined below. The Canada Labour Relations Board issued its first order requiring an employer to bargain collectively.

Introduction

The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reported the calling of a strike by the Canadian Seamen's Union against the dry cargo and passenger shipping companies operating ocean-going vessels of Canadian registry from East Coast ports.

As previously reported, the dispute between the shipowners and the Canadian Seamen's Union had received the attention of the Department of Labour under the conciliation procedures laid down by Parliament in the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. After a Conciliation Officer had failed to reconcile the differences between the parties, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Concilia-

tion and Investigation under the Chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The Board was unable to effect a settlement, and submitted a unanimous report to the Minister of Labour on February 19, 1949, to which was attached a draft collective agreement which the Board recommended that the parties should enter into for the ensuing year.

The shipowners, announced on February 28, their acceptance of the recommendations of the Board as a basis of settlement of the dispute, but the Canadian Seamen's Union formally advised the Department on March 28 of its decision to reject them.

Prior to this the Executive of the Canadian Seamen's Union attempted to negotiate terms of settlement different from those embodied in the Board's report and failing in this, adopted the policy of having crews of vessels stage "sit-in" strikes as vessels arrived in port. Such strike action was first taken on March 21 against the ss. *Lady Rodney* belonging to Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited. Other vessels were also immobilized as they reached the port of Halifax. The owners of these ships obtained a court order requiring the crews to leave the vessels and proceeded to man them through an arrangement with the Seafarers International Union of North America (AFL), Canadian District. At the same time most of the shipowners took the same action. On March 31 the CSU called a general strike tying up a number of vessels in ports in Great Britain, and other European countries, the West Indies, and as far distant as South Africa and Australia.

Longshore workers and dock workers refused to work Canadian-registered vessels at certain ports abroad and at Saint John, N.B. In most instances this action on the part of longshore and dock workers was not supported officially by the organizations concerned. Subsequently the workers at Saint John, N.B., decided to carry out their contract with the shipowners and work all ships.

The shipowners were successful in having a number of vessels manned, by obtaining other seamen to replace the strikers.

On the West Coast, while certain vessels belonging to Eastern companies were tied up by strike action, the autonomous Pacific Coast Division of the Canadian Seamen's Union reached an understanding on April 22 with three out of six of the deepsea dry cargo shipping operators who were parties to the 1948 agreement whereby the provisions of such agreement would be continued in force without modification until October 15, 1949.

At various places and at different times during April and the early part of May, violence occurred in connection with the replacement of striking crews by other seamen. Those who participated in acts of violence were, upon apprehension by the authorized police forces in the provinces concerned, prosecuted regardless of their status or union affiliation.

In the latter part of April the Minister of Labour issued a statement explaining to the people of Canada that the strike was lawful under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act in so far as it affected vessels in Canadian ports, since the legislation adopted by Parliament did not

withhold from any group of workers the right to strike after the prescribed conciliation procedures were followed. He also explained that, in the same manner, employers had the right to lockout their employees following a lapse of seven days from the date of the receipt by the Minister of a Conciliation Board's report.

In view of the stoppages of work occurring in ports abroad, the Ministers of Labour and Transport made a joint public statement at the beginning of May calling to the attention of the public and the seamen concerned that such stoppages of work abroad in disobedience of the lawful orders of the master of a vessel were in violation of the Canada Shipping Act.

On May 16 the Minister of Labour distributed an open letter to "Trade Unionists and Interested Citizens" giving the facts of the dispute. The text of his letter is reproduced below:—

To Trade Unionists and Interested Citizens:

Each day brings contradictory statements concerning the seamen's strike. Many of the statements are extravagant, misleading and incorrect and clearly initiated from one source. Many telegrams are sent to Ministers of the Crown including myself asserting that the Dominion Government is responsible for the difficulties and for the strike. A few days ago 85 telegrams were received by the Prime Minister of Canada purporting to be signed by different persons or groups of persons, and enquiries disclosed they were filed and paid for in three different telegraph stations in Toronto by the same person. Twenty-six long telegrams were received last week from a Maritime port signed by twenty-six different names and the contents of each were word for word the same. No addresses were given. Because of the misleading nature of this publicity the actual facts are given for the information of those to whom this letter is addressed.

Conciliation Procedure

For some months the dispute, involving unlicensed personnel employed by the Canadian deep-sea shipping companies, had received the attention of the Department of Labour under the conciliation procedure laid down by Parliament in the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

Late last September, I was advised that the shipowners and the Canadian Seamen's Union had been unable to arrive at any settlement in their negotiations for a renewal of their Collective Agreement, which was due to expire on October 15, 1948. I appointed a conciliation officer, who

held a number of conferences with the parties but was unable to reconcile the differences between them.

Following receipt of the conciliation officer's report, I appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the other members of the Board being Theodore Meighen, K.C., of Montreal, nominated by the shipowners, and John Kerry, K.C., also of Montreal, nominated by the union. The Board was fully constituted on November 15, 1948. The Conciliation Board conducted an exhaustive investigation into all the matters in dispute, and held extensive public hearings in Montreal. Finding that it was unable to effect a settlement, the Board reported to me in February. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a draft agreement which the Board recommended for execution by the shipowners and the union.

The report of the Board of Conciliation was submitted by me to the parties on February 19. The shipowners formally accepted the recommendations of the Board on February 28, 1949. The Canadian Seamen's Union formally rejected the recommendations on March 28, 1949.

Strike Called

It should be noted that the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation were concurred in by Mr. John Kerry, K.C., the nominee of the union on the Board. Despite this fact the executive of the union was not satisfied and attempted to negotiate different terms. To force acceptance of the executive's wishes the policy was followed of having crews of vessels stage a "sit-in" strike as vessels arrived in the port of Halifax. This of course resulted in the immobilization of the vessels. The first "sit-in" strike occurred on March 21, 1949, on which date the following telegram was sent by the Regional Director of the CSU:—

Halifax, March 21, 1949.

Capt. T. A. KELLY,
Marine Superintendent,
CNS, Halifax.

This is to advise you that pursuant to National office instructions a strike has been declared aboard the the royal mail ship *Lady Rodney*. Ship's personnel have been instructed by this office to render such service as you may require for the purpose of ordinary ship security. They will not however raise steam or do any duties connected with the taking of cargo passengers or preparing for sea.

(Sgd.) H. C. MEADE,
Regional Director.

The owners of these ships obtained a court order requiring the crews to leave the vessel and proceeded to man them with other men through an arrangement with the Seafarers International Union. On learning of this move the union executive called a general strike on March 31, 1949.

I believe few will disagree with the opinion I have expressed that the calling of these "sit-in" strikes was an error in judgment on the part of the executive of the union.

Strike in Canada is lawful under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

The legal position of the parties to the dispute, namely, the Canadian Seamen's Union and the various shipping companies as represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, is as follows:—

Under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the trade union is free to call a strike and the shipowners are free to declare a lockout and attempt to hire new employees after conciliation proceedings have been undertaken and seven days have elapsed following the report of the Board of Conciliation; therefore the strike declared by the union on March 31, 1949, is a lawful strike under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

Tie-up of Ships outside Canada is Contrary to Canada Shipping Act

However, this does not permit seamen to violate provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, which prohibit strikes resulting in the disobedience of master's orders on ships at sea or in ports abroad nor until the tie-up of the ship and the safe securing of her cargo at her terminal port in Canada upon completion of her voyage. Nor does this justify the action of officers of the Canadian Seamen's Union in counselling and encouraging seamen on ships at sea or in ports abroad to refuse to obey the master's orders.

It is a fundamental principle of the law of every seagoing nation, which is accepted by every true seaman, that strikes at sea or in ports abroad resulting in the refusal of seamen to obey the master's orders must not occur. Such action endangers the lives of passengers, officers, and crew, the safety of the ship and its cargo. The provisions of the Canada Shipping Act in this respect give effect to this principle.

Strike of Tugboats at Halifax, N.S., is Contrary to Provisions of Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act

The strike of the seamen on tugboats at Halifax, N.S., is in contravention of the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act since the provisions of that Act relating to conciliation were not complied with before the strike took place.

Action taken by Companies to replace Strikers

Since both parties to the dispute had complied with the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act prior to the calling of the strike, the shipowners were within their rights in making arrangements for the manning of their ships by other seamen to replace the striking seamen.

Contrary to assertions that have been made, the Canadian Seamen's Union has been certified as the bargaining agent for seamen on less than ten per cent of the deep-sea ships tied up in the dispute.

Reasons given by Union for calling a Strike

Since the strike was called on the East Coast, the Pacific Coast Division of the Canadian Seamen's Union has reached an understanding with the West Coast shipowners that the 1948 agreement between them would be continued in force without modification for another year. In view of this, and in view of the fact that the new agreement recommended unanimously by the members of the Conciliation Board differed only slightly from the 1948 agreement, it seems to me that the Canadian Seamen's Union would have been well-advised to have completed an agreement with the East Coast operators on the basis of the Board's report. That the union did not do so is their own business; and that the union chose to strike is their right (provided the right was exercised in a lawful manner) but they must accept full responsibility for this action and should not attempt to place this responsibility on any one else.

With the knowledge of these facts, every trade unionist, as well as members of the public, will naturally ask this question: "Why did the Canadian Seamen's Union call the strike?"

The Canadian Seamen's Union has stated publicly that the rejection of the unanimous recommendations of the Board of Conciliation was based on two considerations, i.e., the unsatisfactory hiring arrangement and a reduction in the take-home pay of the seamen.

Now I would like you to examine these two reasons which the union has advanced to justify its action in calling the strike. The 1948 agreement with the shipowners contained the following hiring clause:—

Article 1, Section (d).—The Companies agree that during the period this Agreement is in effect all unlicensed personnel to be hired shall be requested through the office of the Union and through the medium of the Seamen's Section of the National Employment Service. Replacements shall also be made through the Union and through the medium of the Seamen's Section of the National Employment Service in all North American ports as far south and including the port of Norfolk on the east coast and the port of San Pedro on the west coast, provided this does not result in any delays to the vessels and provided that such crew shortages are due to accident or illness or discharges by mutual consent.

The recommendation of the Board of Conciliation on this question was as follows:—

Article 1, Section 2 (b).—The Companies agree that all unlicensed personnel engaged by them in Canada will be hired either through the office of the Union or through the Seamen's Section of the National Employment Service. The Companies agree not to discriminate against Union members. Any unlicensed personnel hired in Canada, who are not Members of the Union, will be required, as a condition of employment, either to join the Union and to continue as Members thereof during their employment or, in the alternative, to tender to the Union one month's dues as well as the initiation fee as presently established and to pay subsequent monthly dues as required of Union Members (and failure to pay arrears of monthly dues at pay-off shall be a bar to further employment until such arrears are paid).

It is suggested that there would be no substantial change in the protection afforded seamen under either clause.

With regard to the alleged reduction in pay, I may point out that the report of the Board of Conciliation did not include any recommendation for a reduction in the pay of seamen, nor in the overtime rates, nor did it recommend any increase in the hours of employment. In fact, all the important provisions relative to remuneration of seamen remained unchanged under the Board's report. I have examined the scale of wage rates and find that the rates

set out in the agreement recommended by the Board are exactly the same as those specified in the old agreement. They are:—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Bosun | \$180.00 |
| Carpenter | 185.00 |
| A. B. | 170.00 |
| O. S. | 150.00 |
| First Cook | 200.00 |
| Second Cook | 170.00 |
| Second Steward | 170.00 |
| Galley Boy | 140.00 |
| Deck Boy (Utility Boy) .. | 140.00 |
| Mess Man | 160.00 |
| Mess Boy | 140.00 |
| Oiler | 175.00 |
| Fireman | 170.00 |
| Trimmer | 165.00 |
| Wiper | 165.00 |
| Donkeyman | 180.00 |

In addition to these wage rates, crew members are supplied board and living accommodation until they sign off ships' articles at the end of the voyage.

The Board's recommendations also included two provisions which were not contained in the previous agreement and which were of very considerable importance and benefit to the seamen and to the Union. The first of these was that the agreement would extend to all ships of Canadian registry operated by the shipowners, whereas the previous agreement applied to seamen under Canadian Articles only on these ships.

The second important recommendation was in favour of a three-watch system for which the union had asked, as against the previous provision which left with the master of the vessel the responsibility for determining the number of men on a watch.

With these facts on which to form a judgment, I think that most people will agree that it is necessary to look elsewhere than these objections to the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation to find the reason why the executive of the Canadian Seamen's Union did not accept such recommendations and make a new agreement with the shipowners as the latter were willing to do. Instead the executive called the men out on strike.

Many people like myself will find it difficult to accept the view that the chosen nominee of the Canadian Seamen's Union on the Board of Conciliation would have joined the other two members of the Board in making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which would lessen the protection afforded the seamen or bring about a reduction in their take-home pay.

Maintenance of Law and Order

The use of violence to further the interests of either party to an industrial dispute is contrary to the provisions of the

Canadian Criminal Code. Acts of violence have occurred in the course of the present strike. Those who have participated in these acts of violence have, upon apprehension, been prosecuted regardless of their status or affiliation.

The various Police Forces acting under their respective authorities are preserving peace and order, as it is their duty to do, and in carrying out these duties are acting neither for nor against strikers or ship-owners.

My position and that of my Department in this dispute is the position that we have taken in every other industrial dispute. The services of the Department of Labour are available to the parties whenever they are prepared to open negotiations for settlement.

I conclude this letter by pointing out that the responsibility for law enforcement rests with the Governments of the Provinces. The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia has stated "the Government of Nova Scotia will do its utmost to preserve law and order regardless of the offenders. Our function is to preserve law and order and we will do that to the best of our ability irrespective of who the offenders may be."

I attach copy of the report of the Board of Conciliation.

Yours truly,

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour.

Ottawa, May 16, 1949.

The Minister appended the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation dealing with this dispute (L.G., April, 1949, p. 432).

* * *

The first order of its kind was issued by the Canada Labour Relations Board during April in connection with a complaint made by a union that an employer had failed to comply with the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act requiring it to meet and bargain collectively with the union and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement. The parties affected were the Canadian Dredge and Dock Company, Limited, of Toronto and The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. The Order of the Board requiring the company to commence collective bargaining forthwith with the union as the certified bargaining agent of certain of its employees is printed below in the section concerning Certification and Other Proceedings Before The Canada Labour Relations Board.

The following statement concerns the scope and administration of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and under the Conciliation and Labour Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board under the former Act.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until succeeded by the wartime Regulations in 1944.

Proceedings begun under the wartime Regulations are continued in so far as the services involved in such proceedings are authorized under the new Act. Likewise, decisions, orders and certifications given by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the new Act.

The Act applies to industries within Dominion jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations, and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions, for the consideration of complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and of applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board to admin-

ister provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the meaning or violation of such agreements, and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Conciliation services are also provided by the Industrial Relations Branch under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. This statute empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour. From time to time, as required, a third article under this section will cover Conciliation Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Fredericton. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta; an officer stationed in Winnipeg covers the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; two officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; two officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec and the officer resident in Fredericton, represents the Department in the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before the Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days during the month of April. During the month the Board received four applications for certification, held four hearings, issued three certificates designating bargaining agents, ordered three representation votes, rejected one application for certification, allowed the withdrawal of five applications, issued Reasons for Judgment in one case, issued one Order to bargain collectively, and rejected one request for reconsideration of decision in a certification case.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. The Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1415, for a unit of employees of Eastern Canada Greyhound Lines Limited, comprising bus drivers employed by the Company in its Southern Ontario Division. The safety supervisor was excluded from the bargaining unit. (L.G., April, 1949, p. 428.)

2. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Division 59, for a unit of employees of Union Steamships Limited, Vancouver, B.C., comprising assistant pursers and freight clerks employed in the purser's department of vessels operated by the company. The pursers were excluded from the bargaining unit. (L.G., April, 1949, p. 428.)

3. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, for a unit of employees of La Compagnie d'Autobus et de Camionnage d'Abitibi Limitée, Val d'Or, Abitibi, P.Q., comprising bus operators, garage employees and maintenance staff. The managerial and office staff, cashiers, foremen and inspectors were excluded from the bargaining unit. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 585.)

Representation Votes Ordered

1. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and National Harbours Board, Port of Quebec, P.Q. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 585.) Following an investigation of the application and a public hearing, the Board ordered that a representation vote be taken among employees engaged on hourly rates of pay, employed in the cold storage warehouse, refrigeration plant, general operation, maintenance department, and other miscellaneous departments. (Returning Officer: L. Pepin.)

2. National Association of Marine Engineers, District 3, and Quebec and Ontario Transportation Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. (L.G., April, 1949, p. 428.) Following an investigation and a public hearing, the Board ordered that a representation vote be taken among marine engineers, chief engineer excluded, employed by the company. (Returning Officer: L. Pepin.)

3. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., District 3, and the Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Co., Ltd. (L.G., April, 1949, p. 428.) Following an investigation and a public hearing the Board ordered that a representation vote be taken among the marine engineers, chief engineer excluded, employed by the company. (Returning Officer: F. J. Ainsborough.)

Applications for Certification Rejected

1. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1598, and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., Flin Flon, Man. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 584.)

Applications for Certification Received

1. Canadian Telephone Employees Association, on behalf of employees of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada (Plant Department). (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

2. Canadian Telephone Employees Association, on behalf of employees of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada (Operating, Accounting and Treasury Departments). (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

3. Canadian Telephone Employees Association, on behalf of employees of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada (Commercial Department). (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin.)

4. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, on behalf of employees of the Canadian National Railways (Purchasing Department, Toronto, Ont.). (Investigating Officer: F. J. Ainsborough.)

Applications for Certification Withdrawn

1. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., and Paterson Steamships Limited, Fort William, Ont. (L.G., April, 1949, p. 428.) On the request of the National Organizer of the Association the application for certification was withdrawn.

2. National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., and Colonial Steamships Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont. (L.G., April, 1949, p. 428.) On the request of the National Organizer of the Association the application for certification was withdrawn.

3. Transport Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers Union (Local 106, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America) and J. B. Baillargeon Express, Ltd., Montreal. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 584.) On the request of the Acting Secretary of the Union the application for certification was withdrawn.

4. Canadian Seamen's Union and the Commercial Cable Company, Halifax, N.S. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 585.) On request of counsel for the Union, the Board granted the withdrawal of the application for certification.

5. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers and the Canadian National Railways (divers, tenders and helpers, Cape Tormentine, N.B. and Borden, P.E.I.). (L.G., May, 1949, p. 585.) On request of the General Chairman of the Brotherhood, the application for certification was withdrawn.

Request for Revocation of Decision in Application for Certification

The Board rejected the request of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Halifax, N.S., for revocation of a decision certifying the Canadian Seamen's Union as bargaining agent. (See Reasons for Judgment below.)

Order to Bargain Collectively Issued

During the month the Board gave consideration to a complaint referred to it by the Minister of Labour under Section 43 of the Act, affecting the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., complainant, and the Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., respondent. The Board issued an Order requiring the respondent company to bargain collectively with the complainant, in the terms of the following Order. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 585.)

ORDER

Upon the complaint made by The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., the complainant, to the Minister of Labour that Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., the respondent, has failed to comply with paragraph (a) of Section fourteen of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act having been referred by the Minister of Labour to this Board pursuant to Section 43 of the said Act;

And this Board having made inquiry in respect of the said complaint and the complaint having been set down for hearing by the Board and having come on for hearing and after having heard representatives of the complainant and the respondent, and the evidence presented to the Board and upon reading the papers filed in respect of the said complaint and decision having been reserved;

This Board does find that Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., being a

party to collective bargaining with The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., the certified bargaining agent of marine engineers, employed by the said Company, excluding chief engineers, has failed to comply with the provisions of paragraph (a) of Section fourteen of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act; and

This Board does order Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., to commence collective bargaining forthwith with The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., the certified bargaining agent of marine engineers employed by the Company exclusive of chief engineers, with a view to the completion of a collective agreement between them and to make every reasonable effort to conclude such agreement; and

For this purpose to cause its authorized representatives to attend and meet with the representatives of The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., at such times and places as shall be fixed and designated for this purpose from time to time by Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, or such other Conciliation Officer as may be instructed in his place by the Minister of Labour to confer with the said parties to assist them to conclude a collective agreement.

The Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour aforesaid is requested to report from time to time to the Chief Executive Officer of this Board on the progress of collective bargaining between the said parties.

Leave is reserved to either of the said parties to apply to this Board for further directions in respect of any matter arising out of or relating to this Order or the complaint as the circumstances of the case in the opinion of such party may require.

By Order of the Canada Labour Relations Board.

Chief Executive Officer.

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT in dispute between

**Western Union Telegraph Company, Halifax, N.S., Applicant,
and
Canadian Seamen's Union, Respondent.**

This is an application of the Western Union Telegraph Company for revocation by the Canada Labour Relations Board of an order of certification made in 1944 by the Wartime Labour Relations Board under the provisions of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations certifying the Respondent, Canadian Seamen's Union and

The Board consisted of Mr. A. H. Brown, Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, and Messrs. W. L. Best, E. R. Complin, J. A. D'Aoust, A. Deschamps and A. R. Mosher, members. The Judgment of the Board was delivered by the Vice-Chairman.

bargaining representatives selected by it as the bargaining agents for unlicensed personnel employed by the Company on its cable ships *Cyrus Field* and *Lord Kelvin* stationed at the Port of Halifax, N.S.

The Applicant contends that the Wartime Labour Relations Board had no authority to make an order certifying the Respondent as aforesaid for the reason that employees in the bargaining unit, for which certification was granted, were not employed upon a work, undertaking, or business which was subject to the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations. The Applicant further contends that the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act do not apply to the said employees as they are not employed upon a work, undertaking or business to which the Act applies.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act replaced the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations. These Regulations were revoked effective as of the date the Act came into force, September 1, 1948. Section 72 of the Act provides that the Canada Labour Relations Board established under the Act shall be the successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board established under the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations and that every order, decision or determination or other act or thing made, given or done by or on behalf of the Wartime Labour Relations Board shall, in so far as the same might be done under the Act, be deemed to have been made, given or done by the Canada Labour Relations Board.

Therefore, if the order made by the Wartime Labour Relations Board certifying the Respondent as bargaining agent for employees of the Applicant employed on its cable ships at Halifax could have been made by this Board under the Act, the order has the same force and effect under the Act as though made by this Board.

It follows that if, as the Applicant contends, the Act does not apply to the company's operation and this Board could not have made the order certifying the Respondent as bargaining agent for the employees under this Act, the order of certification made by the Wartime Labour Relations Board has no continuing force and effect under the provisions of the Act.

Consequently if the Applicant's contention is well founded, the Board would have no authority to revoke the order in question since the only authority given to this Board in the matter of revocation is in respect of orders made by this Board under the Act or orders made by the Wartime Labour Relations Board which, in virtue of

Section 72 of the Act, are deemed to have been made by this Board under the Act (see Sections 11 and 61 (2) of the Act).

For these reasons, the Board is of opinion that if the Applicant's contention as to the application of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations and the Act to the Applicant's operations were well founded, this Board would have no authority to make the order for revocation applied for.

The Board is of opinion, however, that the order for certification made by the Wartime Labour Relations Board is one which could have been made under the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations and which might be made by this Board under the Act for the reasons hereinafter set out.

The Applicant is a corporation which is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and is registered under the provisions of Part II of the Domestic, Dominion and Foreign Corporations Act of Nova Scotia for the purpose of carrying on a general telegraph business in Nova Scotia. It operates a cable service between the United Kingdom and Canada using cables extending from the East coast of Canada to the United Kingdom and, in connection with these operations, it operates the two cable ships for the purpose of maintaining and repairing the transatlantic cable used in this service. The cable ships are owned by British companies, are of British registry but are operated by the Applicant under charter from these owners. The employees employed by the Applicant upon these ships comprise the bargaining unit of employees in respect of which the order for certification now attacked was made. The ships have, at present, and have for many years, operated from a depot at the Port of Halifax, N.S.

The employees in the bargaining unit are residents of Canada and were signed on and have been signed on from year to year for many years past at the Port of Halifax.

Even if the Board were to accept as correct the contention of the Applicant that these cable ships are floating work-shops used for repair and maintenance of the transatlantic cable rather than ships falling within the category of navigation and shipping described in paragraph (a) of Section 53 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, the employment of the employees would, in any event, be upon or in connection with an undertaking falling within the provisions of paragraph (b) Section 53 of the Act as a work or undertaking extending beyond the limits of a province.

The Applicant contends that inasmuch as the ships are of British ownership and registry and are operated under direct instructions from New York in transatlantic service and the crew signed on under British Articles of Agreement, the provisions of the Act do not apply. The Applicant also contends that the use of the Port of Halifax as a depot for the ships is a matter of convenience only and is not essential to their operations which are in no way local but are transatlantic in character.

Considering that the Applicant is registered for the purpose of carrying on business in Canada and carries on operations in Canada in connection with which the ships are utilized, and that the employees are residents of Canada and signed on in Canada, and that the provisions of the Act are capable of enforcement against all interested parties, it is, in the opinion of the Board, immaterial in the particular circumstances of this case whether the ships are of Canadian or British registry or whether the employees have been signed on under British or Canadian Articles of Agreement. This conclusion is borne out by the provisions of Section 163 (1) of the Canada Shipping Act which require that the Master of every British registered ship (with some exceptions which are not applicable in this instance) shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in Canada and carries as one of the crew in accordance with the

form of agreement prescribed in the said Act or, that is to say, under Canadian Articles of Agreement.

The Applicant further contends that the provisions of Section 165 of the Canada Shipping Act prescribing the form and terms of agreement which shall be entered into between the Master and crew exclude the application of other terms and conditions of employment to seamen and that the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act relating to the negotiation and conclusion of collective agreements covering as they do terms and conditions of employment have, therefore, no application to the employment of seamen.

The Board is unable to agree with this contention. In its opinion, the two Acts are not repugnant but are in fact complementary to one another.

For the above reasons, the application is dismissed.

(Sgd.) A. H. BROWN,
*Vice-Chairman
and Acting Chairman,
for the Board.*

D. McINNES, Esq., K.C.,
C. S. LAWTON, Esq.,
W. ADAMSON, Esq.,
T. F. PETCH, Esq.,
for the Applicant.

A. MARCUS, Esq.,
H. C. MEADE, Esq.,
for the Respondent.

Dated at Ottawa, April 21, 1949.

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Appointment of Conciliation Officer

During April the Minister of Labour appointed Conciliation Officers under Section 16 of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act to confer with the parties, in the following industrial disputes:—

The Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, P.Q., applicant, affecting long-shore operations at the Port of Montreal, and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 375, respondent. (Conciliation Officer: R. Trepanier.)

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, applicant, and the Hull City Transport

Company Limited, Hull, P.Q., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: R. Trepanier.)

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, applicant, and MacArthur and Son, Limited, Brandon, Man., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: R. H. Hooper.)

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local B-1039, applicant, and Gatineau Power Company, Gatineau Transmission Company, and Gatineau Electric Light Company, Ottawa, Ont., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: R. Trepanier.)

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local B-1440, applicant, and Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Ottawa, Ont., respondent. (Conciliation Officer: B. Wilson.)

Agreements Facilitated by Conciliation Officer

Early in April, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a final report from Mr. F. J. Ainsborough, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between Polymer Corporation, Ltd., Sarnia, Ont., and United Chemical Workers, Local 14 (L.G., April, 1949, p. 431).

On April 14, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a report from R. H. Hooper, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, Ltd., Calgary, Alta., and Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1374. (L.G., April, 1949, p. 431.)

On April 12, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a report from R. Trepanier, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q. (Trans-Oceanic Service) and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 588.)

On April 12, 1949, the Minister of Labour received a report from R. Trepanier, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, P.Q. (longshore operations at the Port of Montreal) and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 375 (see above).

Conciliation Board Appointed

On April 27, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between MacArthur and Son, Limited, Brandon, Man., and Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of R. H. Hooper, Conciliation Officer (see above).

Constitution of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month.

Conciliation Board Reports Received

On April 23, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, P.Q., and the Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, representing radio telegraphers at coast stations and radio officers in the marine service of the Company. (L.G., May, 1949, p. 588.) The personnel of the Board was as follows: H. Carl Goldenberg of Montreal, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation by the other two members; F. E. H. Gates of Montreal, appointed on the nomination of the Company; and Drummond Wren of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the Union. The text of the Board's report is reproduced below.

On April 27, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between National Harbours Board, Montreal, P.Q., and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of R. Trepanier, Conciliation Officer (L.G., May, 1949, p. 589). Constitution of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month.

On April 29, 1949, the Minister of Labour appointed a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, P.Q., and Catholic Syndicate of Garage Employees of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Inc. The Board was appointed following receipt of the report of L. Pepin, Conciliation Officer (L.G., May, 1949, p. 588). Constitution of the Board had not been completed at the end of the month.

REPORT OF BOARD in dispute between

Canadian Marconi Company (Radio Telegraphers at Coast Stations and Radio Officers in Marine Service)

and

Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL-TLC).

The Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to endeavour to effect an agreement between the above sited parties begs to report as follows:—

Having held sessions at which the Board heard the representations of all the parties concerned in the dispute and at which the Board endeavoured to effect an agreement between the parties, the Board begs to report that it has been unable to effect such an agreement.

The dispute arises from proposals submitted by the Union representing the Employees for revision of the collective agreement with the Employer. The Union requested

1. Four weeks vacation for 30 years service for Radio Telegraphers on stations which are in year-round operation.

2. A 12 per cent increase in the present rates of wages.

3. An increase in the bonus to officers in charge to \$30, and the incorporation of the said bonus in the wage scale.

The Company rejected these proposals.

Having heard the submissions of the parties to the dispute, and having given full consideration to the representations made, the Board recommends that—

1. Radio Telegraphers at coast stations which are in year-round operation shall be granted an annual vacation with pay of four weeks after 35 years of service provided that one week of the said vacation shall be taken by the employee during the winter season.

On April 23, 1949, the Minister of Labour received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company (Radio Telegraphers at Coast Stations and Radio Officers in Marine Service) and Canadian Marconi System Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL-TLC) (L.G., May, 1949, p. 588).

The Board was composed of Mr. H. Carl Goldenberg, Montreal, Chairman, Mr. F. E. H. Gates, Montreal, member representing the employer viewpoint, and Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, member representing the employee viewpoint.

The text of the Board's report is reproduced herewith.

2. The wage scale set out in Article 15 of the agreement between the parties dated May 10, 1948, shall be increased by 7½ per cent.

3. In lieu of the present bonus of \$15 per month payable to officers in charge of coast stations, the wage paid to the said officers in charge shall be \$20 per month above the wage payable to them under the wage scale, the said \$20 to form part of the total wage. The said \$20 shall be added to the wage of the officer in charge after the application of the 7½ per cent increase in the wage scale recommended herein.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) H. CARL GOLDENBERG,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) FRANK E. H. GATES,
(Sgd.) DRUMMOND WREN.

April 22, 1949.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and from the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec, are summarized in a separate article following this.

Manufacturing

Textiles and Clothing

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GARMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN CANADA AND AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 459.

Agreement to be in effect from December 15, 1948, to December 14, 1949. *Union security*: every worker included in the agreement must be a member of the union in good standing, except learners and beginners who are given 6 weeks time to become members of the union. No worker shall be discriminated against for union activities and the union shall not require the discharge of any worker unless such worker is replaced by the union by another worker satisfactory to the manufacturer. Whenever in need of a worker, a manufacturer shall apply to the union representative, who shall be given a reasonable time to supply a worker acceptable to the manufacturer. Whenever the union is unable to supply such help, whether temporary or permanent, the manufacturer may secure such help who must become members of the union within 6 weeks. *Check-off*: each and every manufacturer agrees to deduct union dues and also the initiation fee as well as such contributions as may be payable from the wages earned by the worker to the Garment Manufacturers' and Employees' Fund and to remit same to the union and the office of the Fund.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. *Overtime*: all work in excess of 8 hours from Monday to Friday shall be paid for at time and one-quarter, all work on Saturdays shall be paid for at time and one-half and all work on Dominion and Provincial legal holidays shall be paid for at double time. Christmas Day shall be a paid holiday for union members employed for at least 6 weeks. *Vacation with pay*: one week to employees with one year's continuous service of at least 1,700 hours. An additional week of vacation shall be given to employees with 2 or more years' continuous service who have worked 1,800 hours at least during each of the previous two years.

Wage rates for cutters shall be 8 per cent plus 10 per cent over the following—first class cutters \$1 per hour; second class cutters 7½ cents per hour; third class cutters (after 3 months) \$16 per week increased by \$1 per

Provision is made for *Rest Periods* in an increasing number of collective agreements in certain industries. The usual provision is for 10 minutes in the morning and 10 minutes in the afternoon, or during each half shift, generally midway through the half shift. A number of agreements also provide for a 5-minute period to put tools away and wash-up at the end of each half shift as in the agreement between the Coulter Manufacturing Company Limited and International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America summarized below.

week each month until \$22 per week is reached; piece rates and time rates for single needle operators, special machine operators, folders, pressers, cleaners, examiners, bundle boys and service girls are increased 10 per cent over the 1947 rates. All these workers shall be paid an additional 5 per cent provided they have worked a full 40 hours during the previous week. All learners shall be paid a minimum of 35 cents during the first 2 months of employment, and thereafter regular piece work rates shall prevail. Manufacturers shall not give out work to the home of any workers.

Provision is made for the continuance of the joint health insurance fund and for grievance procedure.

Metal Products

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.—MARITIME STEEL AND FOUNDRIES LIMITED AND UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 3172.

Agreement to be in effect from March 10, 1949, to October 1, 1950, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agent for all employees eligible to become members of the union, with the exception of employees who are members of the moulders' union. *Check-off*: the company agrees to deduct union dues from the pay of employees, who so authorize, and to remit same to the union. This authorization shall be irrevocable for the term of the agreement.

Hours of work: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week. *Overtime* at time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours in any one day; double time for work on Sundays and 8 specified holidays. *Vacation with pay period* will be 6 days per year. Employees who have worked a minimum of 150 days during the previous year shall be eligible for a vacation at the rate of ½ day for every 24½ days worked.

Hourly wage rates: acetylene cutters 80 and 83 cents; acetylene welders 83 to 99

cents; blacksmiths 91 cents to \$1.03; buckers 82 and 84 cents; carpenters 82 to 92 cents; chippers 80 and 83 cents; electricians 93 cents to \$1.03; electrician specialists \$1.12; electric welders 83 to 99 cents; firemen 79 cents; forgers 91 cents to \$1.02; grinders 77 and 80 cents; hammer operators 77 and 82 cents; heater boys 68 and 77 cents; machine operators 80 to 88 cents; markers, machinists 93 cents to \$1.03; marker specialists \$1.10; riveters 83 and 91 cents; shot blast operators 82 and 87 cents; sticker boys 64 to 77 cents; structural workers 77 to 92 cents; template makers 98 cents and \$1.03; truck drivers 80 cents; electric and acetylene welders 83 cents to \$1.02; specialists \$1.12; labourers 77 cents; all helpers 79 cents; apprentices—first year 60 cents, second year 70 cents, third year 80 cents and fourth year 90 cents. If the cost of living index (Federal government) increases beyond 160 after October 1, 1949, then wages will be adjusted 25 cents per week for every point the cost of living index is above 160. This adjustment will be made for every five point change. If cost of living decreases below 160, there will be no decreases in wages during the period of the agreement.

Provision is made for *seniority rights, grievance procedure* and an *apprentice plan*.

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.—MARITIME STEEL AND FOUNDRIES LIMITED AND INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA, LOCAL 332.

Agreement to be in effect from March 10, 1949, to November 22, 1950, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agent for all employees eligible to become members of the Moulders' Union.

Hours of work: 8 per day, 44 per week; for convenience, however, alternate weeks of 40 and 48 hours will be worked except during July and August when 44 hours per week will be worked. *Overtime* at time and one-half will be paid for work in excess of 8 hours per day and double time for work on Sundays (except as part of regular shift) and on 8 specified holidays. *Vacation with pay:* employees must work 150 days during the year to be eligible for vacation. They shall be granted $\frac{1}{2}$ day for each 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ days worked to a maximum of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ days per year.

Hourly wage rates: moulders (dry sand) \$1.03, other moulders and core makers 85 cents to \$1.02; pattern makers 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to \$1.03; apprentices of moulders, coremakers and pattern makers 60 cents during first year, 70 cents during second year, 80 cents during third year, and in pattern shop only, 90 cents during fourth year; crane operators 82 and 87 cents; crane chasers and ladlemen 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 82 cents; sand mixer operator 84 cents; moulding machine operators 85 cents; furnace melters \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$; furnace operators 92 cents; furnace helpers, foundry and corerom helpers 77 cents. If the cost of living index increases beyond 160 after November 22, 1949, then wages will be adjusted 25 cents per week for every point above 160. This adjustment will be made for every five point change. If cost of living decreases below 160, there will be no decrease in wages during the period of the agreement.

Provision is made for *seniority rights, grievance procedure* and an *apprenticeship plan*.

OSHAWA, ONT.—COULTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED AND INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 222.

Agreement to be in effect from February 28, 1949, to February 27, 1950, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The Company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible hourly rated employees of the company.

Check-off: the company agrees to deduct monthly from the pay of employees, who so authorize, union dues exclusive of fines, assessments or any other union levy and to remit same to the union. This authorization shall be irrevocable during the term of the agreement.

Hours of work: 45 per week; for day shift—9 per day Monday through Friday; for other shifts, hours to be as agreed upon by the company and the union committee.

Overtime at time and one-half for work in excess of 9 hours, or apart from the regular shifts during the first 5 days of the week and for all work performed on Saturday or Sunday and 8 specified holidays, which shall be paid holidays when not worked for employees working their regularly scheduled shifts immediately preceding and following the holiday except as otherwise provided. *Rest periods* of 10 minutes are granted all employees during each half shift. Employees are also granted 5 minutes at the end of each half shift. *Vacation with pay:* one week to employees with one year's service (1,800 hours or more), 2 weeks to employees with 5 years' service. Any employee not having completed 1,800 hours work during the previous 12 months will receive vacation with proportionate pay.

Hourly wage rates: current schedule as per agreement May 4, 1948, may be revised from time to time by agreement between the company and the union—Males: labourers and shipping department employees 88 cents increased by 3 cents per hour per month to 94 cents in 2 months; polishing department employees 88 cents, increased 4 cents per hour per month to \$1.08 in 5 months; plating department employees 90 cents, increased 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour per month to \$1.08 in 4 months; press operators 88 cents, increased 2 cents per hour per month for 3 months and an additional 3 cents for one month to 97 cents in 4 months; truck drivers range from 98 cents to \$1.05. Females: stamping department employees and wiring girls in the plating department 60 cents increased by 3 cents per hour per month to 72 cents in 4 months. *Off-shift premium* of 5 cents per hour will be paid for off-shift work.

Provision is made for *seniority rights and grievance procedure*.

Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

CALGARY, ALTA.—THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED (PLANTS NEAR CALGARY) AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS, LOCAL 690. (ALBERTA NITROGEN WORKERS' UNION.)

Agreement to be in effect from September 23, 1948, to September 22, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency for all eligible employees as long as the union retains its right to conduct collective bargaining on behalf of

such employees under the law. There shall be no intimidation or discrimination because of membership or non-membership in the union.

Hours of work: for day shift and maintenance crews—8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week; for operating crews and maintenance men on shift work—8 per day (except where a change in shift is scheduled), normal working week shall constitute 42 hours, or the equivalent. **Overtime** at time and one-half shall be paid for work in excess of the scheduled shift, for work on 6 specified holidays and for work on assigned days off. **Vacations with pay** shall be granted employees covered by the agreement in accordance with provincial legislation.

Hourly wage scale: maintenance—welders, pipefitters, machinists, mechanics, fitters, insulators, carpenters, electricians and blacksmiths \$1.23 and \$1.33; painters \$1.18 and \$1.28; instrument men \$1.33; tool room attendant and radial drill operators \$1.13; oilers \$1.11; steam engineers, second class \$1.33; general helpers \$1.06; operators \$1.11 to \$1.21; janitors, labourers 96 cents (labourers with more than 120 working days of actual service with the company become lead hands and are paid \$1.01); chemical services 96 cents to \$1.16; warehouse floor-men \$1.06. **Off-shift differential:** a premium of 4 cents per hour shall be paid for time worked on the afternoon shift and 8 cents per hour for time worked on the night shift.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Construction

Buildings and Structures

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 343.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1949, to April 30, 1950.

Hours of work: 8 per day Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week. **Overtime** at time and one-half for first 4 hours worked over 8 hours during week days, double time thereafter and for all time worked on Sundays and 6 specified holidays. On a seventh holiday, Labour Day, no work is to be done. Where more than one shift is employed or on special work the regular hours of work may be changed so long as they do not exceed 8 per day; second shift to be 7½ hours with 8 hours pay.

Hourly wage rate for journeymen shall be \$1.40 during the term of the agreement including increases of 10 cents per hour September 15, 1948, and 5 cents per hour May 1, 1949. A foreman in charge of 3 or more journeymen shall receive not less than 10 cents per hour above the journeymen's rate. Foremen shall be members in good standing of the local union.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Air Transport

CANADA—TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES AND THE CANADIAN AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1949, to January 31, 1950, and thereafter

from year to year subject to 60 days' notice. The company recognizes the association as representing the air line pilots. Mountainous terrain is the division between Lethbridge or Calgary and Vancouver and any other comparable terrain operated with twin-engine aircraft which may from time to time be mutually agreed upon.

Hours: twin-engine domestic operations—no pilot shall be allowed to fly more than 225 air hours on mountainous terrain operations or 255 hours on flat terrain operations (5 hours extra to complete flight) in any one calendar quarter; four-engine domestic operations—yearly maximum shall be 900 hours plus an amount equal to vacation credits; part year maximum flying hours shall be based on 75 hours for each full month and 2½ hours for each day of any part month plus an amount equal to vacation credits, the foregoing does not include training flights, familiarization flights or monthly instrument practice and local flight checks, except that 2½ or 2¾ hours in any one day is credited as flying time in route familiarization, equipment conversion training flights or as supernumerary crew on scheduled flights for route competency purposes. **Vacation:** 14 days with pay after one year's service. Pilots with less than one year's service will be granted one day for each month of service up till December 31.

Monthly salaries: four-engine captains \$550 per month in first 6 months increased \$100 in second, fourth and sixth 6 months to \$850 per month during sixth 6 months and thereafter; twin-engine captains—flat terrain \$450 during first 6 months increased by \$100 in second, fourth and sixth 6 months to \$750 during sixth 6 months and thereafter; mountainous terrain \$450 during first 6 months, \$600 in second 6 months increased by \$100 in fourth and sixth 6 months to \$800 during sixth 6 months and thereafter. First officers employed as pilots or holding laid-off status as pilots November 1, 1948, \$270 per month during first 6 months, \$320 during second 6 months; \$370 during third 6 months and \$400 per month during fourth 6 months and thereafter; first officers without foregoing qualifications \$200 during first 6 months, \$220 in second 6 months, \$250 in third, \$290 in fourth, \$340 in fifth and \$400 in sixth 6 months and thereafter. Reserve captains: a pilot designated as reserve captain shall receive a minimum salary of \$430 per month as of the effective date of such designation by the company with pay for time flown as captain to be computed on a daily basis according to length of service.

Vacations with pay: pilots who have completed one year or more of continuous service, will be granted 14 days with full pay; those with less than one year of continuous service will be granted one day's leave for each full month of service.

Provision is made for *seniority rights*, *grievance procedure*, *travelling and moving expenses*. Pilots are obliged to carry at least \$5,000 of life insurance. The company to pay only the flight risk portion of such insurance.

CANADA—TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MECHANISTS, LODGES 714 AND 1751 (AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE MECHANICS, STATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT AND STORES DEPARTMENT).

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1948, to September 30, 1949, and thereafter from year to year subject to 30 days' notice, covers all landing fields of the Trans-Canada Air Lines in Canada. The company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency for employees in its maintenance and overhaul, cargo and commissary departments.

Hours of work: 8 per day exclusive of meal periods, 5½ days per week is the standard working week; where this is impracticable due to the requirements of the service, work schedules satisfactory to the company and the union shall be established. *Overtime:* time worked in excess of the standard work day, except in the case of rotation of shifts, shall be credited as overtime on a *pro rata* basis and compensatory time off allowed at the discretion of the company. At the end of each month or end of work schedule closest thereto, employees with overtime credits will qualify for payment of the overtime in excess of 24 hours, on a time and one-half basis. All employees will be granted 8 specified holidays or equivalent time off, or overtime credit.

Vacation: 2 weeks with pay, exclusive of legal holidays, for employees who have completed one year or more of continuous service, those with less than one year's service will be granted one day's vacation with pay, exclusive of legal holidays, for each full month of continuous service.

Monthly wage rates: maintenance and overhaul department—crew chief \$285 to \$305, shift foreman \$285 to \$295, aircraft inspector \$275 to \$295, licensed mechanic \$270 to \$280, shop and materials inspectors \$265 to \$275, lead mechanic \$265, mechanics \$245 to \$255, junior mechanics \$185 to \$230, learners \$115 to \$170, detail materials inspectors \$175 to \$245, aircraft tractor driver and crane operator \$205, sand or carboblast operator and helper \$185, tool room issuers \$165 to \$185, lead groomer \$180, groomer \$170, cleaner \$165, lead janitor \$175, janitor \$160, janitresses \$120 to \$145, labourers \$160, licensed fireman \$175, firemen \$160; station services department—assistant station controller \$235, ramp agents \$200 to \$220, station attendants \$160 to \$185, lead chauffeur \$190 to \$210, chauffeurs \$170 to

\$190, commissary attendant \$150; stores department—lead stockkeeper \$255, stockkeepers, shippers or receivers \$210 to \$235, assistants \$175 to \$195, issuers \$115 to \$165, tractor operators \$160 to \$180, labourers \$160.

Provision is made for sick leave, seniority rights and grievance procedure.

CANADA—TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES AND THE AIR LINE PILOTS ASSIGNED TO FOUR-ENGINE OVERSEAS OPERATIONS AS REPRESENTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION.

Supplementary agreement to the foregoing also effective from February 1, 1949, to January 31, 1950, and thereafter from year to year subject to 60 days' notice.

Hours of service: four-engine overseas operations—900 hours shall constitute the normal annual maximum, and in addition, pilots may be required to complete a maximum of 120 hours overtime in any year. For periods of less than one year the maximum shall be 75 hours for each full month and 2½ hours per day for each part month plus a total of 10 hours overtime for each full month. The company will exert a reasonable effort to prevent a pilot's air hours from exceeding 255 hours in any one-quarter. These hours shall not include training and familiarization flight time during period of transfer from domestic operations to first scheduled, extra section or other revenue flight as captain or first officer on four-engine overseas operations, or training and familiarization flight time relating to being promoted to captain on four-engine overseas operations.

Rates of pay: captains \$900 per month during first 6 months, increased \$50 per month during second 6 months and to \$1,000 per month during third 6 months and thereafter; first officers \$400 per month during first 6 months increased \$40 per month during second 6 months and to \$480 per month during third 6 months and thereafter.

Overtime rates shall be \$13 per hour and \$6.25 per hour for captains and first officers respectively for each air hour in excess of 900 air hours per year or established maximum for a part year.

Sick leave of one day per month with pay will be allowed pilots assigned to four-engine overseas operations for each month or part thereof in each year after assignment of which half the unused portion shall be cumulative indefinitely for the purpose of additional sick leave pay benefits.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec,* include the repeal of one agreement and the amendment of twelve other agreements. These include, in addition to[†] those summarized below, the amendment of the agreement for railway car and bus manufacturing at Montreal published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of April 2, and the amendment of the agreements for the fine glove industry for the province, for hairdressers at Montreal, for the sash and door industry at Quebec and for building trades at Hull, which were all published April 9, and another amendment to the agreement for building trades at Hull published April 23.

Requests for a new agreement for dairy employees at Quebec and for amendments to the agreements governing barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe and clock-makers in the eastern townships were gazetted March 26. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for barbers and hairdressers at Victoriaville, for building trades at Hull and at Chicoutimi and for truck drivers at Montreal were published April 2. Requests for the amendment of the agreements for building trades at Hull and at Chicoutimi were gazetted April 9, and for wholesale and retail commercial establishments at Roberval gazetted April 16. A request for the amendment of the agreement for garage and service station employees at Montreal was published April 23.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessment on the parties.

* In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employers or association of employers, either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of objections, after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties. References to the summary of this Act and to amendments to it are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1949, page 65. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* monthly since June, 1934.

Manufacturing

Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated March 31, and gazetted April 9, repeals from April 1, 1949, the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 870).

Fur and Leather Products

WORK GLOVE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated March 31, and gazetted April 2, amends from April 1, 1949, the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., May, 1948, p. 486). Agreement to remain in effect until December 31, 1949.

Overtime: for male employees paid on a piece-work basis, overtime rates are increased from 47 to 51.7 cents per hour in excess of the regular rates and for female employees paid on a piece-work basis from 22 to 24.2 cents per hour in excess of the regular rates; however, male and female employees paid on an hourly or weekly basis receive time and one-half for overtime work.

Statutory holidays: Good Friday, St-Jean Baptiste Day and Labour Day are to be kept as holidays. Every employee who has been at work the five days prior to these holidays shall receive for each holiday four-tenths of one per cent of the wages earned by him during the twelve months prior to June 1. However, when St-Jean Baptiste Day falls on Sunday, the holiday shall not be paid; if it falls on Saturday, the employee is entitled to half a day off with pay equivalent to two-tenths of one per cent of the wages so earned.

Minimum wage rates for all operations, except any connected with the stitching of a glove or a mitt on a "Wax Thread" machine, are increased by 10 per cent.

Vacation: every employee with five years' continuous service is entitled to an annual vacation of two weeks with pay equivalent to four per cent of his total earnings during the one year prior to June 1 of each year; every employee with from three to five years' service is entitled to a week and a half with pay equivalent to three per cent of his year's total earnings; every employee with less than three years' service is entitled to one week with remuneration equivalent to two per cent of his year's total earnings.

Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated April 14, and gazetted April 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1947, p. 1174, Sept., p. 1306, Oct., p. 1474; April, 1949, p. 450, and previous issues) by providing that, if any of the specified statutory holidays should fall on a Saturday or Sunday, then the said holiday shall be celebrated either on the day before or the first working day after the Saturday or Sunday, and, should any of the holidays occur during a vacation period, such holiday shall be paid for immediately after the vacation.

MILLINERY INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated April 14, and gazetted April 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., March, 1947, p. 369, Sept., p. 1307).

Holidays with pay: every employee who has been employed in the industry for one year and in the same shop for at least 3 months shall be granted 4 specified holidays with pay each year; if absent without good reason for one full day during the work week in which the holiday occurs, he shall receive only 75 per cent of the pay granted for such holiday; if absent 2 full days, he shall receive only 50 per cent of the pay for such holiday; if absent more than 2 days, he shall not be paid for the said holiday.

Minimum wage rates which were increased by approximately 10 per cent, are now as follows: hand blocker \$50.20 per week; blocker \$46.40; cutter, straw operator, fabric operator \$45.20; draper \$31.40; trimmer-draper \$27.60; trimmer \$25.

Vacation with pay: every employee, who has a minimum of 2 months service for the same employer, shall, in the event of termination of his employment, be entitled to 2 per cent of the wages earned by him after June 30 preceding his termination of employment.

Metal Products

GARAGES AND SERVICE STATIONS, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated April 14, and gazetted April 23, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., Nov., 1948, p. 1246).

Overtime: all work in excess of 9 hours per day or 54 hours per week is payable at time and one-half for servicemen in gasoline and service stations.

Holidays for garage servicemen: the three statutory holidays with pay to which they are entitled may be taken by these employees on the first working day following each such holiday and if they work on the said days, they shall be paid at double time.

Minimum wage rates: blacksmiths, body-men, carpenters, electricians, glaziers, lettering-painters, machinists, mechanics, painters, radiator repairers, sheet metal workers, testers, upholstery cleaners and dyers, upholstery makers, vulcanizers, welders, wheelwrights (day journeymen)—first class \$1 per hour, second class 90 cents; night journeymen—first class \$1.15, second class \$1; apprentices (day) from 40 cents per hour in first 6 months to 75 cents in fourth year, apprentices (night) from 45 cents to 85 cents; day service men in gasoline and service stations 60 cents per hour between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., time and one-half between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. and double time thereafter.

This amendment also provides for certain changes in the apprenticeship regulations.

SHEET METAL MANUFACTURING, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated April 14, and gazetted April 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1948, p. 871, Sept., p. 993; Feb., 1949, p. 178) by providing that every employee with 5 or more years of continuous service for the same employer is entitled annually to 2 weeks' vacation with pay equivalent to 4 per cent of his preceding year's remuneration.

Construction

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.

An Order in Council, dated March 31, and gazetted April 9, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., Aug., 1947, p. 1175; June, 1948, p. 620, and previous issues) by increasing the minimum wage rates for journeymen in all trades by 5 cents per hour.

Trade

RETAIL STORES, QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated March 17, and gazetted March 26, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., May, 1946, p. 629, June, p. 783, July, p. 930, and previous issues). Other amendments to this agreement were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of May 31, 1947, and April 24, 1948.

Hours: for the department head, the floor walker and the chief-displayer performing only such work, the accountant and the outside collector, for the delivery-man and his helper, the clerks attending to the delivery and reception of merchandise, the tradesmen, warehousemen and general workmen, maximum hours which may be worked at regular rates were reduced from 55 per week in 1947, to 51 in 1948, and to 50 per week by the present amendment; for all other employees, the regular work week was reduced from 49½ hours per week in 1947, to 48 in 1948, and to 45 by the present amendment.

Minimum wage rates: various increases were granted in 1947, 1948 and 1949, but not all classifications were increased in each of these years. Increases for some classes are as follows: departmental manager—from \$45 per week in 1947 to \$50 in 1948 for males and from \$35 in 1947 to \$39 in 1948 for females if annual turnover is \$100,000, from \$40 in 1947 to \$45 in 1948 for males and from \$30 to \$33 for females if annual turnover exceeds \$50,000 and from \$35 in 1947 to \$40 in 1948 for males and from \$25 to \$28 for females if annual turnover is less than \$50,000; head displayer from \$45 in 1947 to \$50 in 1948; floor walker from \$33 in 1947 to \$36 in 1948 and to \$49 from March 26, 1949; bookkeeper from \$29.60 in 1947 to \$35 in 1948 and to \$37.50 in 1949; collector (outside) from \$24.60 in 1947 to \$30 in 1948; regular employees (male)—in 1947, from \$9.50 per week in first year to \$19 in fifth year, after 5 years from \$22 to \$30; in 1948, from \$14 in first year to \$24 in fifth year, after 5 years from \$28 to \$36; in 1949, from \$14 in first year to \$26 in fifth year, after 5 years from \$30 to \$39; regular employees (female)—in 1947, from \$8.60 per week in first year to \$12 in third year, after 3 years from \$13.50 to \$16; in 1948, from \$13 to \$16, after 3 years from \$17.50 to \$21; in 1949, from \$13 to \$17.50, after 3 years from \$19 to \$23; displayers (male)—after 5 years from \$28 to \$32 in 1947, from \$32 to \$40 in 1948 and from \$35 to \$45 in 1949; delivery-man from \$22.60 in 1947 to \$30 in 1948 and to \$33 in 1949; charwoman \$15 in 1948, increased to \$17 in 1949.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During March

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition.*

During the month of March the Department of Labour prepared 105 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 50 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates."

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment.*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

| Department | No. of contracts | Aggregate amount |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Canadian Commercial Corporation. | 6,143 | \$17,113,343.00 |
| Post Office. | 13 | 42,613.05 |
| R.C.M.P. | 1 | 18,144.00 |

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING MARCH

| Location | Nature of Contract | Name of Contractor | Amount of Contract | Date of Wages Schedule |
|---|--|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Alterations to old warehouse, Ordnance Compound. | Bruce Stewart & Co. Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I. | \$ 6,740 00 | Oct. 25, 1948 |
| Halifax, N.S. | Installation of a slushings pump system in R.C.E.M.E. Carpenter Shop, Willow Park. | Powers Bros. Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. | 4,550 00 | Dec. 13, 1948 |
| St. Johns, P.Q. | Interior repairs and redecorating of the gymnasium building, St. Johns Barracks. | Jean Paul Trahan, St. Johns, P.Q. | 4,435 00 | Feb. 3, 1949 |
| Camp Borden and Angus, Ont. | Provision of water and sewer systems, roadways, paths and grading for market and quarters project, R.C.A.F. Stations. | Hill - Clark - Francis Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont. | 102,226 20 | April 6, 1949 |
| Centralia, Ont. | Truss repairs and steel wire reinforcing of seven double bangars and one drill hall by pre-stressed wire method, R.C.A.F. Station. | A. F. Byers Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 63,500 00 | Oct. 25, 1948 |
| Downsview, Ont. (Toronto). | Construction of an engine repair shop, R.C.A.F. Station. | A. W. Roberston Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | 200,000 00 | March 24, 1949 |
| Kingston, Ont. | Installation of a boiler and stoker at headquarters, Eastern Ontario Area. | Williams Bros., Ottawa, Ont. | 8,180 00 | Oct. 4, 1948 |
| Rockcliffe, Ont. | Installation of hangar storm sewer at R.C.A.F. Station. | Hugh M. Grant & Co., Ottawa, Ont. | 2,585 50 | Dec. 29, 1948 |
| Rockcliffe, Ont. | Repair of hangar doors and door posts, Hangars 54 and 56, R.C.A.F. Station. | S. E. Farley & Son, Ottawa, Ont. | 3,950 00 | Jan. 24, 1949 |
| Rockcliffe, Ont. | Interior painting and plastering where required in Buildings 5, 7 and 47, R.C.A.F. Station. | Lepage-Raymond, Ottawa, Ont. | 2,834 00 | Jan. 27, 1949 |
| Toronto, Ont. | Refurbishing, erection, new construction and dismantling of booths at the Canadian International Trade Fair, Canadian Exhibition Park. | Canadian Engineering & Contracting Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. | 250,000 00 | March 2, 1949 |
| Windsor, Ont. | Alterations to basement H.M.C.S. "Hunter", Construction of 12 married quarters buildings including utilidor (sewer and water services, steam supply), electrical distribution and lighting and necessary gravel fill of the site, including both inside and outside of buildings at Naval W/T Station. | Loaring Construction Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont. | 12,563 00 | April 6, 1949 |
| Churchill, Man. | To provide water and sewage system, roads and drainage for permanent married quarters project, No. 10 Repair Depot, R.C.A.F. | The Foundation Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | 923,070 00 | March 14, 1949 |
| Calgary, Alta. | Drilling of a well for the supply of natural gas at the Department of National Defence (Defence Research Board) Experimental Station. | Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. | 26,269 65 | Nov. 4, 1948* |
| Suffield, Alta. | Dismantling of hangar "A", at Medicine Hat, Alta. and transporting of same to Experimental Station. | R. P. Melhurst & Sons, Foremost, Alta. | 8,000 00 | April 11, 1949 |
| Suffield, Alta. | Dismantling of a second large hangar ("B") at Ex-R.C.A.F. Station Medicine Hat, Alta. and transporting of same to Experimental Station Village. | Adby Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 33,000 00 | April 6, 1949 |
| Suffield, Alta. | Repairs to 21 buildings at R.C.A.F. Station. | Adby Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 33,000 00 | April 6, 1949 |
| Fort Nelson, B.C. | Repairs to buildings 1 to 5 inclusive at R.C.A.F. Detachment. | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 44,265 00 | Feb. 28, 1949 |
| Snag, Y. T. | | Poole Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. | 15,349 00 | Feb. 28, 1949 |
| CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION | | | | |
| St. Laurent, P.Q. | Construction of houses (168 units). | L. B. Magil & Co., Montreal, P.Q. | 884,620 00 | Feb. 8, 1949 |
| St. Laurent, P.Q. | Construction of houses (156 units). | L. B. Magil & Co., Montreal, P.Q. | 813,930 00 | Feb. 8, 1949 |

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------|----------------|
| Wabasca, Alta..... | Construction of a dormitory building and principal's residence, [Bond Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.....] | 150,000 00 | Nov. 29, 1948 |
| Radium Hot Springs, B.C..... | Erection of a swimming pool and bath house in Kootenay National Park..... | 40,000 00 | March 10, 1949 |

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------|---------------|
| Montreal Harbour, P.Q..... | Replacement of reinforced concrete floor and roof decks and pitch and gravel roofing, Sheds 16 and 17..... | 7,739 00 | March 3, 1949 |
| Quebec Harbour, P.Q..... | Strengthening wharf #20..... | 495,708 00 | Jan. 14, 1949 |

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

| | | | |
|---|--|------------|----------------|
| North Lake, P.E.I..... | Reconstruction of breakwater..... | 61,440 60 | Jan. 25, 1949 |
| Inverness, N.S..... | Repairs, painting, etc., Dominion Public Building..... | 17,000 00 | Jan. 28, 1949 |
| Seaside (Harbour View), N.S..... | Breakwater replacement..... | 26,855 00 | Dec. 10, 1948 |
| Shad Bay, N.S..... | Wharf replacement..... | 11,121 30 | Jan. 20, 1949 |
| Little Shippigan, N.B..... | Construction of a wharf extension..... | 65,766 50 | Dec. 28, 1948 |
| Mallack's Beach, N.B..... | Construction of a breakwater extension..... | 74,379 00 | Jan. 10, 1949 |
| Montreal, P.Q..... | Repair and re-pointing, etc., Place d'Armes Post Office Building..... | 85,000 00 | Feb. 4, 1949 |
| Paspébiac, P.Q..... | Wharf extension and improvements (pile work landing)..... | 14,763 93 | Jan. 15, 1949 |
| Pedli, Ont..... | Construction of a Dominion Public Building..... | 117,266 00 | Feb. 26, 1949 |
| Geraldton, Ont..... | Construction of a Dominion Public Building..... | 128,000 00 | Feb. 26, 1949 |
| London, Ont..... | Drainage and grading—Westminster Hospital Colony Unit No. 2..... | 6,614 50 | Feb. 2, 1949 |
| Ottawa, Ont..... | Improved lighting—8th floor—Confederation Building..... | 3,673 50 | March 3, 1949 |
| Ottawa, Ont..... | Installation of piping, etc., Central Heating Plant, Woods and Building..... | 4,391 00 | March 3, 1949 |
| Ottawa, Ont..... | Construction of quonset huts "A" and "B" for the Bureau of Mines..... | 36,844 60 | March 8, 1949 |
| Ottawa, Ont..... | Alterations to temporary building No. 9..... | 19,500 00 | March 14, 1949 |
| Saskatoon, Sask..... | Alterations for Customs Division, Federal Building..... | 8,793 00 | March 15, 1949 |
| Kirkland Island, B.C. (Ladner Reach)..... | Channel protection on the Fraser River..... | 5,990 25 | Jan. 27, 1949 |
| Kirkland Island, B.C. (Ladner Reach)..... | Pile dyke for channel maintenance on the Fraser River..... | 26,620 00 | Dec. 29, 1948 |
| Languevau, P.Q..... | Construction of a Dominion Public Building..... | 209,169 80 | Jan. 21, 1949 |
| Vancouver, B.C..... | Installation of an unperfected stoker in Military Power House of Shaughnessy Hospital..... | 127,188 00 | Feb. 26, 1949 |
| Sydney, N.S..... | Renewals and repairs to Dredge P.W.D. No. 115..... | 6,475 00 | Nov. 12, 1948 |
| Barhurst, N.B..... | Repairs and renewals to Dredge P.W.D. No. 4..... | 16,980 00 | * |
| Lauzon, P.Q..... | Repairs to Departmental Tug "Hercules"..... | 7,935 00 | * |
| Toronto, Ontario..... | Repairs to Departmental Tug "Hercules"..... | 24,465 00 | * |
| | | 6,834 00 | * |

* The labour conditions of these contracts contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any question which may arise with regard thereto.

LABOUR LAW

Labour Legislation in Saskatchewan in 1949

Changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act include a provision for higher benefits for totally disabled workmen with dependents. A collective bargaining procedure has been established for teachers. Stricter safety requirements have been laid down in regard to freight and passenger elevators and electrical installations.

The Saskatchewan Legislature which was in session from February 10 to April 2, amended laws dealing with workmen's compensation, hours of work, minimum wages, weekly rest-day, factories and trade schools. Within prescribed limits, the Workmen's Compensation Board is permitted to increase benefits to totally disabled workmen with dependents. The weekly payment of compensation to totally disabled workers may not be less than \$15. The stipulation against a reduction in wages in undertakings where hours were reduced to 44 as required by the Hours of Work Act unless time and one-half is paid will apply to April 1, 1950. Janitors and watchmen were brought within the scope of the One Day's Rest in Seven Act. Stricter safety requirements were laid down in statutes governing freight and passenger elevators and electrical inspection and licensing. A new Act grants to teachers the collective bargaining rights enjoyed by other workers in the Province.

Workmen's Compensation

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, in force on April 1, 1949, provide for increased benefits to totally disabled persons with dependents; establish the minimum weekly compensation in total disability cases at \$15, instead of \$15 or average earnings; and bring Reeves, councillors and secretary-treasurers of rural municipalities under the Act.

Permanent total disability is, as before, compensatable at the rate of 75 per cent of the workman's average weekly earnings during the 12 months preceding the accident or for such lesser period as he has been in the employment of his employer.

It is now provided, further, that in cases of permanent total disability, where a workman with dependents is receiving compensation at a rate of less than \$1,200 a year, his benefits may be increased, at

the discretion of the Workmen's Compensation Board, by \$10 a month for a wife or invalid husband, and by \$5 a month each for the first and second child under 16. Where the only dependents are children, the increase may be \$10 a month for the first child, and \$5 each for the second and third child, and where dependents are other than children or consort compensation may be increased by a reasonable weekly sum to be determined by the Board. The total compensation for complete disability must not, however, exceed \$1,200 a year.

The minimum payment in permanent total disability cases is now \$15 a week instead of \$15 or average earnings, if less. In cases of temporary total disability, the minimum weekly payment remains \$15 a week or average earnings, if less, and in partial disability cases, as before, minimum compensation is a corresponding amount in proportion to the impairment of earning capacity.

In order to be recognized by the Board and recoverable, accounts for medical services must be filed with the Board within six months after the termination of the treatment.

Increases in compensation apply to all payments accruing after April 1, 1949, regardless of the date of the accident, but this provision is not to entitle any person to additional compensation for any period before that date.

Reeves, councillors and secretary-treasurers of rural municipalities are now brought under Part I of the Act, together with any other employees of rural municipalities which the Board may designate. For the purpose of computing compensation, the annual earnings of such persons are deemed to be \$1,200, but this amount may be increased or decreased by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board.

Hours of Work

By an amendment to the Hours of Work Act, employees working exclusively as janitors or caretakers in buildings used principally for residential purposes are, as before, exempted from the Act, but those who care for office and commercial buildings are now within its scope.

The stipulation in the Hours of Work Act, 1947, against a reduction in wages in any undertaking where hours were reduced to conform with the 44-hour limit which is imposed by the Act unless time and one-half is paid for overtime, has been extended to apply until April 1, 1950.

Weekly Rest-day

From July 1, 1949, workers employed solely as watchmen or janitors are entitled to a weekly rest of 24 hours, wherever possible on Sunday, as a result of an amendment to the One Day's Rest in Seven Act. The statute applies, with the exceptions noted below, to all employees in cities and in 21 specified towns. Exempted are persons in a managerial capacity, those who are not usually employed for more than five hours in a day, and repair workers in emergencies.

Minimum Wages

Changes were made in the section of the Minimum Wage Act which permits the Minimum Wage Board by order to fix the maximum amount which an employer may charge, or deduct from an employee's wages, for board and lodging. The revised section stipulates that the Board may fix the maximum deductions permitted for board, whether full or partial, and for permanent or temporary living quarters furnished by an employer to an employee, whether or not such quarters are self-contained and whether or not they are retained in the general possession of the employer.

A further amendment requires an employer to give at least a week's written notice of intention to lay off an employee who has been in his service continuously for three months or more. As previously, a week's notice is required in case of discharge.

Factories

A new section inserted in the Factories Act empowers the Minister of Labour to impose on the owner of a factory any statutory obligation to install equipment or make alterations in premises occupied by an employer other than the owner.

Elevators

The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act which, when proclaimed in force, will replace a 1942 Act and amendments (L.G., 1942, p. 590), will apply to all elevators which are subject to the legislative authority of the Province except such as are excluded by regulations. The chief inspector may by written notice to the owner bring under the Act any elevator or hoisting apparatus excluded by regulation.

Greater provision for safety is made by requiring, as formerly, the owner of an elevator to hold a valid elevator licence, and by now prohibiting any person, firm or corporation from constructing, installing, altering or repairing an elevator or any part which may affect the safety of the elevator unless he holds a contractor's licence. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by regulation require the licensing of operators and prescribe the conditions under which operators' licences may be issued. Licences are to be issued by the Department of Labour on the chief inspector's recommendation. The minimum age of elevator operators, which under the earlier Act was 18, will now be fixed by regulation.

The new Act sets out in detail the powers and duties of inspectors. The earlier statute provided that these should be prescribed by regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Inspectors are to be appointed and remunerated according to the provisions of the Public Service Act. Subject to the instructions of the chief inspector, an inspector must inspect periodically every elevator in his district and inspect without delay any elevator which he has reason to believe is unsafe. An inspector must rate the maximum carrying capacity of every elevator in respect of weight or number of passengers carried. This maximum must be recorded in the elevator licence. Operating an elevator with a load in excess of such maximum is declared an offence against the Act.

Inspectors are required to satisfy themselves that elevators are in satisfactory running order, that safety devices and appliances which operate in emergencies are free to operate, and that both elevator and operator are properly licensed. They are empowered to require that necessary information be supplied to them, and that required assistance be made available, and may issue instructions regarding operation, installation, alteration or repair or may condemn an elevator which is unsafe or

obsolete. They may require that negligent, incompetent or unlicensed operators be replaced.

Owners, persons in charge of elevators and contractors engaged in installation, service or repairs are required to notify inspectors of defects which might render the elevator unsafe, and faulty conditions must be remedied within a reasonable time. An unsafe elevator may be sealed or its licence cancelled. Accidents causing death or serious injury must be reported by telephone or telegraph to the chief inspector, who will cause an investigation to be made. Following an accident, the elevator may not be operated without the inspector's written permission.

The inspector must furnish the owner or his representative with an inspection report, setting forth the condition found and may require certain repairs, alterations or replacements to be made within a prescribed time. Within 30 days after receiving an inspection report, the owner must notify the Department of the arrangements which have been made to comply with the inspector's instructions.

The written permission of the chief inspector must be obtained before: (1) a condemned elevator may be repaired or operated; (2) an elevator which has been previously used may be sold, exchanged or reinstalled in a new location; or (3) an elevator which has been previously used outside the Province may be installed. Where the use of an elevator is being resumed after being out of service for a year or more, it must be specially inspected and operated only with the written permission of the inspector.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations governing the design, registration of designs, construction, installation, testing, operation, maintenance, repair, inspection, and classification of elevators; prescribing the conditions under which elevator and contractors' licences may be issued; governing the duration, transfer, suspension, cancellation, withdrawal and posting of licences; prescribing fees and other charges for licences and inspections; excluding any elevator or class of elevator from the Act; and adopting as regulations any relevant codes, rules or standards, with or without modification.

Fines may be imposed, on summary conviction, for violation of the Act or regulations. These may be not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 for each offence. The penalty for operating an elevator without a valid operator's licence is a fine of not less than \$10 or not more than \$50.

Electrical Licensing

The Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act, 1949, which will come into force on Proclamation, is a revision of an Act first passed in 1929 (L.G., 1929, p. 381; 1935, p. 417; 1947, p. 1493). Its administration is now the responsibility of the Minister of Labour. Provision is made, as before, for the appointment of inspectors, including a chief inspector, to enforce the Act, but the provision made in 1947 for the appointment of a Director of Electrical Inspection and Licensing has been omitted. No person may be appointed as inspector who is interested either directly or indirectly in the sale or installation of electrical equipment and who does not hold a valid journeyman's licence.

As formerly, electrical installation must conform to the latest authorized edition of the Canadian Electrical Code, subject to any changes made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Act authorizes the Department of Labour to issue licences to contractors, journeymen, employers and persons operating supply houses of electrical equipment. To obtain any of these licences except a journeyman's licence, a person must furnish a guarantee bond of \$1,000, subject to conditions satisfactory to the chief inspector.

The Act applies to the performance of all the work of electrical installation and the installing of electrical equipment for the purpose of supplying electricity for light, heat, or power, or signal or communication systems, the inspection of such work and the sale of electrical equipment.

Excluded from the Act, in addition to electrical work in power houses, substations, etc., except those to which the public have free access, and work on railway or street railway cars or locomotives, as formerly, are transmission lines and distribution systems of public utilities, and the insertion and replacement of lamps or fuses and the performance of other minor adjustments and replacements.

As before, no contractor may make any electrical installation or install electrical equipment unless he holds a valid contractor's licence. To obtain such licence, a contractor must hold a journeyman's licence or employ at least one licensed journeyman. Engaging in the business of a contractor in a place unauthorized by licence is forbidden.

As in the earlier Act, a limited contractor's licence may be issued by the Department to a person who, in the chief inspector's opinion, is competent, permitting him to carry on the business of a contractor in the town or village in which he

lives and in places within a 50-mile radius, unless there is in the town or village a resident holder of a contractor's licence. He must not carry on business in a city or in the village of North Regina. A limited contractor may be assisted by only one apprentice or other employee who does not hold a journeyman's licence.

Provision is now made for the issue of a restricted contractor's licence to a person who holds a restricted journeyman's licence or employs at least one restricted licensed journeyman. Holders of contractors' and restricted contractors' licences may not employ more than two apprentices or other employees for each journeyman.

For a journeyman's licence, the chief inspector must be satisfied that an applicant has completed one of three alternatives: (1) four years' apprenticeship to the trade; (2) one year's apprenticeship and a full electrical course in a Canadian university or college; or (3) two years' apprenticeship and a full electrical course in a technical school operated by any provincial Department of Education. A candidate must also pass a written or practical examination, or both, as may be required by the Apprenticeship Act, 1944. Formerly, the requirements for a journeyman's licence were either four years of apprenticeship, or a three-year term of apprenticeship together with successful completion of an electrical course in a Canadian university, college or technical school.

An applicant for a restricted journeyman's licence must satisfy the chief inspector that he is competent to perform the branches of work specified in the licence. He is not permitted to do any other work than that specified.

An apprentice or other employee who does not hold a journeyman's licence may not do any electrical work except as an assistant to, and under the supervision of, a licensed journeyman employed on the same piece of work.

Employers, other than licensed contractors, are required to hold a licence. No employer may employ any person other than a licensed journeyman to take charge of an electrical installation or install electrical equipment.

Any licence may be suspended by the Minister on the recommendation of the chief inspector. The causes for which contractors' and journeymen's licences may be suspended, previously set out in the regulations, are now incorporated in the Act.

Other provisions deal with connection of electrical installations with distribution systems, reports, notices and permits, defective or dangerous equipment, and with

inspection and approval of electrical equipment stocked by supply houses or retail dealers. Many of these provisions were formerly in the regulations.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations fixing the fees to be paid for licences, inspections and permits.

The penalty section of the Act was revised and a number of changes made in the fines provided for certain offences, including the addition of a minimum fine as well as the former maximum amount.

Trade Schools

The trades which have been brought within the scope of the Trade Schools Regulation Act, 1939, by Order in Council have now been incorporated in the Act (L.G., 1939, p. 1235; 1948, p. 752). The amendment, therefore, consolidates all designated trades under the Act. The trade of "business courses by correspondence" has been omitted.

Collective Bargaining for Teachers

The Teachers' Salary Negotiation Act, 1949, was passed to establish procedure for collective bargaining between teachers and boards of school trustees. In general, the procedure set up by this Act is similar to the rules for establishing Conciliation Boards under the Trade Union Act, 1944.

The Act applies to the boards of school units and districts organized under the Larger School Units Act, 1944, the School Act and the Secondary Education Act, and to all teachers regularly employed in day classes in schools in the unit or district, or employed on a full time basis as supervisors.

"Collective bargaining" means negotiating in good faith with the view to the adoption of a salary schedule or the revision of an existing schedule, embodying in writing the terms of the schedule or its revision, execution by the parties of the schedule or revision, and negotiating from time to time for the settlement of disputes.

The Act declares the right of a group of teachers (or a single teacher where only one is employed), to organize and bargain collectively either on their own behalf or through a committee selected by the majority of the group. Similarly, a school board has the right to bargain on its own behalf or through a committee selected by a majority of the Board. A committee selected by either party may contain only one member who is not one of the group concerned, and must be the exclusive representative of the group or of the Board for collective bargaining.

Either a school board or a majority of a group of teachers may by notice require the other party to enter upon collective bargaining proceedings within thirty days after receipt of notice. If the notice for collective bargaining is for the purpose of negotiating a salary schedule or for the revision of an existing one, the request must be made between November 1 and January 15.

At the request of either party, a three-man Board of Conciliation may be set up, at the discretion of the Minister, whenever a board and group of teachers fail to negotiate a salary schedule or the revision of an existing schedule or fail to settle a dispute. The request must include a concise statement of the claims of the parties and of the attempts which have been made at conciliation.

Within ten days after being notified by the Minister of his intention to appoint a Conciliation Board, each party must nominate one member. If the parties agree on a joint nomination, a one-man Conciliation Board may be set up. In default of nominations by either or both sides, the Minister may appoint representatives from panels submitted to him by a trustees' association, the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation or jointly by the two bodies. When the two representatives have been appointed, they must select a chairman within five days. The chairman and one other member of the Board will constitute a quorum.

Within 15 days after the Conciliation Board is established, it must begin to hear and determine the matters referred to it. The Board must give full opportunity to all parties to present evidence and to be heard.

Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by not more than three persons of his choice and must be bound by the acts of the representative. The findings and recommendations of the majority of the members must be those of the Board, but a member of the Board may submit a minority report.

The award, signed by the concurring members, must be submitted to the Minister and to the interested parties within twenty days after establishment of the Board. A further report clarifying any matter relating to the award must be issued at the Minister's request.

If the parties so agree in writing before the Board sits or within twenty days after the date of its award, the award will be binding.

Salary schedules which are adopted or revised as a result of collective bargaining

will come into effect at the beginning of the next academic year, and remain in effect for at least one academic year. However, where the award relates to a dispute arising from the operation or interpretation of an existing salary schedule, it shall be effective from the commencement of the current academic year or at a time set by the Conciliation Board.

Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions

A minor amendment was made in the section of the Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act which provides for the recovery of pension payments from the estate of a deceased pensioner. Previously, this section stated that the Social Welfare Board may not make a claim where the net value of the estate is less than \$2,000 and where its value exceeds that amount, only the excess may be charged. This provision is now applicable at the discretion of the Board, and the Board is permitted not to make a claim even when the net value of the estate exceeds \$2,000.

Health Services and Hospitalization

An amendment to the Health Services Act, 1946, which, *inter alia*, provides for the levying of a personal tax on the residents of a health region for financing health services, limits the dependents who may be included along with the father and mother in the family maximum personal tax of \$40 per year to children under 18 years, children over 18 who are dependent because of physical or mental infirmity and children between 18 and 21 who are attending a secondary school, university or an approved school of nursing. Formerly, all dependents under 21 years could be included in the total family tax.

The same amendment was made in the Hospitalization Act, 1948, which provides for hospital services for every person who has lived in the Province for six months. The family maximum in the case of the hospitalization tax is \$30.

A new section added to the Act deals with payroll deductions by employers for the payment of the hospitalization tax. With the Lieutenant-Governor in Council's approval, the Health Services Planning Commission may require an employer to make deductions in advance from a worker's wages by instalments over such period of time as the Commission deems advisable. For failure to make such deduction when required by the Commission, an employer may be liable to a maximum fine of \$200.

Amendments were made to the City, Town, Village and Rural Municipality Acts regarding the care of indigent sick persons. These exclude persons who are beneficiaries under the Hospitalization Act from the sections which make the council of the city, town, village or rural municipality liable for hospital treatment of indigent patients.

A new section added to the Town Act makes provision for liability for indigent patients where the hospital is in another province and where reciprocal provisions have been or will be made by the Legislature of that province. If such a person has been a resident of a town for at least thirty days, is not a beneficiary under the Hospitalization Act, and is admitted to a hospital in another province which receives aid from the general revenues of that province, the town council will pay the hospital board for the care and treatment of the patient up to \$5 a day.

The similar sections in the Village and Rural Municipality Acts were amended to allow village and rural municipal councils to pay the board of a hospital outside Saskatchewan charges up to \$5 a day instead of the previous limit of \$2.50 in the case of villages, and \$2 in the case of rural municipalities.

Social Welfare and Rehabilitation

The statutes were repealed which were enacted in 1944 setting up the Department

of Social Welfare and the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. Provision is now made for a Department combining their activities called the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. The new Department will administer a number of Acts including the Child Welfare Act, the Old Age and Blind Pensions Act, and the Social Aid Act. The Department will also administer matters relating to the rehabilitation of members of the Armed Forces and of industrial and other workers who were displaced persons. Provision is made for agreements with the Dominion Department of Veterans Affairs regarding the settlement of discharged members of the Armed Forces on land in Saskatchewan, and for co-operation with other departments of the Dominion Government, with other provinces, and with municipalities in Saskatchewan.

To advise the Minister on matters of social welfare and rehabilitation a Social Welfare Board is to be set up of which the members will be the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, the Directors of Old Age Pensions, Child Welfare and Social Aid, the Director of Corrections and not more than three additional members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

An amendment made in the Social Aid Act, 1947, defines "member of a family" to include an adult indigent person who, by reason of physical or mental infirmity, is dependent on the head of the family for support.

Recent Regulations Under Provincial Legislation

Saskatchewan has further extended its Minimum Wage Act to cover places with a population of 300 or over, and has again raised minimum rates of wages for workers in all classes of workplace. ¶Regulations have been made in Manitoba providing for grants for the establishment and maintenance of technical courses in high schools.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Workers employed in construction of the Pine Pass and Hope-Princeton Highways are again permitted extended hours. An Order of the Board of Industrial Relations (No. 32E) made on April 27, gazetted April 28, will allow a nine-hour day and a 54-hour week for these workers for the period from April 28 to December 31, 1949.

The exemption under which working hours of bartenders, waiters and utility men working on a split shift in premises licensed

to sell beer should be confined to 13, instead of the 12-hour limit set by the Act, is continued for a further period of three months, up to and including April 30, by an Order (34B) made on April 4, and gazetted April 7. A previous Order permitted this exception to January 31 (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 185).

British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act

Poisoning by any process involving the use of or exposure to methylchloride, and

dermatitis caused by any process involving contact with spices or essential oils, were added to the industrial diseases under the Act by Orders of the Workmen's Compensation Board made on March 24 and April 26, respectively, and gazetted March 31 and April 28. The former regulation is effective from March 1, 1949, and the latter from April 1.

Manitoba Education Department Act and Public Schools Act

Technical Courses

Regulations 18/49 respecting grants for the establishment and maintenance of technical courses in high schools were filed on April 5, and gazetted April 9. These regulations will apply to all grants payable after January 1, 1948.

Grants may be paid to school districts and school areas offering home economics, industrial, agricultural and commercial courses as prescribed in the Program of Studies, or technical courses otherwise authorized by the Minister of Education. "Technical course" is defined as a course taken in a secondary school, by ten or more students, to which the students devote at least fifty per cent of their school time. A "technical teacher" must spend at least half of his or her time in the teaching of a technical course.

Provision is made for two kinds of grants, teacher grants and equipment and supply grants.

To qualify for a full technical teacher grant, a school district must have employed a technical teacher and operated a technical course for not less than 200 teaching days in a year. It must have provided approved space and equipment and transmitted required returns to the Minister within 15 days of the close of the term. If a course operates for less than 200 days in a year, payment must be made on a *pro rata* basis.

The number of teacher grants to which a school district or area is entitled is to be calculated either with reference to the number of technical teachers employed or to the enrolment. Grants will be payable at the rate of \$600 for each eligible teacher. Payment will be made separately in respect of spring and fall terms, on the basis of 120 teaching days for a spring term and 80 days for a fall term. Grants will be calculated separately for each course, unless two are combined with the approval of the Minister.

Grants may also be paid to reimburse school districts and areas for approved expenditures for technical equipment and supplies. The amount of the grant will be either \$300 for each teacher for whom a

grant is paid plus \$10 for each student enrolled, or two-thirds of the amount actually spent by the district or area for equipment and supplies, whichever is the lesser.

Saskatchewan Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

By Order in Council 665/49 of April 12, gazetted April 23, a new category has been added to the schedule of fees payable for inspections of pressure vessels other than those used for liquefied petroleum gas (L.G., March, 1949, p. 312).

Saskatchewan Health Services Act

The general regulations under this Act were consolidated and revised by an Order in Council (606A/49) made on April 1 and gazetted April 16. These re-state, with minor changes, the persons entitled to the health services provided by the Act; require, as before, a health services card to be issued to or on behalf of each beneficiary at such times as may be determined by the Health Services Planning Commission; and set out, in detailed form, the medical, surgical, optical, special nursing, dental, chiropodists' and hospital services, physiotherapy, drugs and appliances for which payment may be made by the Minister of Public Health and the conditions under which payment may be made.

Provision is also made for health services to beneficiaries outside the Province, for a Central Medical Assessment Board to act in an advisory capacity and to authorize payment for medical and surgical services, and for the setting up of a fund for payment for medical services.

Similar regulations, approved by O.C. 611/49, were issued on April 5 governing the provision of health services to social aid recipients under the Health Services Act.

Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act

By an amendment to the Order (No. 1) (L.G., 1947, p. 1187) which permits work in shops up to 11 hours on one day in the week without payment of overtime provided that time and one-half is paid after 44 hours in a week, it is stipulated that this exemption will not apply to places with a population below 500. The Order now applies to any shop in, or within a five-mile radius of, a city of less than 10,000 people, in nine larger towns and in the 48 places of 500 or more population listed.

A new regulation (No. 17) exempts from Section 4 of the Hours of Work Act (which limits hours to eight and 44 provided time

and one-half is paid after those limits) workers in shops and offices located in, or within a five-mile radius of, 83 smaller towns with a population of between 300 and 500. In these centres, time and one-half must be paid for all work done in offices and shops beyond 48 hours. The Order will come into force on June 6 and will apply to April 1, 1951.

These regulations were approved by Orders in Council 779/49 and 780/49 on April 22 and gazetted April 30.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

The Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act now applies to towns with a population of 300 or over, and the area within a five-mile radius of each, as a result of Minimum Wage Board Order "Q" (O.C. 586/49) of April 1, gazetted April 9. Eighty-three towns and villages not previously covered are now brought under the Act. In 1945, the Act was made applicable to all towns with a population of 500 or over (L.G., 1945, p. 1699).

A further revision of minimum wage Orders under this Act has now been made. The last revision was made in 1947 (L.G., 1947, p. 1026). Effective June 6, 1949, the new Orders raise minimum rates for most full-time workers by \$2.50 a week or by about 14 per cent. Part-time rates are increased by five cents an hour. The Orders now apply to places of 300 or more population as a result of Order "Q", noted above, which was made on April 1, 1949. As before, agricultural workers, domestic servants in private homes, employees governed by the Fire Departments Platoon Act, registered nurses in hospitals, and persons employed solely in a managerial capacity are exempted from the regulations.

Hotels and restaurants are now grouped with hospitals, nursing homes and educational institutions in each of the three main groups (cities, nine larger towns, and smaller towns and villages), thus reducing the number of Orders from 16 to 13. Nos. 9-13, inclusive, are special Orders for long-distance trucking, janitors, lumbering, amusement places and summer resorts. The towns of Melfort and Nipawin are added to the list of larger towns and Wynyard is omitted. The list now includes the nine towns of Canora, Estevan, Humboldt, Kamsack, Lloydminster, Melfort, Melville, Nipawin and Shaunavon and the area within a five-mile radius of each.

The new rate for all workplaces in cities and in the nine larger towns is \$21 instead of \$18.50 a week. The former \$16 rate for full-time workers in all smaller places covered by the Act is now raised to \$18.50.

Changes made in the special Orders 9-13 are noted below. The rates apply uniformly to both men and women.

As before, the employment of children under 16 in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, educational institutions and places of amusement is forbidden, but the amusement Order (No. 12) permits the Chairman of the Minimum Wage Board to exempt an employer from the provision.

In the Orders (Nos. 2, 5 and 8) governing hotels, restaurants and hospitals, it is now provided that a female who does not reside on the premises must not begin or finish work between 12.30 a.m. and 6 a.m. instead of between 12.30 and 5 a.m., as formerly.

A new provision in all except the special Orders (9-13) states that a rest period granted to an employee must be considered as time worked.

Cities and Larger Towns

Orders 1-5 cover workers in factories, shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, educational institutions, nursing homes, and other places of employment in cities and in the nine larger towns. As noted above, for these a new minimum of \$21 is set.

Part-time workers are now to receive a minimum of 55 cents an hour rather than 50 cents, and, except in the case of school children, they must be paid at least \$1.65 each time they are required to report for work. Messengers on foot or bicycle will continue to have the same minima, \$12 a week for full-time and 35 cents an hour for part-time. For those who drive horse-drawn or motor vehicles, the rates are still \$24 a week for full-time and 60 cents an hour for part-time.

As before, unless the Board permits otherwise, the number of part-time workers is limited to 25 per cent of the full-time workers, unless there are less than four full-time workers, in which case one may be employed.

Smaller Places

Orders 6, 7 and 8, which govern workers in the same classes of workplace in a list of 131 smaller places with 300 or more people, fix a minimum rate of \$18.50 a week. The part-time rate is increased from 40 to 45 cents an hour with a three-hour minimum of \$1.35 for a worker when called to work. Messengers' rates are unchanged. The same restriction as that noted above applies with respect to the number of part-time workers.

Public Holidays

As before, workers receive pay at regular rates if they do not work on eight specified public holidays.

A full-time worker who is employed in a week in which a holiday occurs and is not required to work on the holiday must be paid a full week's wages at the regular weekly rate.

For work done on a holiday, employees in all work places except hotels, restaurants, hospitals, etc. must receive in addition to the regular weekly wage, time and one-half the regular rate for every hour or part of an hour worked.

Workers in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, nursing homes and educational institutions, if required to work on a public holiday, must be paid, in addition to the regular weekly wage, wages at their regular rate for all time worked on the holiday or may be granted equivalent time off at regular rates of pay within four weeks.

Part-time workers are to be remunerated in the same way as full-time workers but in the proportion that their weekly hours bear to 32 or 36, as the case may be. There is now no provision for compensatory leave in lieu of work on a holiday for part-time workers in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, nursing homes and educational institutions.

Hours of Work and Overtime

As before, Orders covering all workplaces in cities including hospitals, hotels, restaurants, etc., and all factories, shops and offices covered by the Act provide that a "full-time employee" is one who works at least 36 hours in a week or at least 32 hours in a week in which a holiday occurs. Overtime is time worked beyond eight hours in a day or 44 hours in a week, except for a week which contains a public holiday, in which case overtime is time worked beyond 36 hours.

The Orders applying to hotels, restaurants, hospitals and other workplaces in towns and villages define full-time employees as those whose hours are not less than 37 in a week, or 36 if a holiday occurs during the week. In these Orders, overtime is time worked beyond 48 hours, or in a week containing a public holiday, beyond 40 hours.

Long Distance Truckers

Order No. 9 covers employees who regularly travel in the course of their duties to two or more cities, towns or villages at least 10 miles apart. If such employee operates a motor vehicle bearing a licence issued by the Highway Traffic Board and designated by certain letters, he must be paid either 60 cents an hour or 2½ cents a mile, whichever is greater. If he does not

operate a vehicle so designated, he must be paid 60 cents an hour which was the previous rate for all long distance truckers.

Janitors

Order 10 governs janitors and caretakers in buildings used chiefly for residential purposes in any city, or town of over 300 people, and within a five-mile radius. Previously, the Order for janitors covered these workers in buildings used exclusively for residential, office or commercial purposes.

The minimum full-time rate for janitors is raised from \$24 to \$27.50 a week. For part-time, the rate is 55 cents an hour instead of 50 cents.

Lumbering

Order 11 applying to persons engaged in the lumbering industry increases the minimum rate from 50 to 60 cents an hour for all workers except cooks, cookees, bull cooks or watchmen. The latter group must be paid a minimum of \$115 a month, as formerly. Deductions from wages for three meals a day and lodging, as before, must not exceed \$1.15 a day.

Amusement Places—Summer Resorts

Order 12, which covers places of amusement, is the only Order in which minima are unchanged. In cities, and in towns with more than 300 people and within a five-mile radius, persons working in billiard-rooms, bowling-alleys, skating-rinks, dance halls, theatres, and other places where games of skill are played must be paid at least 50 cents an hour with a minimum in cities of \$1.50 a day.

A new provision allows the prohibition of the employment of children under 16 in places of amusement to be waived, conditionally or otherwise, by the chairman of the Minimum Wage Board.

Workers employed in the summer resorts of Carlyle Lake, Kenosee Lake, Katepwe, Regina Beach and Waskesiu, and the area within a three-mile radius of each, during the season June 15-September 15, are now to receive not less than 40 cents an hour rather than 35 cents, and at least \$1.60 must be paid for each day on which a worker is required to report for duty.

Wage Deductions

Deductions from wages for meals in hotels, restaurants, educational institutions, hospitals, nursing homes and summer resorts are limited to 25 cents a meal, or 75 cents a day; formerly 20 cents and 60 cents.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant had not shown just cause for having voluntarily left his employment within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B 377 (June 23, 1948).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, single, who had been at sea for a lengthy period as a boatswain, filed an application for benefit upon completion of the voyage and stated therein that he had voluntarily left his employment because his ship was again going to sea on a long voyage and he wanted a change.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant for a period of six weeks under Section 41 (1) of the Act on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause. From this decision of the Insurance Officer the claimant appealed to a Court of Referees, stating: "Had completed voyage for which I was signed on and was discharged in accordance with the Articles of Agreement between myself and the Master." The Court of Referees unanimously upheld the decision of the Insurance Officer.

The union of which the claimant is a member appealed to the Umpire.

DECISION:

Did the claimant actually leave his employment voluntarily?

When the claimant filed his claim for benefit, he definitely stated that he had voluntarily left his employment on board the ship. Furthermore, at the hearing before the Court of Referees, Mr., the Union's representative stated:—

He had the privilege of signing on that ship again, signing new articles, but he did not want to do that. He may have wanted to get employment ashore.

I fail to see, therefore, how it can be contended that the claimant did not voluntarily leave his employment.

Has the claimant shown just cause for having voluntarily left his employment within the meaning of Section 41 (1) of the Act?

The claimant gave as his reasons that he had already been on the ship for a lengthy period and that he wanted "a change".

The Union further stated in its submission to me that the claimant "was entitled to the necessary period of time for relaxation and personal business ashore".

As already stated in previous decisions, leaving one's employment in order to take a vacation or to look after personal business affairs cannot be regarded as just cause within the meaning of the Act.

The claimant might have had personal reasons for having voluntarily left suitable employment; however, as an insured person claiming benefit under the Act, he had to show just cause which he failed to do.

I agree with the unanimous finding of the Court of Referees, and the appeal is dismissed.

Held that the claimant had shown just cause for having voluntarily left his employment within the meaning of the Act.—CU-B 378 (June 23, 1948).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant who was employed by a dairy for approximately a year and a half as a salesman on a milk delivery route, voluntarily left when the manager refused to let him have a key to the dairy building which he alleged he required. There had been considerable friction between the claimant and the manager which culminated in the above incident and an alleged expression of doubt by the manager as to the claimant's honesty. The manager admitted, however, that the claimant was not dishonest but was careless in keeping a record of his sales and that he had refused him a key.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant for a period of six weeks under Section 41 (1) of the Act, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause, and this decision was upheld by a majority decision of the Court of Referees.

The claimant appealed to the Umpire.

DECISION:

The question to decide is whether the claimant has shown just cause for having voluntarily left his employment.

The main factor which prompted the claimant to leave his employment was that, in his opinion, his honesty was doubted by the manager of the dairy, although the latter did state that he did not consider the claimant "dishonest but careless" in accounting for the milk entrusted to him.

In view of the feeling which existed between the parties concerned, I consider that it would have been a hardship for the claimant to remain in the employ of the dairy and consequently, that he has shown just cause for having voluntarily left his employment.

The decision of the Court of Referees is reversed and the appeal of the claimant is allowed.

New Umpire Under UI Act

The appointment of the Hon. Justice Alfred Savard as Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act was officially confirmed by Order in Council, P.C. 67-1781, dated April 13, 1949.

He succeeds the Hon. Justice Lucien Cannon, who was the first Umpire appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Act, resigning because of ill health earlier in the year.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics March, 1949*

The monthly report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that during March, 1949, a total of 103,402 claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit was filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission compared with 108,759 in February and 76,248 during March, 1948. Included in these totals are "revised claims" numbering 14,616 in March, 15,296 in February and 12,379 in March last year. Revised claims represent reconsiderations of existing claims and are, therefore, of interest mainly in connection with the administrative load carried by the various offices. Thus, initial and renewal claims, which represent almost exclusively new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons, numbered 88,786 in March, 1949, 93,463 in February and 63,869 in March, 1948.

At March 31, there were 185,787 (151,436 male and 34,351 female) ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register compared with 208,818 (172,968 male and 35,850 female) at February 28, and 136,356 (107,777 male and 28,579 female) at March 31, 1948. Ordinary claimants are those who have separated from their former employment and therefore, at any date, represent the

number of insured persons recorded as unemployed at that time. In addition there were on March 31, 11,912 (10,127 male and 1,785 female) "other claimants" on the live unemployment register as against 7,066 (5,904 male and 1,162 female) on February 28, and 5,249 (4,516 male and 733 female) on March 31, last year. "Other Claimants" are largely short-time claimants, that is, those who have been put on short time at their places of employment, but a few are casual claimants, that is, those who, on the basis of their past employment record, have been classed as casual workers by the local office manager.

In Table E-6, claimants on the live unemployment register at March 31, are classified according to the number of days they have been continuously on the register since the last initial or renewal claim was filed in each case. When arriving at the number of days, however, Sundays are not counted, short periods of employment which do not require a new claim are not included and an initial claim that follows without interruption the termination of a claimant's immediately preceding benefit year is ignored.

Claims disposed of in March, 1949, totalled 105,125, including 1,389 referred to courts of referees for further consideration and 1,215 special requests not granted, that is, requests for ante-dating, extension of the two-year period and additional benefit for those having a dependent. In the remaining 102,521 cases, in which the main consideration was entitlement to benefit, 82,277 were considered entitled to benefit and 20,244 not entitled to benefit.

Chief reasons for non-entitlement to benefit as given by adjudicating officers were: "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" 9,947 cases, "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 4,722 cases, "refused an offer of work and neglected an opportunity to work" 1,186 cases, "discharged for misconduct" 1,017 cases and "not capable of and not available for work" 729 cases.

A total of 239,826 persons were paid \$10,361,473 benefit as compensation for 4,644,642 compensated unemployed days during March, 1949, compared with 210,681 beneficiaries paid \$8,158,903 for 3,734,487 compensated unemployed days in February and 154,754 persons paid \$6,629,826 for 3,364,791 compensated days during March, 1948. The average duration of the unemployment compensated was, then, 19.4 days in March, 1949, 17.7 days in February and 21.7 days in March last year. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$43.20 in March, 1949, \$38.73 in February and \$42.84 in March, 1948. The average

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

amount of benefit paid per compensated day of unemployment was \$2.23 in March, 1949, \$2.18 in February and \$1.97 in March, last year.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending March 31, 1949, showed

3,699,803 employees were issued with insurance books and had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1948, an increase of 54,310 since February 28, 1949.

As at March 31, 1949, 212,290 employers were registered as having insurable employees representing an increase of 356 since February 28, 1949.

WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE PULP AND PAPER AND PAPER BOX INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1948*

Average wage rates in the Pulp and Paper Industry in 1948 had increased 93.5 per cent and in the Paper Box Industry, 102.3 per cent over comparable rates in 1939. Ninety per cent of the workers in the two industries were covered by collective agreements in writing. The most common weekly hours in the Pulp and Paper Industry were 48, based on a six-day week; in the Paper Box Industry, the majority were on a five-day week of 45 hours. Most of the mills gave one week's vacation with pay after one year and two weeks after five years.

The Pulp and Paper Industry

The wage rate index for this industry reached a high of 193.5 in 1948, based on rates in 1939 as 100. The annual percentage increases were fairly uniform up to 1945 when a relatively small change was indicated, followed by much larger increases in the past three years.

| Year | Index | Annual Percentage Change |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1939..... | 100.0 | — |
| 1940..... | 104.6 | 4.6 |
| 1941..... | 109.5 | 4.7 |
| 1942..... | 115.1 | 5.1 |
| 1943..... | 120.3 | 4.5 |
| 1944..... | 125.7 | 4.5 |
| 1945..... | 127.3 | 1.3 |
| 1946..... | 148.6 | 16.7 |
| 1947..... | 173.8 | 17.0 |
| 1948..... | 193.5 | 11.3 |

* The information in this article was prepared from data obtained in the general annual survey of wage rates and hours of labour for 1948 made by the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour. Employers were asked to report their straight-time wage or salary rates or the average straight-time earnings for workers on piecework for the last pay period preceding October 1, as well as certain working conditions within their establishments. In the tables on wage rates, the averages shown are for selected representative occupations in each industry. The predominant ranges of rates include approximately the middle 80 per cent of the workers in each occupation in order to exclude extremely high and low rates and at the same time to show the ranges which contain the rates for the majority of workers. The averages, however, include all the workers in the occupation. Information on wage rates for 1948 in *Logging and Construction* was published in the April *LABOUR GAZETTE* and for *Civic Employees* in the May issue.

For a summary of provincial legislation on working conditions, see *Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day and Workmen's Compensation*, an annual publication of the Department of Labour.

There were 89 returns used in this analysis of the industry, indicating an employment figure in these establishments at October, 1948, of some 42,200 plant employees (Table 1). This figure is exclusive of office staff which numbered approximately 5,200 employees in 1948 but included a certain number of workers outside the mills engaged in municipal work in a few cases where the mills owned their own townsites. These 89 returns include the great majority of pulp and paper mills in operation in Canada in 1947.

Although more than half the mills employed less than 500 workers each, three-quarters of the total number of workers were in mills employing more than 500 workers. Sixteen of the mills, including a total of 865 workers, employed less than

100 workers each while nine, with 26 per cent of the total workers, employed over 1,000 each.

Wage Rates,* Table 2.—For purposes of wage rate statistics, the Pulp and Paper Industry is divided into four parts: pulp, newsprint, paper other than newsprint (including kraft, specialty papers, etc.), and maintenance. The wage rates for machine crews are based on the speed and width of the machines which they operate; hence, the rates paid to crews of the larger, faster newsprint machines are higher than in the manufacture of other types of paper, as indicated in Table X. Taking Canada as a whole, newsprint machine tenders, one of the highest paid occupations in Canadian industry, averaged \$2.15 per hour in 1948 as compared with slightly less than \$2 in 1947. In a large number of paper mills the basic rate in 1948 for unskilled workers was \$1 per hour.

Collective Agreements.—All but eight of the mills reported having some form of collective agreement in writing, covering 95 per cent of the total number of mill workers. Seventeen of the mills, employing 11,600 workers, reported having more than one agreement in effect at the time. The majority of mills had agreements with either the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers or the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers or, in many cases, agreements with both; these unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the Grades and Labour Congress. A few of the other unions represented within the industry were the International Association of Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers.

Standard Weekly Hours of Work, Table 3.—All the mills reported working a six-day week of 44 to 60 hours with 73 of the 89 mills and 85 per cent of the workers on a 48-hour schedule. The eight mills working longer than 48 hours per week employed only three per cent of the total number of workers.

Overtime Rates of Pay, Table 4.—Time and one-half was the rate of pay provided for overtime during the working week in the industry in all but three relatively small mills. The only other rate reported which provided premium pay was double time and one-half and applied to work done on observed statutory holidays only in 19 of the mills, employing nearly one-quarter of the workers.

Vacations with Pay, Table 5.—All but two of the mills reported giving vacations with pay and in every instance an initial

vacation of at least one week was reported after one year or less of service.

Most of the mills, including 95 per cent of the workers, reported giving a maximum vacation of two weeks, usually after five years of service.

Statutory Holidays, Table 6.—More than one-half the mills, accounting for two-thirds of the workers, reported both observing and paying for four statutory holidays.

All the mills reported observing holidays varying in number from one to 12 and 78 of the 89 reported paying for either two, three, four or eight of the holidays observed. Ninety-six per cent of the workers were in mills paying for three or four statutory holidays.

Shift Work, Table 7.—Most of the mills reported a certain amount of shift work with one-third of the workers reported working other than day shift. In 58 mills, there were workers reported on three-shift operations; in another three, only a two-shift operation was reported and in 19 mills, both two- and three-shift schedules were in effect.

As will be noted from the table, few workers received a wage differential for work on second or third shifts.

Sick Leave with Pay.—There were almost 27,000 workers in the 49 mills reporting provision for sick leave with pay. In many instances, plans were not effective until the employee was with the company one year and in some cases a medical certificate was required; others allowed one-half or one day per month of service to cover sick leave; some companies paid for the first six days of illness when an employee is off more than 12 consecutive days and others paid a stipulated flat rate after the first seven days; several companies reported group insurance schemes without giving details and a few other mills reported paying for sick leave at the discretion of the management.

The Paper Box Industry

The average wage rate index for the industry in 1948 indicated that average rates had more than doubled since 1939. The annual increase in 1948 was very little less than that shown for the previous year.

| Year | Index | Annual Percentage Change |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1939..... | 100.0 | — |
| 1940..... | 102.9 | 2.9 |
| 1941..... | 115.5 | 12.2 |
| 1942..... | 123.9 | 7.3 |
| 1943..... | 128.9 | 4.0 |
| 1944..... | 133.1 | 3.3 |
| 1945..... | 138.5 | 4.1 |
| 1946..... | 151.6 | 9.5 |
| 1947..... | 175.8 | 16.0 |
| 1948..... | 202.3 | 15.1 |

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND MILL EMPLOYEES IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

| | Canada | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | British Columbia |
|------------------|--------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------|------------------|
| Total Mills..... | 89 | 4 | 6 | 39 | 33* | 7 |
| Mill Employees: | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 41,122 | 802 | 3,305 | 19,374 | 13,729 | 3,912 |
| Female..... | 1,109 | ..... | 15 | 554 | 398 | 142 |
| Total..... | 42,231 | 802 | 3,320 | 19,928 | 14,127 | 4,054 |

* Includes one mill in Manitoba.

TABLE 2.—WAGE RATES IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

| Occupation and Locality | Average Wage Rate per Hour | Range of Rates per Hour |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| PULP | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Wood Handlers (1)</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .99 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | .92 | .70—1.01 |
| New Brunswick..... | .98 | .91—1.00 |
| Quebec..... | .98 | .91—1.01 |
| Ontario..... | 1.00 | .94—1.03 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.09 | 1.06—1.19 |
| <i>Grindermen</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.03 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | .82 | .76—1.04 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.03 | 1.02—1.04 |
| Quebec..... | .97 | .85—1.04 |
| Ontario..... | 1.06 | 1.03—1.11 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.15 | 1.04—1.16 |
| <i>Chippersmen</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.02 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.00 | .95—1.01 |
| Quebec..... | 1.00 | .94—1.02 |
| Ontario..... | 1.02 | .93—1.08 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.10 | 1.06—1.22 |
| <i>Acid Makers</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.27 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.24 | 1.04—1.40 |
| Quebec..... | 1.25 | 1.10—1.39 |
| Ontario..... | 1.24 | 1.08—1.36 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.33 | 1.21—1.40 |
| <i>Digester Cooks</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.39 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.35 | 1.17—1.49 |
| Quebec..... | 1.40 | 1.25—1.52 |
| Ontario..... | 1.37 | 1.22—1.52 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.42 | 1.32—1.52 |
| <i>Blow-Pit Men</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.02 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.01 | 1.01—1.02 |
| Quebec..... | 1.01 | .98—1.04 |
| Ontario..... | 1.01 | .98—1.04 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.09 | 1.08—1.10 |
| <i>Screenmen</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.05 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.02 | 1.01—1.02 |
| Quebec..... | 1.02 | .94—1.07 |
| Ontario..... | 1.05 | 1.00—1.16 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.15 | 1.12—1.21 |
| <i>Wet Machine Men</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .90 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | .80 | .76—1.01 |
| New Brunswick..... | .96 | .85—1.01 |
| Quebec..... | .87 | .61—1.01 |
| Ontario..... | .94 | .80—1.05 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.10 | 1.08—1.11 |

TABLE 2.—WAGE RATES IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

| Occupation and Locality | Average Wage Rate per Hour | Range of Rates per Hour |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| NEWSPRINT | | |
| <i>Beatermen</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.02 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .99 | .93—1.02 |
| Ontario..... | 1.05 | 1.04—1.06 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.15 | 1.06—1.23 |
| <i>Machine Tenders</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 2.15 | ..... |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 2.34 | 2.33—2.36 |
| Quebec..... | 2.14 | 1.91—2.30 |
| Ontario..... | 2.08 | 1.86—2.36 |
| British Columbia..... | 2.32 | 2.24—2.44 |
| <i>Backtenders</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.95 | ..... |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 2.14 | 2.13—2.16 |
| Quebec..... | 1.94 | 1.73—2.10 |
| Ontario..... | 1.89 | 1.67—2.16 |
| British Columbia..... | 2.11 | 2.03—2.22 |
| <i>Third Hands</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.61 | ..... |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1.74 | 1.74—1.75 |
| Quebec..... | 1.60 | 1.44—1.72 |
| Ontario..... | 1.57 | 1.42—1.77 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.69 | 1.64—1.76 |
| <i>Fourth Hands</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.27 | ..... |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1.35 | 1.35—1.36 |
| Quebec..... | 1.25 | 1.10—1.34 |
| Ontario..... | 1.27 | 1.18—1.37 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.38 | 1.33—1.41 |
| <i>Fifth Hands</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.19 | ..... |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1.25 | 1.25—1.26 |
| Quebec..... | 1.17 | 1.04—1.24 |
| Ontario..... | 1.18 | 1.12—1.27 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.22 | 1.21—1.25 |
| <i>Machine Oilers</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.12 | ..... |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1.09 | 1.08—1.09 |
| Quebec..... | 1.11 | 1.04—1.20 |
| Ontario..... | 1.15 | 1.10—1.23 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.14 | 1.14—1.15 |
| <i>Roll Finishers</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.04 | ..... |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1.02 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | 1.03 | 1.02—1.06 |
| Ontario..... | 1.04 | 1.00—1.09 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.10 | 1.08—1.14 |
| PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT | | |
| <i>Beatermen</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .99 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.01 | 1.01—1.02 |
| Quebec..... | .96 | .88—1.04 |
| Ontario..... | .99 | .94—1.05 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.15 | 1.06—1.19 |
| <i>Machine Tenders</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.44 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.60 | 1.42—1.75 |
| Quebec..... | 1.36 | 1.20—1.53 |
| Ontario..... | 1.41 | 1.20—1.63 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.76 | 1.61—1.88 |
| <i>Backtenders</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.24 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 1.40 | 1.21—1.57 |
| Quebec..... | 1.16 | 1.04—1.31 |
| Ontario..... | 1.20 | .89—1.45 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.54 | 1.36—1.67 |

TABLE 2.—WAGE RATES IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

| Occupation and Locality | | Average Wage Rate per Hour | Range of Rates per Hour |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT (Concluded) | | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Third Hands</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | 1.10 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | | 1.23 | 1.13—1.37 |
| Quebec..... | | 1.02 | .94—1.14 |
| Ontario..... | | 1.10 | .93—1.27 |
| British Columbia..... | | 1.31 | 1.17—1.43 |
| <i>Finishers</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | 1.00 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | | 1.02 | 1.01—1.04 |
| Quebec..... | | 1.00 | .90—1.04 |
| Ontario..... | | 1.00 | .91—1.03 |
| MAINTENANCE | | | |
| <i>Machinists</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | 1.28 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | | 1.28 | 1.24—1.34 |
| Quebec..... | | 1.23 | 1.11—1.34 |
| Ontario..... | | 1.32 | 1.17—1.43 |
| British Columbia..... | | 1.45 | 1.34—1.47 |
| <i>Millwrights</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | 1.25 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | | 1.25 | 1.11—1.34 |
| Quebec..... | | 1.18 | 1.06—1.33 |
| Ontario..... | | 1.32 | 1.12—1.43 |
| British Columbia..... | | 1.42 | 1.34—1.47 |
| <i>Electricians</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | 1.28 | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | | 1.17 | .85—1.32 |
| New Brunswick..... | | 1.27 | 1.19—1.34 |
| Quebec..... | | 1.22 | 1.07—1.34 |
| Ontario..... | | 1.32 | 1.12—1.52 |
| British Columbia..... | | 1.42 | 1.34—1.47 |
| <i>Pipefitters</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | 1.26 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | | 1.27 | 1.24—1.34 |
| Quebec..... | | 1.20 | 1.09—1.30 |
| Ontario..... | | 1.30 | 1.09—1.43 |
| British Columbia..... | | 1.43 | 1.34—1.47 |
| <i>Firemen</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | 1.11 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | | 1.08 | 1.00—1.26 |
| Quebec..... | | 1.08 | .98—1.17 |
| Ontario..... | | 1.14 | 1.02—1.28 |
| British Columbia..... | | 1.17 | 1.09—1.22 |
| <i>Labourers</i> | | | |
| Canada..... | | .96 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | | .98 | .91—1.00 |
| Quebec..... | | .94 | .87—1.00 |
| Ontario..... | | .95 | .88—1.03 |
| British Columbia..... | | 1.06 | ..... |

(1) Includes boommen, pond men, conveyormen, sorters, loaders, etc.

TABLE 3.—STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS FOR MILL EMPLOYEES IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

NOTE.—All the mills reported working a six-day week.

| Hours | Canada | | Nova Scotia | | New Brunswick | | Quebec | | Ontario | | British Columbia | |
|------------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers |
| 44 | 7 | 4,054 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,054 |
| 47½ | 1 | 449 | | | | | | | 1 | 449 | | |
| 48 | 73 | 36,277 | 2 | 667 | 5 | 3,230 | 34 | 18,702 | 32 | 13,678 | | |
| 49 | 2 | 510 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 1 | 369 | | | | | 1 | 369 | | | | |
| 54 | 3 | 225 | 2 | 135 | 1 | 90 | | | | | | |
| 60 | 2 | 347 | | | | | 2 | 347 | | | | |
| Total..... | 89 | 42,231 | 4 | 802 | 6 | 3,320 | 39 | 19,928 | 33 (1) | 14,127 | 7 | 4,054 |

(1) Includes one mill in Manitoba.

TABLE 4.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR MILL EMPLOYEES IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

| Overtime Rates by Region | After Daily Hours | | | | Only After Weekly Hours | | Sundays | | Holidays | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Monday to Friday | | Saturday | | | | | | | |
| | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers |
| Totals..... | 77 | 39,797 | 77 | 39,797 | 12 | 2,434 | 89 | 42,231 | 89 | 42,231 |
| <i>Time and One-Half</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 74 | 39,435 | 74 | 39,435 | 12 | 2,434 | 86 | 41,869 | 67 | 31,740 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3 | 779 | 3 | 779 | | | 3 | 779 | 3 | 779 |
| New Brunswick..... | 4 | 2,155 | 4 | 2,155 | 2 | 1,165 | 6 | 3,320 | 4 | 2,099 |
| Quebec..... | 34 | 19,265 | 34 | 19,265 | 4 | 355 | 38 | 19,620 | 27 | 12,597 |
| Ontario (1)..... | 28 | 13,624 | 28 | 13,624 | 4 | 472 | 32 | 14,096 | 26 | 12,211 |
| British Columbia..... | 5 | 3,612 | 5 | 3,612 | 2 | 442 | 7 | 4,054 | 7 | 4,054 |
| <i>Double Time and One-Half</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | | | | 19 | 10,129 |
| New Brunswick..... | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,221 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | | | 11 | 7,023 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,885 |
| <i>No Premium Pay (2)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 3 | 362 | 3 | 362 | | | 3 | 362 | 3 | 362 |

(1) Includes one mill in Manitoba.
(2) Covers mills paying straight time or having no overtime policy.

TABLE 5.—VACATIONS WITH PAY IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

NOTE.—Of the 89 mills covered in this survey, two, employing 113 workers gave no information on vacations with pay.

| Length of Service Required | Initial Vacation of One Week | | Maximum Vacation | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | One Week | | Two Weeks | |
| | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers | Mills | Workers |
| <i>No Specified Service</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario only)..... | 3 (1) | 1,369 | | | 1 | 31 |
| <i>One Year (2)</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 84 | 40,749 | 9 | 1,905 | 2 | 1,338 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3 | 779 | 2 | 275 | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 5 | 3,230 | 1 | 240 | | |
| Quebec..... | 39 | 19,928 | 5 | 648 | | |
| Ontario (3)..... | 30 | 12,758 | 1 | 742 | 2 | 1,338 |
| British Columbia..... | 7 | 4,054 | | | | |
| <i>Five Years (4)</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | 75 | 38,830 |
| Nova Scotia..... | | | | | 1 | 504 |
| New Brunswick..... | | | | | 4 | 2,990 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 34 | 19,280 |
| Ontario (3)..... | | | | | 29 | 12,016 |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | 7 | 4,054 |
| Total..... | 87 | 42,118 | 9 | 1,905 | 78 | 40,213 |

(1) These mills gave an initial vacation of two weeks, one mill requiring no specified length of service and the others, one year.
(2) Includes one mill with 112 workers requiring six months' service.
(3) Includes one mill in Manitoba.
(4) One mill, employing 302 workers, required four years of service.

TABLE 6.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1948

| | Number of Holidays Observed by Mills | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|--|--|--|-------|---------|
| | Days | | | | | | | | | | | | Mills | Workers |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 12 | | | | | |
| Mills Paying for— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Holidays | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 73 |
| 3 “ | | 1 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 21 | 10,536 |
| 4 “ | | | 49 | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | | 55 | 30,139 |
| 8 “ | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 31 |
| Total Mills Paying for 2—8 Holidays | | 1 | 58 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 78 | 40,779 |
| Total Mills Not Paying for Holidays | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 11 | 1,452 |
| Total Mills Observing Holidays | 1 | 2 | 60 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | 89 | 42,231 |

TABLE 7.—SHIFT WORK IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, BY NUMBER OF MILL WORKERS, 1948

| Wage Rate Differentials | Two-Shift Operation | Three-Shift Operation | | Total Number of Mill Workers on Shift Work |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| | 2nd Shift | 2nd Shift | 3rd Shift | |
| Total Number of Mill Workers | 576 | 6,942 | 6,727 | 14,245 |
| <i>No Differential</i> | | | | |
| Canada | 487 | 5,719 | 5,596 | 11,802 |
| Nova Scotia | | 134 | 135 | 269 |
| New Brunswick | 50 | 557 | 557 | 1,164 |
| Quebec | 295 | 3,283 | 3,211 | 6,789 |
| Ontario | 142 | 1,745 (1) | 1,693 (1) | 3,580 |
| <i>Two Cents per Hour</i> | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario only) | 11 | 486 (2) | 200 (2) | 697 |
| <i>Four Cents per Hour</i> | | | | |
| Canada | 78 | 737 | 931 | 1,746 |
| Ontario | | | 287 | 287 |
| British Columbia | 78 (3) | 737 (3) | 644 | 1,459 |

(1) Includes workers in one mill located in Manitoba.
(2) Includes 93 workers receiving 3 cents per hour.
(3) Employees on the 2nd shift of a two-shift or three-shift operation do not receive any wage rate differential for the first four hours.

TABLE 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, 1948

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Total Plants | 79 | 4 | 20 | 44 | 7 | 4 |
| Plant employees: | | | | | | |
| Male | 4,272 | 63 | 1,153 | 2,589 | 266 | 201 |
| Female | 2,999 | 100 | 944 | 1,698 | 159 | 98 |
| Total | 7,271 | 163 | 2,097 | 4,287 | 425 | 299 |
| Office Staff | 955 | 7 | 140 | 696 | 61 | 51 |
| Total Employees | 8,226 | 170 | 2,237 | 4,983 | 486 | 350 |

TABLE 9.—WAGE RATES IN THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, 1948

| Occupation and Locality | Average Wage Rate per Hour | Range of Rates per Hour |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| <i>Adjusters</i> | | |
| Canada..... | 1.03 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | 1.01 | .80—1.30 |
| Montreal..... | 1.05 | .85—1.30 |
| Ontario..... | 1.04 | .90—1.20 |
| Toronto..... | 1.03 | .86—1.15 |
| <i>Bormakers, Female</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .56 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .47 | .41— .52 |
| Montreal..... | .48 | .41— .52 |
| Ontario..... | .64 | .48— .80 |
| Toronto..... | .74 | .67— .80 |
| Manitoba..... | .56 | .50— .65 |
| <i>Bundlers, Female</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .55 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .49 | .41— .54 |
| Montreal..... | .50 | .45— .54 |
| Ontario..... | .59 | .52— .63 |
| Toronto..... | .58 | .54— .63 |
| <i>Handworkers, Female</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .55 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .48 | .41— .54 |
| Montreal..... | .49 | .44— .54 |
| Ontario..... | .57 | .35— .75 |
| Toronto..... | .65 | .50— .80 |
| Manitoba..... | .64 | .59— .75 |
| <i>Machine Operators, Male</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .87 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .74 | .59— .92 |
| Montreal..... | .74 | .59— .92 |
| Ontario..... | .92 | .67—1.15 |
| Toronto..... | .95 | .75—1.16 |
| Manitoba..... | .88 | .63—1.08 |
| British Columbia..... | .95 | .89—1.00 |
| <i>Machine Operators, Female</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .58 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .50 | .43— .60 |
| Montreal..... | .52 | .45— .63 |
| Ontario..... | .61 | .45— .78 |
| Toronto..... | .66 | .53— .80 |
| Manitoba..... | .58 | .43— .65 |
| British Columbia..... | .82 | .60— .95 |
| <i>Paper Cutters</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .87 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .74 | .53— .90 |
| Montreal..... | .80 | .66—1.05 |
| Ontario..... | .91 | .65—1.07 |
| Toronto..... | .91 | .65—1.07 |
| Manitoba..... | .98 | .85—1.16 |
| British Columbia..... | 1.07 | .90—1.21 |
| <i>Press Feeders</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .83 | ..... |
| Quebec (Montreal only)..... | .70 | .66— .84 |
| Ontario..... | .85 | .68— .97 |
| Toronto..... | .88 | .70— .97 |
| Manitoba..... | .77 | .63— .88 |
| <i>Scorers</i> | | |
| Canada..... | .86 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | .83 | .75—1.00 |
| Montreal..... | .83 | .75— .94 |
| Ontario..... | .88 | .70—1.10 |
| Toronto..... | .95 | .81—1.20 |
| Manitoba..... | .94 | .65—1.07 |

TABLE 10.—STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS FOR PLANT EMPLOYEES IN THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, 1948

| Standard Weekly Hours | Canada | | Maritime Provinces | | Quebec | | Ontario | | Prairie Provinces | | British Columbia | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Plants | Em- ployees | Plants | Em- ployees | Plants | Em- ployees | Plants | Em- ployees | Plants | Em- ployees | Plants | Em- ployees |
| <i>Five-Day Wk.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 3 | 179 | | | | | | | 3 | 179 | | |
| 42½ (1) | 4 | 139 | | | | | 3 | 93 | 1 | 46 | | |
| 43½ | 9 | 901 | | | 1 | 75 | 6 | 634 | 1 | 94 | 1 | 98 |
| 44 | 5 | 873 | | | | | 4 | 851 | | | 1 | 22 |
| 45 | 27 | 2,756 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 1,034 | 18 | 1,672 | 1 | 34 | | |
| 46½ | 2 | 110 | | | | | 2 | 110 | | | | |
| 47½ | 5 | 363 | | | 3 | 205 | 2 | 158 | | | | |
| 48 | 3 | 206 | | | | | 3 | 206 | | | | |
| 50 (2) | 3 | 316 | | | 3 | 316 | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | 61 | 5,843 | 1 | 16 | 14 | 1,630 | 38 | 3,724 | 6 | 353 | 2 | 120 |
| <i>Six-Day Week</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 7 | 409 | 3 | 147 | | | 1 | 11 | 1 | 72 | 2 | 179 |
| 44½ and 46½ | 2 | 416 | | | | | 2 | 416 | | | | |
| 47 | 2 | 55 | | | | | 2 | 55 | | | | |
| 47½ | 2 | 85 | | | 2 | 85 | | | | | | |
| 48 | 3 | 274 | | | 2 | 193 | 1 | 81 | | | | |
| 50 | 2 | 189 | | | 2 | 189 | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | 18 | 1,428 | 3 | 147 | 6 | 467 | 6 | 563 | 1 | 72 | 2 | 179 |

(1) Includes one plant with 35 workers operating on a 43 hour-week.
(2) Includes one plant with 46 workers operating on a 55 hour-week.

TABLE 11.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR PLANT WORKERS IN THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, 1948

| Overtime Rates by Region | After Daily Hours | | | | Only After Weekly Hours | | Sundays | | Holidays | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Monday to Friday | | Saturday | | | | | | | |
| | Plants | Workers | Plants | Workers | Plants | Workers | Plants | Workers | Plants | Workers |
| Total Plants and Workers.... | 49 | 4,789 | 49 | 4,789 | 30 | 2,482 | 79 | 7,271 | 79 | 7,271 |
| <i>Time and One-Quarter</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario Only)..... | 2 | 110 | 1 | 87 | 2 | 70 | 2 | 120 | 2 | 124 |
| <i>Time and One-Third</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada (Ontario Only)..... | 5 | 400 | 5 | 400 | | | 3 | 218 | 3 | 218 |
| <i>Time and One-half (1)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 31 | 3,677 | 31 | 3,677 | 28 | 2,412 | 29 | 3,731 | 30 (2) | 3,662 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 2 | 93 | 2 | 93 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 84 |
| Quebec..... | 7 | 784 | 7 | 784 | 11 | 1,034 | 5 | 524 | 5 | 524 |
| Ontario..... | 16 | 2,434 | 16 | 2,434 | 10 | 950 | 20 | 2,957 | 19 | 2,790 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 4 | 239 | 4 | 239 | 3 | 186 | | | 2 | 92 |
| British Columbia..... | 2 | 127 | 2 | 127 | 2 | 172 | 1 | 150 | 2 | 172 |
| <i>Double Time</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | | 20 (3) | 1,958 | 24 | 2,224 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | | | | | | | 1 | 63 | 2 | 79 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | 10 | 1,190 | 11 | 1,218 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | | | 3 | 300 | 4 | 467 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | | | | | | | 5 | 307 | 5 | 333 |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | | | 1 | 98 | 2 | 127 |
| <i>No Premium Pay</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 11 | 602 | 12 | 625 | | | 25 | 1,244 | 20 | 1,043 |

(1) Several plants reported paying double time after the first three hours of overtime.
(2) Two plants employing 589 workers also reported giving one day off with pay in lieu of a holiday worked.
(3) Includes one plant with 167 employees paying double time and one-half.

TABLE 12.—VACATIONS WITH PAY FOR PLANT WORKERS IN THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, 1948

| Length of Service Required | Initial Vacation of One Week | | Maximum Vacation | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | One Week | | Two Weeks | |
| | Plants | Workers | Plants | Workers | Plants | Workers |
| <i>No Specified Service</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 8 ⁽¹⁾ | 866 | | | | |
| Quebec..... | 3 | 468 | | | | |
| Ontario..... | 4 | 326 | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 1 | 72 | | | | |
| <i>Six Months</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 6 ⁽²⁾ | 276 | 3 ⁽²⁾ | 147 | | |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 1 | 63 | | | | |
| Ontario..... | 4 | 184 | 3 | 147 | | |
| British Columbia..... | 1 | 29 | | | | |
| <i>One Year</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 65 | 6,129 | 27 ⁽³⁾ | 1,751 | 6 | 277 |
| Maritime Provinces..... | 3 | 100 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 63 |
| Quebec..... | 17 | 1,629 | 8 | 598 | 2 | 71 |
| Ontario..... | 36 | 3,777 | 12 | 828 | 1 | 80 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 6 | 353 | 4 | 225 | 1 | 34 |
| British Columbia..... | 3 | 270 | | | 1 | 29 |
| <i>Five Years ⁽⁴⁾</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | 37 ⁽⁵⁾ | 4,450 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 7 | 1,107 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | 25 | 2,907 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | | | | | 2 | 166 |
| British Columbia..... | | | | | 3 | 270 |
| <i>Ten Years</i> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | 6 | 646 |
| Quebec..... | | | | | 3 | 321 |
| Ontario..... | | | | | 3 | 325 |
| Total..... | 79 | 7,271 | 30 | 1,898 | 49 | 5,373 |

(1) Includes two plants with 126 workers giving an initial vacation of two weeks after one year of service.

(2) One plant with 81 workers required a service of three months.

(3) One plant employing 34 workers required two years of service.

(4) One plant with 66 workers required seven years' service.

(5) Four plants reported an additional week's vacation; three, after 20 years of service and one, after 25 years of service.

TABLE 13.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, 1948

| | Number of Holidays Observed by Plants | | | | | Total | |
|---|--|----|----|----|----|--------|---------|
| | Days | | | | | Plants | Workers |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | |
| Plants Paying For— | | | | | | | |
| 1 Holiday..... | | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | 630 |
| 2 Holidays..... | | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | 289 |
| 3 "..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 790 |
| 4 "..... | | | 6 | 3 | | 9 | 1,269 |
| 5 "..... | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | 409 |
| 6 "..... | 2 | | 7 | | 1 | 10 | 802 |
| 7 "..... | | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | 456 |
| 8 "..... | | | 11 | | | 11 | 781 |
| 9 "..... | | | | 2 | | 2 | 49 |
| 10 "..... | | | | | 4 | 4 | 294 |
| Total Plants Paying for 1-10 Holidays.... | 3 | 11 | 34 | 7 | 6 | 61 | 5,769 |
| Total Plants not Paying for Holidays..... | | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 1,502 |
| Total Plants Observing Holidays..... | 3 | 15 | 42 | 10 | 9 | 79 | 7,271 |

TABLE 14.—SHIFT WORK IN THE PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, BY NUMBER OF PLANT WORKERS, 1948

NOTE.—One plant on a two-shift operation gave a three-hour^a bonus per week to workers on the second shift.

| Wage Rate Differential | Two-Shift Operation | Three-Shift Operation | | Total Number of Plant Workers on Shift Work |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|
| | 2nd Shift | 2nd Shift | 3rd Shift | |
| Total Number of Plant Workers..... | 178 | 216 | 186 | 580 |
| <i>No Differential</i> | | | | |
| Canada..... | 56 | 95 | 99 | 250 |
| Quebec..... | 35 | 7 | ..... | 42 |
| Ontario..... | 21 | 88 | 74 | 183 |
| British Columbia..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 |
| <i>Four and Five Cents per Hour</i> | | | | |
| Canada..... | 35 | 70 | 16 | 121 |
| Quebec..... | 19 | ..... | 7 | 26 |
| Ontario..... | 16 | 9 | 9 | 34 |
| British Columbia..... | ..... | 61 | ..... | 61 |
| <i>Eight and Ten Cents per Hour</i> | | | | |
| Canada (Prairie Provinces only)..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| <i>Ten per cent</i> | | | | |
| Canada..... | 33 | 6 | 6 | 45 |
| Quebec..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Ontario..... | 31 | 6 | 6 | 43 |
| <i>Fifteen per cent</i> | | | | |
| Canada..... | 39 | 45 | 65 | 149 |
| Ontario..... | 27 | 45 | 65 | 137 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |

In making an analysis of the Paper Box Industry, returns from 79 plants were used, employing 7,271 plant workers and 955 office workers (Table 8). More than half the plants and workers were situated in Ontario.

Almost three-quarters of the plants employed less than 100 workers each but these accounted for only 40 per cent of the workers. Another 22 per cent of the workers were in the four largest mills which employed between 300 and 500 workers.

Wage Rates, Table 9.—The over-all average of \$1.03 per hour for skilled adjusters, as shown in Table 9 was eight cents higher than in 1947. Increases in average rates for the other occupations, four of which are female, ranged from four to 14 cents per hour. The wide ranges of rates which appear in many cases are due chiefly to the prevalence of piecework.

Collective Agreements.—Of the 79 mills whose returns were used, 37 reported having agreements in writing covering a total of 4,500 workers. Thirty-five per cent of both plants and workers under agreement were covered by agreements with the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America (AFL-TLC).

Standard Weekly Hours of Work,

Table 10.—Half the plants and 57 per cent of the plant employees worked 44 or 45 hours per week. Another 26 per cent of the plant employees worked longer than 45 hours.

Eighty per cent of the workers were in the 61 plants reporting a five-day week. Nearly half of these plant employees worked 45 hours while another one-third worked a shorter week; only a few were on a 40-hour week.

Weekly hours in the 18 plants on a six-day week ranged between 44 and 50. One-half of these plants and 58 per cent of the plant employees worked between 44 and 46½ hours.

Overtime Rates of Pay, Table 11.

Time and one-half was the rate paid for overtime after either daily or weekly hours in plants employing 84 per cent of the workers. In a few Ontario plants, time and one-quarter or one-third were the rates paid.

For work on Sundays and observed statutory holidays, time and one-half was the usual rate although approximately 30 per cent of the workers were in plants

reporting a rate of double time for Sundays and holidays. Only in one instance was double time and one-half reported which was applicable to holiday work.

Vacations with Pay, Table 12.—All the plants reported giving at least one week's vacation after a service of one year or less.

In 30 plants, employing 1,900 workers, the vacation did not exceed one week regardless of length of service. In 49 of the 79 plants, a maximum vacation of two weeks was given after one to ten years of service. Over 60 per cent of the workers were in plants giving two weeks after five years. In four cases, three weeks of vacation were given after 20 to 25 years of service.

Statutory Holidays, Table 13.—From six to ten holidays were reported observed by all the plants and from one to ten were paid for in the case of nearly 80 per cent of the workers. The remaining workers were in 18 plants observing between seven and ten holidays and paying for none.

Nine plants, employing nearly 1,300 workers, paid for only four of the eight or nine holidays they observed. About 800

workers in ten plants were paid for six days although the number observed in seven of the plants was eight days; in another, ten days; and in the remaining two plants, six days.

Although more than half the plants observed eight holidays, only 11 reported paying for the total number observed.

Shift Work, Table 14.—There was very little shift work reported in this industry, with about eight per cent of the workers on second or third shifts. Wage differentials, ranging between four and ten cents per hour as well as ten and 15 per cent, were paid to less than half the workers reported on shift work.

Sick Leave with Pay.—In 13 of the 79 plants, employing 16 per cent of the workers, some provision was reported for paid sick leave. Nine of the plants reported group insurance coverage and the remaining two stated that payment depended on circumstances or was at the discretion of management and the remaining two did not give details as to their plans.

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and other official information.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The seasonal increase in employment during April resulted in labour shortages appearing in a number of fields, notably agriculture and the service trades. Within a short time, labour scarcities were expected to be fairly general throughout industry. The degree of high employment enjoyed this summer may vary from area to area, but the outlook was favourable except in a few localities where the dominating industry shows signs of decline or where the construction program has been curtailed.

Thousands of workers obtained jobs during the month of April. The number of persons registered for work at the Employment Service offices dropped from 247,000 to 204,000 during the month, each week showing an accelerated rate of decline. Outside work was opening up exceptionally well because of fine weather conditions, and employment expanded rapidly in construction, agriculture and transportation. Trained workers in all fields were first to benefit by the seasonal upswing and most qualified

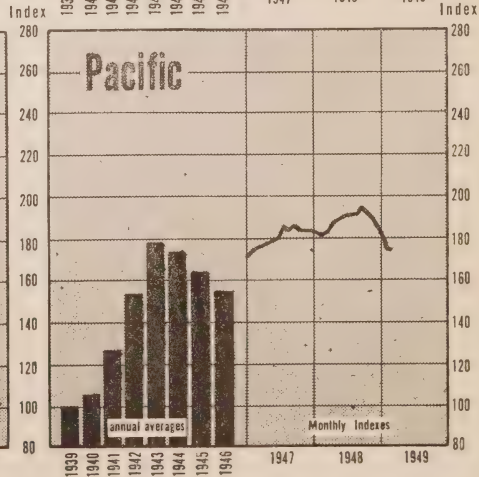
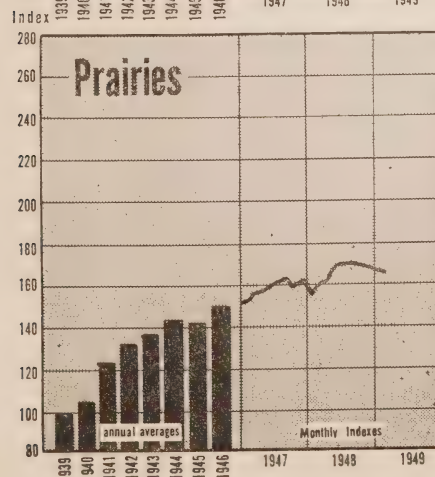
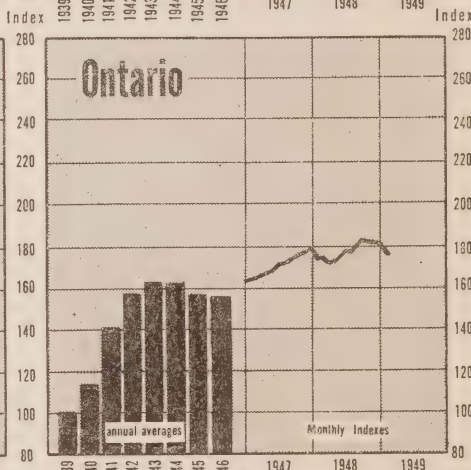
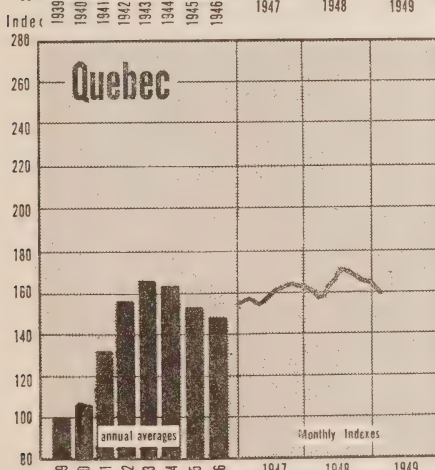
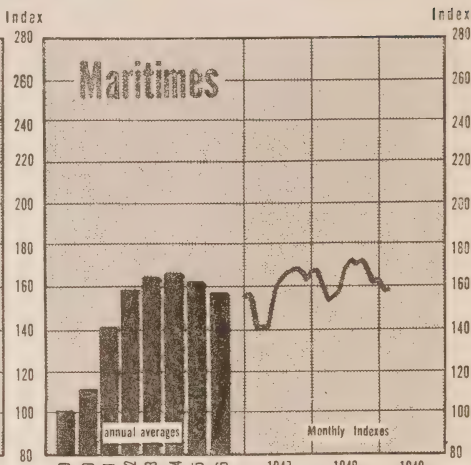
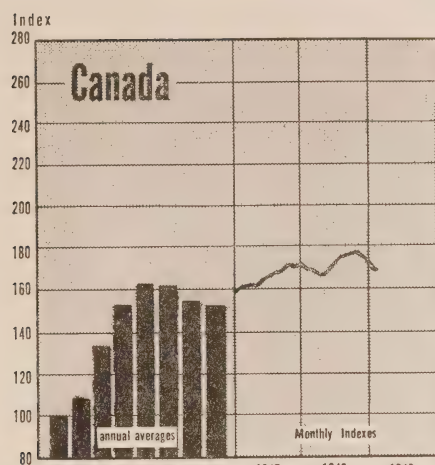
workers were back on the job by the end of April. Labour shortages were again evident in the agricultural industry and in many of the women's trades in the service industries. As in previous years, the labour force in these categories will be supplemented by immigration. Throughout this period of seasonal expansion, labour turnover remained relatively low.

Employment in all areas benefited in varying degree. The most decided improvement occurred in the Pacific region, where

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Average: 1939=100

Seasonally Adjusted



a balanced labour supply in most fields, and shortages in others, had already replaced the heavy winter surplus of workers. A few areas such as New Glasgow, Pictou and Sydney of Nova Scotia, and Sorel of Quebec remained burdened with unemployment. The difficulty in these localities lay in their heavy dependence on one industry, coal mining and shipbuilding respectively, where some market difficulties were being encountered. For most areas, the construction program will determine the extent of jobs available and, from early reports, job opportunities as a whole may again exceed the supply of workers. Where construction work appeared to be falling off, the effect was expected to be felt largely in the reduction of summer jobs for high school and university students.

Industrial Analysis

Employment activity in **agriculture** picked up considerably during the month of April as the 1949 season got under way. The volume of this demand differed considerably by region, however, in accordance with the varying weather conditions. For the most part, the season was more advanced in the four western provinces.

In British Columbia, spring ploughing and planting was general; large numbers of men were also employed in other branches of the industry such as nurseries, orchards and hop fields. The chief labour demand was for experienced dairy hands. Dry weather prevailed in the Prairies and seeding operations were well under way. Demand for farm hands was heavy, with wages ranging from \$100 to \$125 per month. Local labour generally was sufficient to meet demand, although pockets of labour shortage were evident, notably in the Brandon area.

In most of Eastern Canada, cold and wet weather had delayed ploughing but, nevertheless, many farmers were seeking additional help. Considerable interest was shown in workers from Displaced Persons camps, as Canadian applicants were scarce. Some 1,100 Displaced Persons, including 800 for sugar beet work, were brought to Canada for farm work during April. In the Maritimes, little farm work had been started during April, and requests for farm help were few.

The employment level in Eastern Canada pulpwood **logging** was sustained during April as driving operations got under way. The ice was breaking up on the lakes and rivers and men were moving back into the bush for another few weeks' work after a short holiday following the end of cutting. Sawmills were entering their active season and this also relieved local unemployment.

In Quebec, cold weather in the northern section during the latter part of the month delayed river driving until some time in May. Summer cutting operations this year were expected to be small.

After a winter of relatively high unemployment, when logging operations were restricted due chiefly to weather conditions, the British Columbia logging industry was returning to normal. Camps were re-opening and taking on full crews. The demand for workers was steadily increasing and skilled loggers were in short supply. The spring break-up had halted some interior operations temporarily and market conditions had forced marginal operators out of business, but apart from this, prospects appeared promising for the industry.

Steady employment levels, which have characterized the coal **mining** industry during the past year, were temporarily interrupted during April by lay-offs in both the Maritime and Western coal mines. Mild weather was reported to be the chief cause of lay-offs. However, the industry also faced a number of developments, the long term effects of which might be disadvantageous for the industry. The shift from coal to oil as fuel, which was interrupted by the recent oil shortage, was again taking place. The impact of this development was more important for mines in Alberta, where the coal mines compete with local petroleum and natural gas supplies, than in mines in the other provinces. In Nova Scotia, changes in production methods, including greater mechanization, were resulting in a gradual drop in manpower requirements.

In Canadian base metal mines, the employment outlook was obscure. Demand appeared generally strong still but an unexpected price drop this spring had caused the industry some concern.

Spring job quitting, a normal occurrence among underground staffs, had cut into the supply of experienced men available. Many mines were consequently looking for replacements. A good supply of labour was available, although fully qualified men were sometimes difficult to find.

Job opportunities in the **manufacturing** industries were increasing during April. The most notable expansion occurred in the clothing industry which was experiencing its usual spring peak in production. Labour demand was primarily for women workers, who constituted some 70 per cent of the work force. Demand was chiefly for skilled labour, although some job openings were available for the unskilled. Of the vacancies for women reported to the Employment Service at the end of April, 2,400 specified

skilled workers and 400 unskilled. Applicants for this type of work outnumbered jobs in both cases as 2,600 skilled and 1,200 unskilled women were registered.

In spite of the improvement in the employment situation during the month, a considerable number of unplaced applicants in the manufacturing industries were registered with the Employment Service at the end of April. In metalworking occupations, for example, there were 1,400 unplaced machinists, tool makers and die setters, 1,100 machine shop workers, 1,200 structural iron and steel workers and 1,500 welders and flame cutters. In the unskilled field, large numbers were found in occupations of the food and tobacco (2,200), lumber products (3,100), pulp and paper products (1,100) and metal working industries (1,900). Openings in these trades were temporarily scarce.

In the **construction** industry, the extent of activity tended to vary throughout the country. Generally it appeared that, although another busy year may be expected for the industry, work was slow in getting under way in many places. In some sections, however, especially the Prairies and British Columbia where fine weather prevailed, the volume of work was such that a shortage of skilled men resulted.

During April, the number of unplaced construction workers registered with the National Employment Service dropped from 42,000 to 29,000. All fully qualified men were working in areas where the season had begun. The group unplaced at the end of the month consisted of 17,800 skilled men and 11,600 unskilled. Included in the skilled group were 12,000 carpenters, 800 bricklayers and tile setters, 1,700 painters, and 1,300 plumbers and steam-fitters.

Regional Analysis

Spring employment expansion was under way during April in the **Maritime** region and the number of unplaced workers registered at Employment offices steadily declined. Fishing and construction were active, but the agricultural season had not yet opened. An early start for agriculture was expected in May, however.

The logging season was over with the completion of river driving. Sawmills were due to open as soon as spring freshets subsided. Pulp cutting operations planned for the summer were not extensive, because of market conditions. Herring fishing was employing several thousand men during April. The sealing industry has been revived again in Newfoundland after a lapse during the war years, and was employing about 1,000 men.

The coal mining situation grew more serious, as the shortage of orders for coal continued despite vigorous sales efforts. The effect on employment had been sharp and part-time mining operations had cut the income of the workers still employed.

Transportation activity increased in Newfoundland and northern Nova Scotia ports. Halifax reported April as the best month of the season for waterfront employment, although a sharp curtailment in activity occurred near the end of the month as traffic shifted to the port of Montreal. However, requirements for unskilled workers were increasing in construction and this will probably absorb a great part of the displaced waterfront workers. The Canadian Seamen's Union strike was still in progress; most shipowners on the east coast entered into an arrangement with the Seafarers' International Union. At Saint John, waterfront employment was rapidly falling to the summer level.

In the **Quebec** region, seasonal activity in mining, transportation and services stimulated general employment during April, and the labour surplus declined steadily. Agriculture, construction and river driving were expected to absorb many more workers in May.

Cutting and hauling operations in the woods were completed for the year, the level of employment having been about 20 per cent less than in 1948. River drives were expected to employ 20,000 men during May. All sawmills, except those dependent on the river drive for their log supply, were in operation.

In the mining areas of western Quebec, the usual spring movement of underground mining men had already begun and mines were placing orders in clearance for replacements.

In manufacturing industries, caution continued to be evident in the hiring policy. Some curtailment was reported in textile employment due to loss of export contracts. The shoe industry, however, showed signs of revival and employment was expanding with the brighter market outlook. The locomotive and aircraft industries have large contracts scheduled which were expected to sustain employment.

Employment conditions in the **Ontario** region during April reflected the buoyancy of seasonal influences. Increased activity in construction, the return of farm workers to the land, and the re-opening of navigation caused a marked decline in the labour surplus. Seasonal expansion in manufacturing, in addition to the more plentiful supply of steel, also stimulated labour demand.

In manufacturing, prospects were quite favourable. Labour turnover had been at a

low level with workers now showing an obvious desire to remain in their present jobs and becoming more and more interested in long-term employment. Although some industries this year had been forced into temporary reductions in hours of work, this was a normal condition in the adjustment of supply to demand, and did not indicate any serious over-production or a decline in the level of employment. On the contrary, employment was above the 1948 level and further expansion was indicated.

Agricultural activity was on the upswing and labour demand was growing. In some areas local labour was already absorbed; transfers of Displaced Persons from northern logging districts eased the situation.

Another big year for construction was indicated, but the season was slow in starting. Skilled tradesmen were being absorbed steadily, but demand for labourers was slow.

With hot and dry weather during April in the *Prairie* region, spring employment activity rapidly accelerated. The labour surplus was declining sharply and scarcities of certain types of workers developed in several areas.

Seeding for the 1949 grain crop was going ahead faster than for many years. There had been a steady demand for workers, which in some areas far exceeded the supply. Men with power farming experience particularly were in demand. Transient farm hands, and workers returning from logging camps, added to the supply of local labour. The very dry weather had created a serious problem concerning a possible grasshopper infestation, and control campaigns were being organized by the provincial governments.

General construction activity opened up about a month ahead of previous years, since contractors were able to carry out excavation work without interruption from rain. Shortages of good construction workers were already reported from some areas and full employment in this industry was again indicated. By summer, an acute scarcity of skilled tradesmen was expected if material was available for the projects scheduled. Construction work on industrial buildings had speeded up and many completions were scheduled for the summer, which will probably boost manufacturing employment.

In logging areas, preparations for the spring drive were completed. Operations were planned for early May, when the winter's cut would be floated to sawmills and pulp mills. Very little pulpwood cutting was expected in the coming summer, since stocks of pulpwood had reached an

all-time high, and the outlook for wholesale and retail markets seemed somewhat uncertain.

The employment situation in the *Pacific* region had been improving rapidly and the expansion of industrial activity during April cut the labour surplus by 25 per cent. Construction, mining and logging absorbed the majority of workers; a large number also entered the fishing industry. Fairly heavy dispersals of men to outside points occurred as seasonal activity increased in the primary industries. There was already a shortage of logging skills, and construction tradesmen were expected to be soon in short supply.

Logging camps were returning to full operation as weather permitted and labour demand was growing rapidly. Sawmills were again in operation and faced a period of full production as log inventories increased. Labour needs were light except for key skills; if skilled men were available, additional shifts could be arranged which would absorb further unskilled labour. The shingle industry was fairly active; while the demand for high-grade shingles was steady, second grades were glutting all storage facilities and the market for them was poor. Pulp and paper plants continued to operate at capacity.

The fishing season started with the halibut run, and some 1,500 men were employed during April; salmon fishing was to open shortly.

The base metal mining and smelting industry was working at a high level, with plans under way for further expansion. An allocation of \$900,000 has been provided for the second phase of survey work in connection with the proposed aluminum plant site.

Employment Service Activities

Great progress was made during April in reducing the backlog of applicants registered for work. In fact, the monthly decline in unplaced applicants, totalling 43,000, exceeded that of any previous month on record. Starting with a weekly drop of 7,000, the rate of decline jumped to 15,000 by the last week of April. This brought the number unplaced to just over the 200,000 mark at the end of April.

During this active seasonal period, employment offices were effecting at least 11,000 placements each week, increasing to a total of 17,000 in the last week of April, according to preliminary estimates. Additional persons registered for jobs offset the impact of this high placement rate on the total number who remained unplaced at the end of each week. In addition, employment

offices were able to add approximately 2,000 to 3,000 jobs each week to the backlog of orders on file.

As usual at this time of year, seasonal industries were the major sources of employment. Thousands of additional workers in agriculture and construction were hired during the month. Transportation industries also took on many workers, both for water and inland activity.

This expansion as a whole conformed to the usual seasonal pattern. In construction, employers were noticeably cautious in their hiring, taking on mostly former employees; fewer orders than usual were coming through to the Employment Service. Agriculture was active and, while orders at employment offices were more plentiful than in previous years, this appeared to be more the result of wider participation by the Service in the field of farm labour, than a strengthened demand for workers. Despite these conditions, demand was rapidly nearing the supply of workers in construction, and had already surpassed the available supply in agriculture.

Not all employment operations at this time were in the seasonal field. Re-call of workers temporarily laid off still accounted for a large part of employment activity. The more fluid labour market in manufacturing had stepped up both the hiring and separation rate.

Replacement needs also were a factor at this time, although this type of demand was less significant than in previous years. Each spring outside work and other seasonal jobs attract workers from employment which they had accepted during the winter months when jobs were scarce. This creates openings in a wide number of in-

dustries, which themselves are not seasonal in character. This year, however, the re-shuffling movement has been much smaller, especially in the men's fields. However, women were leaving jobs more readily and, because of this, hotels, restaurants and laundries, were now again facing a shortage of workers.

The Employment Service, in co-operation with university authorities were also busy at this time finding jobs for the 17,000 university students expecting to graduate this year. Although this is the highest number on record to graduate in one year, absorption of these workers into employment was progressing very satisfactorily. By the end of April, it was estimated that 80 per cent of the graduating class had already been placed. Technical help for the most part was being absorbed immediately, although there was a scarcity of jobs locally for a small number of chemical engineers in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. Employment activity was slower among commerce and arts graduates. The placement difficulty here, however, was greatly lessened by the high calibre of students graduating and their absorption into commerce and industry seemed assured, even if slightly delayed.

In addition, approximately 35,000 university students were looking for summer jobs. Generally these students faced less favourable employment conditions than in 1948, although at this early date, it is difficult to estimate all potential openings. Indicating the current rate of absorption is the fact that by the end of April approximately one-half of the students in the four Western provinces, had found jobs, according to a recent survey.

Unemployment in Trade Unions March 31, 1949*

Trade union unemployment in Canada declined slightly to 3.2 per cent at the end of March, 1949, from 3.4 at the close of the previous quarter and from 3.1 at March 31, 1948. At the date under review 2,658 locals reported a combined membership of 524,880. Reports were received from 2,676 locals with 538,153 members in the previous quarter, while at the end of March, 1948, the percentage was based on reports from 2,578 locals representing 524,435 members. Unemployment in trade unions rose in construction and mining but declined in logging and manufacturing at the end of the quarter under review.

In this analysis unemployment refers only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are without work because of illness, a strike or a lockout, or who are engaged in work outside their own trade are not considered as unemployed. As the number of reporting unions varies from quarter to quarter with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the figures refer only to organizations reporting.

Table C-11 shows the percentage of union unemployment at certain dates in each province. As compared with the previous quarter, the percentage rose in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan and declined in

* See Tables C-11 and C-12.

the remaining provinces. With the exception of Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta the latest figures were higher than at the end of March, 1948.

A separate compilation is made each quarter of trade union unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Compared with the previous quarter the percentage increased only in Saint John, from 2.6 to 12.6, and in Montreal, from 1.8 to 2.4. The percentage decreased in Winnipeg, from 2.5 to 1.4, in Regina, from 1.4 to 0.6, in Edmonton, from 3.9 to 1.8, and in Vancouver from 6.2 to 3.4; the percentage was unchanged in Halifax at 7.8 and in Toronto at 1.6. In comparison to March, 1948, the percentage rose in Saint John and Winnipeg.

Returns were received from 1,095 locals in the manufacturing industries. These reported 276,792 members of whom 6,740 were unemployed at the end of March. At the end of the previous quarter 9,944 of 285,885 members reported by 1,090 locals were without work. At March 31, 1948, reports were received from 1,028 locals with 271,399 members of whom 5,557 were unemployed.

In the transportation group, reports were received from 860 locals with a total of 106,551 members of whom 1,576 were unemployed at the reporting date. Three months earlier 1,606 of 111,150 members had been unemployed; at the end of March, 1948,

there were 1,070 unemployed of a total of 108,421.

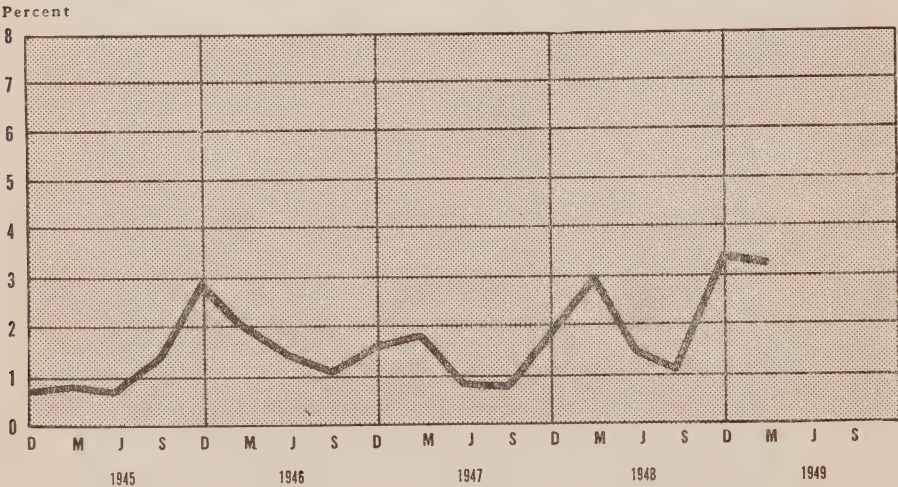
Unemployment in mining rose from 0.5 to 1.5 per cent. Reports were received from 69 locals with 22,746 members. The increase in the rate in this group was mainly due to the unemployment of 244 out of 2,609 members in the non-metallic mining unions. Only 92 of a total reported membership of 16,890 in coal mining unions were out of work.

Seasonal unemployment among union members in the building and construction trades continued, being somewhat higher than in the previous quarter. Reports were received from 222 local unions with 51,054 members of whom 4,814 or 11.4 per cent were unemployed at the end of March as compared with 7.9 per cent three months earlier. The percentage increased among bricklayers, from 6.3 to 8.6, carpenters, from 10.5 to 17.0, electrical workers, from 2.2 to 4.2, painters, from 2.6 to 4.9, and miscellaneous building workers, from 12.8 to 15.6. At March 31, 1948, the percentage of trade union unemployment in the construction group was 8.1.

In public and personal services, the percentage of unemployment declined to 1.3 from 1.5 in the previous quarter.

In the lumbering and logging industry of Ontario and British Columbia, four locals which had 7,256 members reported 1,480 as being unemployed.

Percentage of Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions



PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index increased point one from 159.2 to 159.3 between March 1 and April 1, 1949. The food index declined from 199.1 to 198.5 during the period March 1 to April 1 as slight increases in beef, pork, milk, bread and flour were overbalanced by a substantial drop in the price of butter, and small decreases in lard and shortening. The clothing index registered a further slight increase from 182.7 to 183.2, while the fuel and light index remained unchanged at 131.0 and the home furnishings and services index increased from 167.9 to 168.0. The index of miscellaneous goods and services advanced from 128.1 to 128.4 reflecting an increase in the automobile transportation series. Rents rose from 121.7 to 122.4 reflecting the results of a quarterly rent survey.

From August, 1939 to April 1, 1949 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 58.0 per cent.

Cost of Living in Eight Cities

Cost-of-living indexes for four of the eight regional cities moved higher during March while two were unchanged and two were lower. Increases in clothing, home furnishings and services, and rentals were mainly responsible for the advances. For other cities the decline in foods was of sufficient proportions to overbalance strength in other groups.

Composite city index changes between March 1 and April 1, 1949, were as follows: Saint John +0.1 to 155.9; Montreal -0.1 to 161.9; Toronto +0.2 to 154.8; Saskatoon +0.2 to 161.6; Edmonton +0.1 to 154.3, and Vancouver -0.2 to 160.5. Halifax remained at 152.3 and Winnipeg at 153.8.

Wholesale Prices, March, 1949

The composite index of wholesale prices dropped a further 0.5 points to 157.6 (base 1926=100) between February and

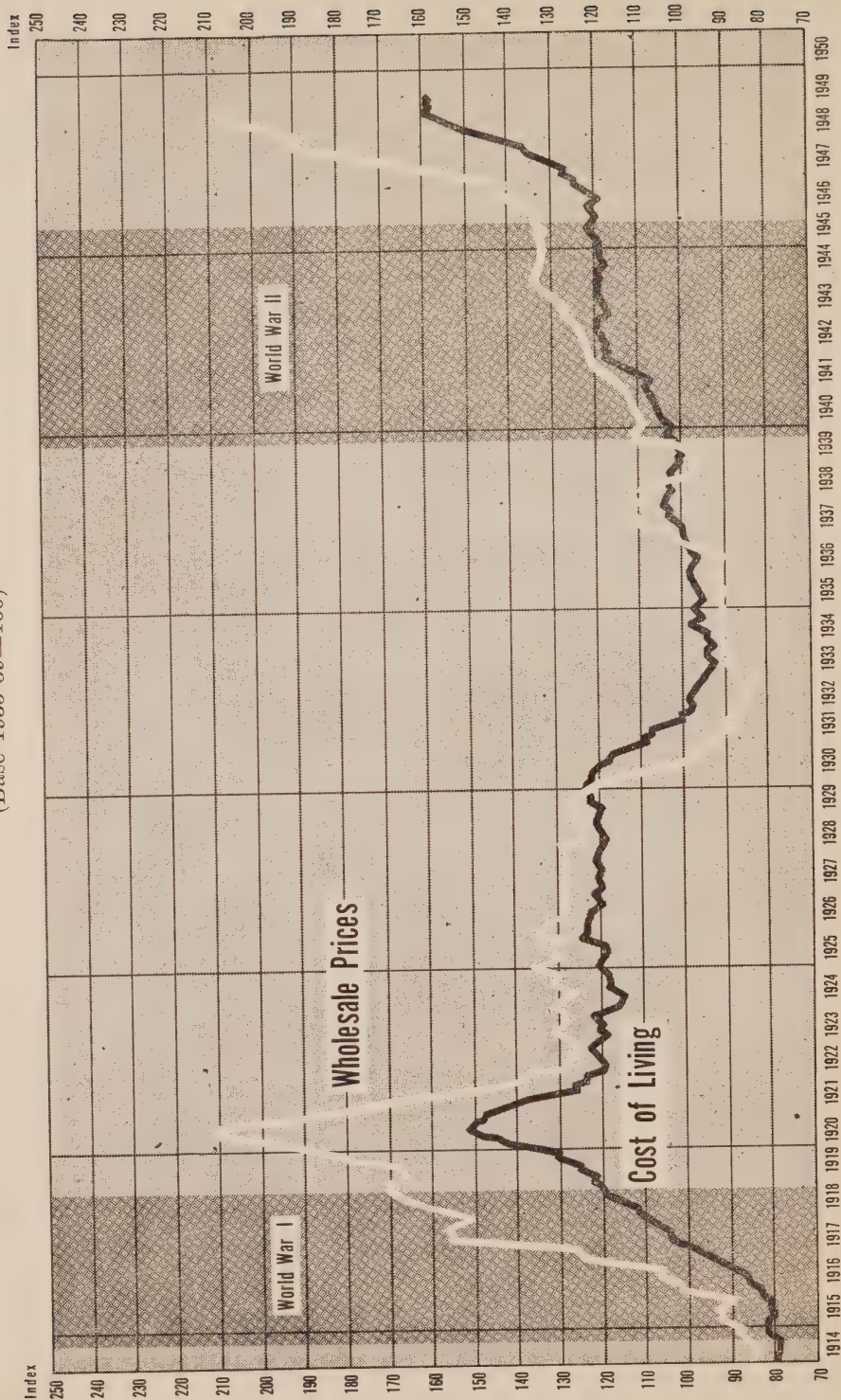
March, reflecting index declines in five of the eight major groups. Among sub-group changes non-ferrous metals dropped 4.6 points to 161.6 when substantial recessions occurred for lead and zinc prices which outweighed fractional strength in silver. A decline of 1.2 to 127.4 for chemicals and allied products was due to weakness in quotations for alcohol, shellac and red and white lead while the vegetable products index was lowered 1.0 to 136.0 when declines in grains, cottonseed oil, cocoa beans and potatoes outweighed a firmer tone for oranges and pepper. Animal products moved down 0.7 points to 167.7 following reductions in prices for raw furs, butter, cheese and whitefish which more than overbalanced increases in livestock, fresh and prepared meats and eggs. Lower prices for petroleum products, notably coal oil and fuel oil outweighed an increase in manufactured gas to change the non-metallic mineral series from 138.0 to 137.9. The textile products index remained unchanged at 162.4 when increases in rayon thread and woollen hosiery balanced a decrease in the price of jute bags. Two groups were higher, wood, wood products and paper advancing 0.8 to 191.9 supported by firmer prices for fir lumber and western cedar shingles. These outweighed a decline in spruce lumber. Higher prices for rolling mill products and hardware were responsible for a gain of 0.6 to 171.6 in the iron and steel products group.

Canadian farm product prices at wholesale rose 0.7 to 145.8 between February and March due to firmer prices for animal products. The index for this series rose 2.6 points to 180.9 in the same interval reflecting a firmer tone for livestock, fowl and eggs. These overbalanced weakness in prices of hides and raw wool. Vegetable products declined 0.5 to 124.8 when lower quotations for potatoes, Ontario barley and Ontario peas overbalanced strength in western oats and onions.

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 1914 TO DATE

(Base 1935-39=100)



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, April, 1949

The time loss due to disputes between employers and workers which resulted in work stoppages during April, 1949, was little changed from the previous month but was much greater than that for April, 1948. Preliminary figures show 18 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 7,877 workers, with a time loss of 139,500 man-working days, as compared with 10 strikes in March, 1949, with 5,978 workers involved and a loss of 135,725 days. In April, 1948, there were 18 strikes, involving 4,678 workers, with a time loss of 51,269 days.

During the current month, three strikes, involving asbestos miners and mill-workers in various centres in Quebec, bakery workers in Winnipeg and Selkirk, Man., and seamen in Canadian and foreign ports, involved over 85 per cent of the total workers and caused more than 93 per cent of the total time loss.

For the first four months of this year, preliminary figures show 33 strikes and lockouts, involving 10,535 workers, with a time loss of 356,657 man-working days. For the similar period in 1948 there were 48 strikes, with 18,099 workers involved and a loss of 384,367 days.

Based on the number of wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in April, 1949, amounted to 0.17 per cent of the estimated working time, the same as in the

previous month; 0.06 per cent in April, 1948; 0.11 per cent for the first four months of 1949; and 0.12 per cent for the first four months of 1948.

Of the 18 strikes recorded for April, 1949, one resulted in favour of the workers, three in favour of the employers, four were compromise settlements and two were indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month eight strikes were recorded as unterminated.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945; and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., on May 30, 1946; coal miners, Edmonton district, Alta., January 13, 1948; and seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, June 6, 1948. The strike of printing pressmen at Toronto, Ont., which commenced on December 15, 1947, is considered to have lapsed. The strike of soft drink factory workers at Edmonton, Alta., which began on December 1, 1947, was reported as terminated on April 11, 1949.

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

Great Britain and Other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review, issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1949, and in this article are taken, as far as is possible, from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of work stoppages beginning in February, 1949, was 117 and ten were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 127 during the month.

In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 19,000 workers involved and a time loss of 54,000 working days was caused.

Of the 117 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, two, directly involving 100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 46, directly involving 5,000 workers, on other wage questions; seven, directly involving 900 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 3,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 37, directly involving 2,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and three, directly involving 800 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 1,900 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

United States

Preliminary figures for March, 1949, show 275 strikes and lockouts beginning in the month, in which 500,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 3,600,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for February, 1949, are 225 strikes and lock-

outs, involving 80,000 workers, with a time loss of 650,000 days.

Final figures for the year, 1948, show 3,419 strikes and lockouts involving 1,960,000 workers, with a time loss of 34,100,000 man-days. Comparable figures for 1947, are 3,693 strikes and lockouts with 2,170,000 workers involved and a time loss of 34,600,000 man-days.

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| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Table 1—Statistics Reflecting Industrial Conditions in Canada..... | 776 |
| A—Labour Force | |
| <i>Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources</i> | |
| Table A-1—Immigration of Adult Males, Adult Females and Children to Canada..... | 777 |
| Table A-2—Distribution of All Immigrants by Province..... | 778 |
| Table A-3—Distribution of Male Immigrants by Occupation..... | 778 |
| B—Labour Income | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Monthly Estimates of Labour Income</i> | |
| Table B-1—Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income..... | 779 |
| C—Employment, Hours and Earnings | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: The Employment Situation (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i> | |
| Table C-1—Employment and Earnings by Province, City and Industry..... | 780 |
| Table C-2—Index Numbers of Employment and Earnings since 1941..... | 781 |
| Table C-3—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces since 1933..... | 781 |
| Table C-4—Employment and Earnings by Industry..... | 782 |
| Table C-5—Sex Distribution of Employed Persons..... | 783 |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Hours and Earnings (as reported by employers having 15 or more employees)</i> | |
| Table C-6—Hours and Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 784 |
| Table C-7—Weekly Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing..... | 784 |
| Table C-8—Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing by Provinces and Cities..... | 784 |
| Table C-9—Hours and Earnings by Industry..... | 785 |
| <i>Research and Statistics, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table C-10—Real Earnings in Manufacturing..... | 786 |
| Table C-11—Percentage of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces..... | 787 |
| Table C-12—Percentage of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Groups of Industries..... | 788 |
| D—Employment Service Statistics | |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table D-1—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants as at First of Month..... | 790 |
| Table D-2—Unfilled Vacancies by Industry and by Sex..... | 790 |
| Table D-3—Unfilled Vacancies and Unplaced Applicants by Occupation and by Sex..... | 791 |
| Table D-4—Vacancies, Referrals and Placements (Weekly Average)..... | 791 |
| Table D-5—Activities of National Employment Service Offices..... | 792 |
| Table D-6—Applications and Placements Since 1938..... | 794 |
| Table D-7—Vacancies and Placements of National Employment Service Offices (Quarterly)... | 795 |
| E—Unemployment Insurance | |
| <i>Unemployment Insurance Commission and Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act</i> | |
| Table E-1—Registration of Employers and Employees..... | 797 |
| Table E-2—Claims for Benefit Since 1942..... | 797 |
| Table E-3—Claims for Benefit by Provinces and Disposal of Claims..... | 797 |
| Table E-4—Claimants not Entitled to Benefit with Reason for Non-Entitlement..... | 798 |
| Table E-5—Number Receiving Benefit with Amount Paid..... | 798 |
| Table E-6—Persons Signing the Live Unemployment Register by Number of days Continuously on the Register..... | 798 |
| Table E-7—Unemployment Insurance Fund..... | 799 |
| F—Prices | |
| <i>Dominion Bureau of Statistics</i> | |
| Table F-1—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada..... | 800 |
| Table F-2—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living for Eight Cities of Canada..... | 801 |
| Table F-3—Index Numbers of Staple Food Items..... | 801 |
| Table F-4—Retail Prices of Staple Foods, Coal and Rentals by Cities..... | 802 |
| Table F-5—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada..... | 810 |
| Table F-6—Index Numbers for Canada and Other Countries..... | 811 |
| G—Strikes and Lockouts | |
| <i>Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour</i> | |
| Table G-1—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada by Month..... | 812 |
| Table G-2—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During April..... | 813 |

TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

| | 1949 | | 1948 | 1946 | 1944 | 1939 |
|--|-------|-------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | April | March | March | March | March | March |
| Labour Force— | | | | | | |
| Civilian labour force ⁽¹⁾000 | | 4,899 | 4,825 | 4,525 | † | † |
| Employed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 4,700 | 4,669 | 4,312 | † | † |
| Male ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3,730 | 3,687 | 3,332 | † | † |
| Female ⁽¹⁾000 | | 970 | 982 | 980 | † | † |
| Paid workers ⁽¹⁾000 | | 3,291 | 3,245 | 2,887 | † | † |
| Unemployed ⁽¹⁾000 | | 199 | 156 | 213 | † | † |
| Index of employment ⁽²⁾% | | 187.6 | 188.9 | 167.0 | 181.7 | 106.5 |
| Unemployment in trade unions ⁽³⁾% | | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 15.7 |
| Immigration.....No. | | 9,168 | 10,619 | 7,663 | 614 | 1,177 |
| Adult males.....No. | | 3,690 | 4,184 | 687 | 132 | 328 |
| Earnings and Hours— | | | | | | |
| Total labour income.....\$000,000 | | 605 | 544 | 422 | † | † |
| Per capita weekly earnings.....\$ | | 43.17 | 39.50 | 32.44 | 32.27 | † |
| Average hourly earnings.....cents | | 97.5 | 88.0 | 67.9 | † | † |
| Average hours worked per week..... | | 42.9 | 43.2 | 44.0 | † | † |
| Average real weekly earnings, index..... | | 107.5 | 103.1 | 101.7 | † | † |
| National Employment Service— | | | | | | |
| Unplaced applicants ⁽⁴⁾000 | 246.5 | 261.8 | 200.8 | 263.6 | † | † |
| Unfilled vacancies ⁽⁴⁾000 | 32.8 | 24.9 | 33.5 | 76.9 | † | † |
| Placements, weekly average.....000 | | 10.1 | 10.1 | 14.3 | † | † |
| Unemployment Insurance— | | | | | | |
| Claims.....000 | 185.8 | 208.8 | 146.1 | 162.0 | 16.1 | † |
| Balance in fund.....\$000,000 | | 529.5 | 447.7 | 317.2 | 190.3 | † |
| Price Indexes— | | | | | | |
| Wholesale ⁽⁵⁾ | 157.5 | 157.6 | 146.9 | 105.6 | 103.0 | 73.2 |
| Cost of living ⁽⁵⁾ | 159.3 | 159.2 | 150.8 | 120.1 | 119.0 | 100.6 |
| Residential building materials ⁽⁵⁾ | 229.5 | 229.7 | 208.4 | 149.9 | 146.6 ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 102.3 ⁽¹⁰⁾ |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Industrial production index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 185.5 | 182.0 | 161.5 | 207.1 | 103.9 |
| Mineral production index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 127.1 | 128.0 | 104.8 | 114.2 | 111.5 |
| Manufacturing index ⁽⁶⁾ | | 197.1 | 193.2 | 172.0 | 229.0 | 102.6 |
| Electric power.....000,000 k.w.h. | | 3,924 | 3,759 | 3,537 | 3,515 | 2,367 |
| Construction— | | | | | | |
| Contracts awarded.....\$000,000 | 76.8 | 67.6 | 51.3 | 57.6 | 31.0 | 9.0 |
| Dwelling units, started.....000 | | 3.6 | 3.1 | † | † | † |
| Completed.....000 | | 6.4 | 4.1 | 67.3 ⁽⁸⁾ | † | † |
| Under construction.....000 | | 46.9 | 37.5 | † | † | † |
| Pig iron.....000 tons | | 202.1 | 172.7 | 158.1 | 168.0 | 40.7 |
| Steel ingots and castings.....000 tons | | 298.5 | 286.0 | 249.1 | 275.5 | 95.7 |
| Inspected slaughterings, cattle.....000 | | 107.8 | 108.4 | 115.0 | 101.8 | 66.9 |
| Hogs.....000 | | 349.5 | 466.5 | 419.5 | 932.3 | 299.7 |
| Flour production.....000 bbl. | 1.59 | 1.72 | 1.82 | 2.39 | 2.27 | 1.19 |
| Newsprint.....000 tons | | 415.8 | 387.7 | 334.1 | 252.1 | 220.7 |
| Cement producers' shipments.....000,000 bbl. | | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Automobiles and trucks.....000 | | 25.6 | 27.1 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 17.6 |
| Gold.....000 fine oz. | | 342.7 | 287.7 | 243.3 | 267.5 | 413.5 |
| Copper.....000 tons | | 21.9 | 21.1 | 16.0 | 24.1 | 25.6 |
| Lead.....000 tons | | 9.8 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 12.2 | 16.3 |
| Nickel.....000 tons | | 12.6 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 12.6 | 9.0 |
| Zinc.....000 tons | | 23.4 | 18.6 | 21.3 | 24.0 | 13.4 |
| Coal.....000 tons | | 1,701 | 1,659 | 1,594 | 1,546 | 1,178 |
| Distribution— | | | | | | |
| Wholesale sales index, unadjusted ⁽⁶⁾ | | 283.4 | 264.4 | 234.2 | 190.7 | 98.0 |
| Retail sales.....\$000,000 | | 577.7 | 546.9 | † | † | † |
| Imports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | | 235.9 | 197.1 | 139.9 | 150.8 | 58.4 |
| Exports, excluding gold.....\$000,000 | 237.8 | 216.8 | 228.4 | 178.4 | 282.7 | 69.3 |
| Railways— | | | | | | |
| Revenue freight, ton miles.....000,000 | | 5,178 | 5,092 | 4,981 | 5,534 | 2,054 |
| Car loadings, revenue freight.....000 | | 293.0 | 294.3 | 280.4 | 277.8 | 277.0 |
| Banking and Finance— | | | | | | |
| Common stocks, index ⁽⁶⁾ | 106.4 | 106.4 | 101.5 | 119.2 | 81.5 | 94.5 |
| Preferred stocks' index ⁽⁶⁾ | 141.0 | 142.8 | 138.9 | 154.5 | 119.2 | 101.2 |
| Bond yields, Dominion, index ⁽⁶⁾ | 95.1 | 95.2 | 96.7 | 83.8 | 97.3 | 95.4 |
| Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....\$000,000 | 7,267 | 6,868 | 6,277 | 5,678 | 4,773 | 2,428 |
| Bank loans, current, public.....\$000,000 | | 2,026 | 1,844 | 1,133 | 931 | 801 |
| Money supply.....\$000,000 | | 4,141 | 3,933 | 3,645 | 3,153 ⁽⁹⁾ | 1,370 ⁽⁹⁾ |
| Circulating media in hand of public.....\$000,000 | | 1,064 | 1,098 | 1,065 | 990 ⁽⁹⁾ | 281 ⁽⁹⁾ |
| Deposits.....\$000,000 | | 2,977 | 2,835 | 2,698 | 2,163 ⁽⁹⁾ | 1,089 ⁽⁹⁾ |

NOTE.—Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the Canadian Statistical Review issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Comparable statistics are not available. ⁽¹⁾ Labour Force survey figures given are as of March 5, 1949, February 21, 1948 and February 23, 1946. ⁽²⁾ Base 1926=100. ⁽³⁾ Figures are as at end of quarter ending March 31, 1949, 1948, 1946, 1944 and 1939 respectively. ⁽⁴⁾ Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100. ⁽⁵⁾ First of month.

⁽⁶⁾ Base 1935-1939=100. ⁽⁷⁾ Figures are for four week periods. ⁽⁸⁾ Annual figures; monthly not available.

⁽⁹⁾ Year-end figures. ⁽¹⁰⁾ Annual index.

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES, AND CHILDREN TO CANADA

(SOURCE: *Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch*)

| Date | Adult Males | Adult Females | Children Under 18 | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| Annual Average, 1920-24..... | 55,416 | 34,803 | 20,315 | 110,534 |
| Annual Average, 1925-29..... | 74,447 | 37,345 | 30,517 | 142,309 |
| Annual Average, 1930-34..... | 12,695 | 12,145 | 11,117 | 35,957 |
| Annual Average, 1935-39..... | 3,564 | 5,834 | 5,054 | 14,452 |
| Annual Average, 1940-44..... | 3,767 | 6,674 | 4,010 | 14,451 |
| 1945—Total..... | 4,259 | 11,620 | 6,843 | 22,722 |
| 1946—Total..... | 9,934 | 40,818 | 20,967 | 71,719 |
| 1947— | | | | |
| January..... | 809 | 1,443 | 508 | 2,760 |
| February..... | 831 | 1,257 | 489 | 2,577 |
| March..... | 947 | 1,212 | 513 | 2,672 |
| April..... | 1,112 | 1,295 | 509 | 2,916 |
| May..... | 1,626 | 2,073 | 889 | 4,588 |
| June..... | 1,989 | 2,456 | 1,455 | 5,900 |
| July..... | 2,291 | 1,876 | 942 | 5,109 |
| August..... | 3,014 | 2,220 | 1,052 | 6,286 |
| September..... | 3,739 | 2,151 | 1,339 | 7,229 |
| October..... | 4,264 | 3,200 | 1,477 | 8,941 |
| November..... | 3,635 | 2,734 | 1,241 | 7,610 |
| December..... | 3,024 | 2,870 | 1,645 | 7,539 |
| Total..... | 27,281 | 24,787 | 12,059 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,986 | 2,794 | 1,468 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 2,234 | 1,904 | 1,071 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 4,184 | 3,963 | 2,472 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 4,630 | 3,008 | 1,778 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 4,141 | 3,076 | 2,243 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 7,382 | 4,747 | 3,194 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 4,770 | 4,004 | 2,329 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 4,995 | 3,616 | 2,347 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 4,383 | 4,755 | 2,733 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 4,920 | 5,405 | 2,758 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 4,473 | 4,238 | 2,418 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 3,888 | 3,681 | 2,426 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 52,986 | 45,191 | 27,237 | 125,414 |
| 1949— | | | | |
| January..... | 2,884 | 2,845 | 1,720 | 7,449 |
| February..... | 2,797 | 2,342 | 1,509 | 6,648 |
| March..... | 3,690 | 3,104 | 2,374 | 9,168 |
| Total (3 months 1949)..... | 9,371 | 8,291 | 5,603 | 23,265 |
| Total (3 months 1948)..... | 9,404 | 8,661 | 5,011 | 23,076 |

TABLE A-2.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS BY REGION

(SOURCE: *Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch*)

| Month | Maritimes | Quebec | Ontario | Prairies | B.C. Yukon N.W.T. | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1946—Total..... | 8,656 | 9,712 | 29,604 | 15,097 | 8,650 | 71,719 |
| 1947—Total..... | 3,765 | 8,272 | 35,543 | 7,909 | 8,638 | 64,127 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 279 | 1,819 | 3,666 | 726 | 758 | 7,248 |
| February..... | 166 | 1,214 | 2,566 | 591 | 672 | 5,209 |
| March..... | 333 | 2,093 | 5,272 | 1,655 | 1,266 | 10,619 |
| April..... | 310 | 1,361 | 5,259 | 1,471 | 1,015 | 9,416 |
| May..... | 371 | 1,326 | 4,969 | 1,725 | 1,069 | 9,460 |
| June..... | 433 | 2,643 | 7,366 | 3,610 | 1,271 | 15,323 |
| July..... | 394 | 2,194 | 5,612 | 1,983 | 920 | 11,103 |
| August..... | 419 | 1,784 | 5,868 | 1,888 | 999 | 10,958 |
| September..... | 453 | 2,878 | 4,953 | 2,580 | 1,007 | 11,871 |
| October..... | 663 | 2,840 | 5,915 | 2,516 | 1,149 | 13,083 |
| November..... | 366 | 2,384 | 5,170 | 2,173 | 1,036 | 11,129 |
| December..... | 371 | 2,151 | 5,005 | 1,634 | 834 | 9,995 |
| Total..... | 4,558 | 24,687 | 61,621 | 22,552 | 11,996 | 125,414 |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 211 | 1,542 | 3,770 | 1,319 | 607 | 7,449 |
| February..... | 183 | 1,167 | 3,983 | 823 | 492 | 6,648 |
| March..... | 243 | 1,475 | 4,669 | 2,090 | 691 | 9,168 |
| Total (3 months 1949)..... | 637 | 4,184 | 12,422 | 4,232 | 1,790 | 23,265 |
| Total (3 months 1948)..... | 778 | 5,126 | 11,504 | 2,972 | 2,696 | 23,076 |

TABLE A-3.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

(SOURCE: *Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch*)

| Month | Agri- culture | Unskilled and Semi- Skilled | Skilled | Trading | Others Including Mining | Total |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1946—Total..... | 1,069 | 1,226 | 2,962 | 2,429 | 2,248 | 9,934 |
| 1947—Total..... | 4,174 | 7,363 | 8,546 | 4,211 | 2,987 | 27,281 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 468 | 529 | 1,195 | 342 | 452 | 2,986 |
| February..... | 356 | 462 | 763 | 270 | 383 | 2,234 |
| March..... | 1,241 | 685 | 1,248 | 446 | 564 | 4,184 |
| April..... | 959 | 1,728 | 1,058 | 379 | 506 | 4,630 |
| May..... | 1,151 | 1,306 | 925 | 357 | 402 | 4,141 |
| June..... | 3,130 | 1,570 | 1,568 | 395 | 719 | 7,382 |
| July..... | 2,346 | 556 | 1,030 | 368 | 470 | 4,770 |
| August..... | 1,936 | 1,193 | 1,039 | 356 | 471 | 4,995 |
| September..... | 1,568 | 627 | 1,433 | 358 | 397 | 4,383 |
| October..... | 2,077 | 645 | 1,463 | 405 | 330 | 4,920 |
| November..... | 1,794 | 565 | 1,215 | 364 | 535 | 4,473 |
| December..... | 1,344 | 550 | 1,094 | 305 | 595 | 3,888 |
| Total..... | 18,370 | 10,416 | 14,031 | 4,345 | 5,824 | 52,986 |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1,137 | 427 | 801 | 243 | 276 | 2,884 |
| February..... | 1,386 | 414 | 589 | 231 | 177 | 2,797 |
| March..... | 1,818 | 544 | 845 | 278 | 205 | 3,690 |
| Total (3 months 1949)..... | 4,341 | 1,385 | 2,235 | 752 | 658 | 9,371 |
| Total (3 months 1948)..... | 2,065 | 1,676 | 3,206 | 1,058 | 1,399 | 9,404 |

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.—MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

(SOURCE: *Monthly Estimates of Labour Income in Canada, D.B.S.*)

| | Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining | Manufacturing | Construction | Utilities, Transportation, Communication, Storage, Trade | Finance, Services (including Government) | Supplementary Labour Income | Total |
|-------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1946—January..... | 39 | 140 | 17 | 104 | 95 | 13 | 409 |
| February..... | 41 | 140 | 17 | 107 | 97 | 13 | 415 |
| March..... | 40 | 144 | 18 | 108 | 98 | 14 | 422 |
| April..... | 37 | 142 | 20 | 109 | 98 | 13 | 419 |
| May..... | 37 | 139 | 23 | 110 | 101 | 14 | 423 |
| June..... | 41 | 143 | 26 | 113 | 102 | 14 | 439 |
| July..... | 43 | 142 | 28 | 114 | 103 | 14 | 445 |
| August..... | 45 | 145 | 29 | 116 | 105 | 15 | 454 |
| September..... | 46 | 148 | 29 | 119 | 108 | 15 | 464 |
| October..... | 45 | 153 | 29 | 121 | 108 | 15 | 471 |
| November..... | 45 | 159 | 28 | 125 | 109 | 16 | 481 |
| December..... | 46 | 161 | 24 | 124 | 110 | 15 | 479 |
| 1947—January..... | 46 | 163 | 23 | 122 | 108 | 15 | 477 |
| February..... | 45 | 165 | 24 | 125 | 109 | 15 | 483 |
| March..... | 44 | 167 | 25 | 125 | 110 | 16 | 487 |
| April..... | 39 | 168 | 28 | 126 | 111 | 15 | 486 |
| May..... | 41 | 172 | 31 | 129 | 112 | 16 | 500 |
| June..... | 45 | 173 | 35 | 133 | 113 | 16 | 515 |
| July..... | 49 | 177 | 38 | 134 | 115 | 16 | 530 |
| August..... | 51 | 179 | 39 | 135 | 116 | 17 | 536 |
| September..... | 54 | 183 | 40 | 137 | 117 | 17 | 548 |
| October..... | 55 | 187 | 41 | 138 | 117 | 17 | 555 |
| November..... | 58 | 191 | 39 | 145 | 116 | 17 | 567 |
| December..... | 57 | 189 | 31 | 141 | 116 | 17 | 551 |
| 1948—January..... | 53 | 187 | 30 | 140 | 118 | 17 | 545 |
| February..... | 54 | 193 | 29 | 140 | 116 | 17 | 549 |
| March..... | 49 | 189 | 28 | 140 | 120 | 17 | 544 |
| April..... | 44 | 195 | 33 | 142 | 120 | 17 | 552 |
| May..... | 49 | 195 | 37 | 148 | 124 | 17 | 570 |
| June..... | 53 | 201 | 42 | 151 | 130 | 18 | 596 |
| July..... | 54 | 202 | 48 | 154 | 131 | 18 | 607 |
| August..... | 56 | 205 | 47 | 158 | 130 | 19 | 615 |
| September..... | 60 | 220 | 48 | 185 | 131 | 20 | 664* |
| October..... | 62 | 213 | 48 | 165 | 129 | 20 | 637 |
| November..... | 57 | 214 | 46 | 166 | 130 | 20 | 633 |
| December..... | 53 | 212 | 40 | 164 | 130 | 20 | 618 |
| 1949—January..... | 50 | 211 | 36 | 158 | 134 | 19 | 608 |
| February..... | 49 | 212 | 34 | 158 | 131 | 20 | 605 |

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree exactly with the sum of the individual estimates.

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

(SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.)

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At March 1, 1938 employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 1,967,353 and total payrolls of \$84,922,156.

| Geographical and Industrial Unit | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 |
| (a) PROVINCES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maritime Provinces | 38-75 | 38-70 | 35-38 | 109-8 | 110-4 | 112-2 | 194-1 | 194-8 | 181-6 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 34-48 | 33-75 | 28-29 | 129-9 | 130-6 | 159-9 | 206-8 | 203-6 | 207-5 | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 38-06 | 38-58 | 35-42 | 101-5 | 102-7 | 100-7 | 170-3 | 174-6 | 158-1 | | | |
| New Brunswick..... | 39-89 | 39-13 | 35-78 | 122-7 | 122-1 | 128-5 | 235-1 | 229-5 | 221-1 | | | |
| Quebec | 41-31 | 41-16 | 38-16 | 121-5 | 122-7 | 122-9 | 209-4 | 210-8 | 195-7 | | | |
| Ontario | 44-65 | 44-27 | 40-84 | 125-2 | 125-7 | 123-6 | 206-2 | 205-4 | 186-1 | | | |
| Prairie Provinces | 43-44 | 43-16 | 38-80 | 128-9 | 129-9 | 123-5 | 211-6 | 211-9 | 180-9 | | | |
| Manitoba..... | 42-91 | 42-25 | 38-62 | 125-2 | 126-1 | 120-8 | 202-9 | 201-3 | 175-9 | | | |
| Saskatchewan..... | 41-76 | 41-67 | 37-93 | 114-8 | 114-8 | 115-9 | 184-9 | 184-3 | 169-8 | | | |
| Alberta..... | 44-93 | 45-00 | 39-50 | 142-8 | 144-5 | 131-7 | 239-8 | 243-0 | 204-6 | | | |
| British Columbia | 45-06 | 45-03 | 41-53 | 133-1 | 134-5 | 139-4 | 210-4 | 212-6 | 193-1 | | | |
| CANADA | 43-17 | 42-92 | 39-50 | 123-9 | 124-8 | 123-7 | 207-3 | 207-6 | 189-3 | | | |
| (b) CITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 41-53 | 41-48 | 38-23 | 129-9 | 130-8 | 126-9 | 210-6 | 211-7 | 189-1 | | | |
| Quebec City..... | 35-33 | 35-39 | 32-99 | 114-5 | 110-5 | 116-8 | 196-1 | 189-5 | 182-6 | | | |
| Toronto..... | 43-86 | 43-57 | 40-26 | 131-4 | 131-8 | 128-0 | 214-9 | 214-0 | 192-3 | | | |
| Ottawa..... | 37-72 | 37-22 | 34-20 | 129-8 | 130-1 | 120-3 | 211-3 | 209-2 | 178-4 | | | |
| Hamilton..... | 47-04 | 46-59 | 41-50 | 122-4 | 121-8 | 116-7 | 209-5 | 206-5 | 176-3 | | | |
| Windsor..... | 51-46 | 50-85 | 49-02 | 121-4 | 119-4 | 116-6 | 167-8 | 163-2 | 156-3 | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 39-14 | 38-60 | 35-73 | 128-9 | 130-0 | 124-9 | 198-4 | 197-3 | 175-0 | | | |
| Vancouver..... | 42-62 | 42-89 | 39-54 | 153-6 | 154-6 | 158-9 | 245-6 | 248-8 | 236-2 | | | |
| Halifax..... | 36-14 | 36-21 | 33-92 | 127-2 | 126-4 | 124-9 | 200-7 | 199-6 | 187-0 | | | |
| Saint John..... | 37-43 | 35-71 | 34-43 | 139-3 | 132-9 | 144-2 | 243-2 | 221-3 | 229-0 | | | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 36-43 | 36-56 | 33-88 | 118-9 | 118-0 | 116-7 | 208-6 | 207-7 | 180-0 | | | |
| Three Rivers..... | 42-55 | 42-27 | 39-56 | 125-5 | 127-0 | 121-8 | 205-7 | 206-9 | 186-1 | | | |
| Brantford..... | 45-03 | 44-34 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kitchener—Waterloo..... | 40-91 | 41-16 | 38-11 | 137-5 | 132-3 | 135-6 | 237-4 | 239-9 | 228-3 | | | |
| London..... | 40-48 | 40-11 | 36-82 | 148-1 | 148-8 | 142-6 | 235-6 | 234-6 | 206-5 | | | |
| Fort William—Port Arthur..... | 45-55 | 45-61 | 42-51 | 75-6 | 76-9 | 78-2 | 129-7 | 132-0 | 124-3 | | | |
| St. Catharines*..... | 49-36 | 49-73 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regina..... | 37-67 | 37-58 | 34-84 | 128-5 | 125-6 | 124-2 | 205-0 | 199-9 | 182-7 | | | |
| Saskatoon..... | 36-52 | 36-81 | 34-29 | 136-9 | 139-5 | 139-0 | 227-9 | 234-2 | 216-9 | | | |
| Calgary..... | 41-22 | 41-28 | 37-06 | 134-2 | 135-6 | 129-7 | 218-1 | 220-8 | 188-8 | | | |
| Edmonton..... | 40-40 | 39-92 | 35-79 | 163-2 | 164-8 | 145-8 | 265-4 | 264-8 | 214-5 | | | |
| Victoria..... | 40-85 | 40-79 | 38-84 | 143-4 | 143-2 | 149-8 | 232-6 | 232-0 | 232-2 | | | |
| (c) INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 44-34 | 44-17 | 40-23 | 120-8 | 120-6 | 120-6 | 206-3 | 205-3 | 187-0 | | | |
| Durable Goods ¹ | 47-27 | 47-17 | 42-85 | 117-0 | 116-3 | 117-5 | 196-6 | 195-1 | 178-6 | | | |
| Non-Durable Goods..... | 41-34 | 41-12 | 37-53 | 122-7 | 122-9 | 122-9 | 215-8 | 215-1 | 196-3 | | | |
| Electric Light and Power..... | 48-08 | 48-12 | 44-95 | 156-8 | 158-0 | 136-6 | 238-3 | 240-2 | 194-0 | | | |
| Logging..... | 39-98 | 38-81 | 39-94 | 166-4 | 177-4 | 234-6 | 330-7 | 342-4 | 469-6 | | | |
| Mining..... | 51-46 | 52-50 | 47-78 | 99-0 | 100-9 | 93-1 | 169-5 | 165-8 | 139-2 | | | |
| Communications..... | 39-66 | 39-08 | 36-39 | 188-5 | 187-0 | 172-9 | 271-4 | 265-3 | 228-7 | | | |
| Transportation..... | 51-95 | 51-07 | 46-24 | 134-9 | 136-5 | 134-4 | 213-8 | 212-8 | 189-9 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 42-17 | 41-76 | 38-46 | 99-9 | 102-8 | 92-8 | 183-0 | 186-6 | 155-0 | | | |
| Services ² | 27-78 | 27-37 | 25-87 | 141-1 | 142-3 | 137-5 | 236-7 | 235-1 | 215-6 | | | |
| Trade..... | 36-60 | 36-59 | 33-81 | 140-5 | 141-0 | 135-2 | 215-7 | 216-4 | 192-7 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries | 43-17 | 42-92 | 39-50 | 123-9 | 124-8 | 123-7 | 207-3 | 207-6 | 189-3 | | | |
| Finance..... | 40-50 | 39-33 | 37-59 | 143-9 | 143-4 | 137-0 | 200-7 | 194-2 | 177-3 | | | |
| Nine Leading Industries | 43-05 | 42-77 | 39-42 | 124-7 | 125-5 | 124-3 | 207-1 | 207-1 | 188-8 | | | |

¹ This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, with the exception of electric light and power.

² Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

* Includes Merritton, Welland and Thorold

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base: June 1, 1941=100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)
(Source: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.)

| Year and Month | Eight Leading Industries | | | | Manufacturing | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Index Numbers of | | | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages | Index Numbers of | | | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages |
| | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | | Employment | Aggregate Weekly Payrolls | Average weekly Salaries and Wages | |
| June 1, 1941..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ 25.25 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | \$ 25.57 |
| Mar. 1, 1945..... | 116.7 | 148.8 | 129.9 | 32.81 | 127.6 | 164.7 | 131.2 | 33.56 |
| Mar. 1, 1946..... | 109.4 | 137.3 | 123.5 | 32.44 | 108.7 | 135.3 | 126.8 | 32.43 |
| Mar. 1, 1947..... | 118.1 | 163.0 | 141.0 | 35.61 | 115.8 | 159.5 | 140.0 | 35.81 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 126.9 | 178.3 | 143.7 | 36.28 | 119.0 | 166.6 | 142.0 | 36.31 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 124.0 | 185.7 | 153.0 | 38.63 | 119.5 | 181.3 | 154.0 | 39.38 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 123.7 | 189.3 | 156.3 | 39.50 | 120.6 | 187.0 | 157.3 | 40.23 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 122.2 | 184.8 | 154.6 | 39.04 | 120.2 | 183.3 | 154.9 | 39.60 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 122.1 | 188.0 | 157.2 | 39.70 | 120.1 | 188.7 | 159.5 | 40.78 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 125.9 | 195.4 | 155.7 | 40.02 | 121.2 | 189.6 | 158.9 | 40.63 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 129.7 | 203.5 | 160.3 | 40.48 | 123.3 | 195.7 | 161.0 | 41.17 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 131.6 | 207.2 | 161.0 | 40.86 | 122.9 | 196.1 | 162.1 | 41.45 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 133.2 | 209.3 | 161.8 | 40.86 | 124.7 | 199.1 | 162.1 | 41.46 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 133.1 | 215.7 | 165.5 | 41.80 | 125.0 | 206.3 | 167.6 | 42.85 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 133.3 | 218.0 | 166.9 | 42.15 | 124.0 | 207.1 | 169.7 | 43.38 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 133.8 | 219.0 | 167.2 | 42.23 | 123.8 | 208.3 | 171.0 | 43.72 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 128.4 | 204.5 | 162.8 | 41.10 | 120.7 | 196.6 | 165.4 | 42.28 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 124.8 | 207.6 | 170.0 | 42.92 | 120.6 | 205.3 | 172.7 | 44.17 |
| Mar. 1, 1949..... | 123.9 | 207.3 | 171.0 | 43.17 | 120.8 | 206.3 | 173.4 | 44.34 |

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926-100)
(The latest figures are subject to revision)
(Source: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.)

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|--|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| Mar. 1, 1933..... | 76.9 | 76.8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74.1 | 79.8 | 80.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67.7 |
| Mar. 1, 1934..... | 92.7 | 103.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89.1 | 97.8 | 83.8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85.6 |
| Mar. 1, 1935..... | 96.4 | 98.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91.3 | 103.5 | 87.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91.9 |
| Mar. 1, 1936..... | 98.9 | 101.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95.1 | 103.8 | 95.1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92.4 |
| Mar. 1, 1937..... | 102.8 | 106.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102.5 | 108.9 | 91.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1938..... | 107.8 | 108.3 | 83.6 | 115.0 | 101.6 | 110.1 | 113.7 | 92.2 | 91.0 | 90.4 | 95.2 | 96.2 |
| Mar. 1, 1939..... | 106.5 | 101.2 | 83.8 | 112.6 | 88.3 | 112.8 | 109.1 | 94.3 | 89.6 | 96.9 | 99.6 | 96.7 |
| Mar. 1, 1940..... | 113.5 | 116.0 | 93.8 | 125.5 | 105.8 | 114.3 | 120.0 | 95.5 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 105.5 | 101.8 |
| Mar. 1, 1941..... | 135.3 | 135.1 | 144.0 | 147.3 | 119.7 | 137.7 | 145.7 | 111.3 | 107.5 | 107.0 | 120.0 | 116.8 |
| Mar. 1, 1942..... | 165.1 | 159.3 | 112.9 | 172.8 | 145.4 | 178.6 | 174.4 | 126.1 | 123.9 | 108.8 | 141.0 | 143.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1943..... | 181.4 | 168.4 | 110.9 | 184.8 | 151.5 | 198.8 | 188.4 | 135.4 | 133.1 | 122.8 | 147.5 | 182.4 |
| Mar. 1, 1944..... | 181.7 | 175.1 | 132.7 | 190.6 | 157.9 | 197.1 | 183.9 | 142.3 | 136.9 | 129.0 | 159.4 | 186.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1945..... | 178.2 | 179.9 | 141.2 | 191.7 | 167.2 | 188.5 | 184.2 | 141.2 | 137.6 | 130.9 | 153.3 | 172.0 |
| Mar. 1, 1946..... | 167.0 | 164.4 | 125.1 | 172.1 | 157.0 | 171.8 | 173.6 | 145.3 | 139.7 | 135.7 | 160.0 | 156.4 |
| Mar. 1, 1947..... | 180.4 | 148.9 | 124.0 | 138.1 | 164.4 | 188.4 | 188.7 | 155.4 | 149.5 | 145.1 | 171.1 | 180.9 |
| Jan. 1, 1948..... | 193.7 | 181.9 | 152.2 | 178.4 | 183.2 | 196.8 | 202.7 | 166.2 | 156.3 | 159.0 | 188.0 | 194.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 189.3 | 179.9 | 170.2 | 182.4 | 177.4 | 193.6 | 198.6 | 156.4 | 152.6 | 148.3 | 167.4 | 190.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 188.9 | 171.0 | 171.2 | 169.0 | 173.4 | 193.4 | 199.3 | 158.4 | 150.6 | 147.7 | 177.2 | 188.1 |
| Apr. 1, 1948..... | 186.6 | 166.1 | 163.7 | 170.7 | 160.3 | 187.3 | 197.7 | 159.6 | 151.1 | 148.8 | 179.8 | 190.8 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 186.5 | 167.9 | 143.0 | 170.4 | 166.4 | 186.3 | 196.7 | 159.6 | 152.2 | 147.2 | 179.1 | 196.1 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 192.3 | 172.5 | 153.7 | 174.6 | 171.0 | 194.4 | 200.0 | 168.9 | 157.8 | 161.0 | 190.9 | 202.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 198.0 | 186.7 | 159.7 | 192.9 | 180.5 | 198.6 | 204.8 | 175.9 | 163.1 | 166.9 | 201.2 | 207.8 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 200.9 | 190.0 | 161.4 | 196.8 | 183.0 | 206.3 | 203.3 | 179.5 | 165.9 | 167.7 | 206.7 | 212.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 201.8 | 189.1 | 165.3 | 198.8 | 178.2 | 205.1 | 205.4 | 180.6 | 166.6 | 169.4 | 209.4 | 216.2 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 203.3 | 192.8 | 164.6 | 205.7 | 178.0 | 205.8 | 208.3 | 180.8 | 167.3 | 171.1 | 207.5 | 214.8 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 203.6 | 194.9 | 160.4 | 207.7 | 180.8 | 207.1 | 208.6 | 180.3 | 168.6 | 167.9 | 206.1 | 212.2 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 204.3 | 197.8 | 156.2 | 209.9 | 184.9 | 207.5 | 210.4 | 180.9 | 169.3 | 167.0 | 207.6 | 206.1 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 196.0 | 177.2 | 151.8 | 178.2 | 177.6 | 198.2 | 206.1 | 173.9 | 162.4 | 158.0 | 201.8 | 192.4 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 190.5 | 168.2 | 139.9 | 172.4 | 164.7 | 193.0 | 202.8 | 166.7 | 157.3 | 146.2 | 184.4 | 181.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1949..... | 189.2 | 167.4 | 139.1 | 170.4 | 165.5 | 191.1 | 201.9 | 165.4 | 156.1 | 146.3 | 192.1 | 179.5 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at March 1, 1949..... | 100.0 | 6.7 | -2 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 29.5 | 43.3 | 11.7 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 8.8 |

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)
(SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.)

| Industries | Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at | | | Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c. | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Employment | | | Payrolls | | | | | |
| | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 | Mar. 1 1949 | Feb. 1 1949 | Mar. 1 1948 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing..... | 44-34 | 44-17 | 40-23 | 120-8 | 120-6 | 120-6 | 206-3 | 205-3 | 187-0 | | | |
| Animal products—edible..... | 42-67 | 42-36 | 39-11 | 116-2 | 119-5 | 122-3 | 197-8 | 201-9 | 191-7 | | | |
| Fur and products..... | 39-97 | 37-94 | 37-78 | 139-6 | 138-3 | 127-7 | 208-4 | 196-2 | 180-3 | | | |
| Leather products..... | 32-93 | 32-81 | 30-32 | 111-5 | 109-5 | 113-2 | 193-7 | 189-6 | 180-1 | | | |
| Boots and shoes..... | 31-87 | 31-75 | 29-00 | 113-4 | 111-2 | 109-5 | 203-6 | 198-8 | 178-7 | | | |
| Lumber and its products..... | 39-25 | 38-96 | 35-93 | 114-1 | 114-7 | 115-3 | 207-5 | 207-0 | 203-4 | | | |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 40-69 | 40-36 | 37-50 | 103-7 | 103-9 | 108-3 | 198-4 | 197-2 | 191-3 | | | |
| Furniture..... | 38-04 | 38-16 | 34-51 | 156-8 | 157-8 | 156-3 | 221-2 | 223-4 | 222-1 | | | |
| Other lumber products..... | 34-19 | 35-69 | 33-05 | 113-9 | 115-4 | 127-6 | 210-5 | 222-8 | 228-6 | | | |
| Plant products—edible..... | 37-53 | 36-67 | 33-89 | 122-4 | 125-6 | 128-6 | 203-4 | 203-8 | 194-2 | | | |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 49-79 | 50-60 | 45-32 | 138-3 | 138-3 | 139-1 | 232-2 | 235-9 | 212-0 | | | |
| Paper products..... | 57-63 | 58-11 | 52-03 | 127-4 | 127-4 | 131-9 | 232-6 | 234-5 | 215-3 | | | |
| Printing and publishing..... | 39-57 | 39-60 | 37-07 | 162-9 | 163-6 | 157-9 | 266-2 | 267-5 | 245-6 | | | |
| Rubber products..... | 45-87 | 45-11 | 41-95 | 143-1 | 142-7 | 138-7 | 220-1 | 216-0 | 195-2 | | | |
| Textile products..... | 45-74 | 46-16 | 42-48 | 127-9 | 129-0 | 142-9 | 249-6 | 254-2 | 258-9 | | | |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 35-05 | 34-75 | 31-45 | 119-1 | 117-9 | 115-4 | 218-2 | 214-0 | 189-7 | | | |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 38-58 | 38-50 | 33-50 | 116-7 | 115-2 | 113-6 | 238-4 | 234-7 | 199-2 | | | |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 38-08 | 38-56 | 32-79 | 96-3 | 95-1 | 92-4 | 190-3 | 190-2 | 157-7 | | | |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 36-71 | 36-13 | 32-46 | 113-3 | 111-1 | 118-0 | 232-0 | 233-9 | 210-9 | | | |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 40-91 | 40-67 | 35-27 | 154-0 | 152-2 | 145-7 | 240-0 | 234-0 | 277-2 | | | |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 31-72 | 31-16 | 27-88 | 121-3 | 122-3 | 126-0 | 212-2 | 210-2 | 193-8 | | | |
| Other textile products..... | 32-38 | 31-94 | 30-35 | 128-6 | 126-3 | 117-5 | 215-4 | 208-7 | 185-8 | | | |
| Tobacco..... | 37-11 | 36-93 | 33-65 | 95-7 | 95-4 | 100-1 | 175-2 | 173-7 | 162-6 | | | |
| Beverages..... | 37-49 | 37-77 | 31-99 | 137-6 | 139-4 | 134-3 | 287-2 | 293-4 | 289-2 | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 47-24 | 46-76 | 42-95 | 157-2 | 158-1 | 158-4 | 250-9 | 249-6 | 229-3 | | | |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 47-49 | 47-29 | 43-28 | 96-6 | 97-5 | 95-3 | 167-9 | 168-7 | 153-4 | | | |
| Electric light and power..... | 45-28 | 45-34 | 41-06 | 136-4 | 140-7 | 135-3 | 250-8 | 259-1 | 223-6 | | | |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 48-08 | 48-12 | 44-95 | 156-8 | 158-0 | 136-6 | 238-3 | 240-2 | 194-0 | | | |
| Iron and steel products..... | 47-81 | 47-36 | 42-12 | 169-4 | 167-0 | 167-2 | 303-3 | 296-0 | 261-5 | | | |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 49-26 | 49-28 | 44-80 | 110-8 | 109-7 | 110-3 | 179-4 | 177-7 | 162-1 | | | |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 52-03 | 52-31 | 47-63 | 143-5 | 144-2 | 132-7 | 202-2 | 204-3 | 181-4 | | | |
| Agricultural implements..... | 47-13 | 47-09 | 43-85 | 117-9 | 118-3 | 114-5 | 183-4 | 193-8 | 175-5 | | | |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 51-90 | 49-89 | 45-87 | 210-1 | 202-1 | 202-1 | 404-8 | 389-6 | 350-7 | | | |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 50-78 | 50-83 | 45-80 | 102-1 | 100-2 | 98-9 | 159-6 | 156-9 | 139-4 | | | |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 53-33 | 52-88 | 50-78 | 113-6 | 109-2 | 114-0 | 157-6 | 150-3 | 150-6 | | | |
| Heating appliances..... | 44-79 | 46-29 | 43-98 | 82-7 | 76-7 | 108-1 | 123-8 | 118-7 | 159-0 | | | |
| Iron and steel fabrications (n.e.s.)..... | 44-50 | 43-78 | 40-25 | 158-2 | 154-6 | 143-4 | 266-5 | 256-2 | 220-9 | | | |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 48-20 | 48-59 | 44-27 | 99-4 | 100-3 | 102-9 | 201-7 | 205-1 | 186-5 | | | |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 48-11 | 48-07 | 43-57 | 98-1 | 98-2 | 99-6 | 222-8 | 222-9 | 189-8 | | | |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 46-45 | 46-54 | 41-73 | 101-1 | 101-3 | 103-8 | 171-6 | 172-3 | 154-9 | | | |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 48-16 | 48-18 | 43-71 | 118-3 | 117-8 | 118-7 | 208-4 | 207-7 | 188-2 | | | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 53-51 | 53-56 | 48-62 | 116-5 | 119-5 | 116-2 | 212-7 | 218-5 | 192-5 | | | |
| | 37-74 | 37-52 | 34-69 | 151-0 | 151-6 | 136-4 | 272-6 | 272-1 | 219-5 | | | |
| Logging..... | 39-98 | 38-81 | 39-94 | 166-4 | 177-4 | 234-6 | 330-7 | 342-4 | 469-6 | | | |
| Mining..... | 51-46 | 52-50 | 47-78 | 99-0 | 100-9 | 93-1 | 159-5 | 165-8 | 139-2 | | | |
| Coal..... | 49-10 | 52-40 | 44-33 | 101-9 | 101-9 | 91-0 | 196-5 | 209-7 | 158-5 | | | |
| Metallic ores..... | 54-23 | 54-21 | 50-91 | 89-7 | 89-6 | 85-2 | 134-0 | 133-9 | 119-5 | | | |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 47-35 | 48-00 | 44-30 | 131-7 | 146-6 | 130-4 | 229-8 | 259-3 | 214-0 | | | |
| Communications..... | 39-66 | 39-08 | 26-39 | 188-5 | 187-0 | 172-9 | 271-4 | 265-3 | 238-7 | | | |
| Telegraphs..... | 45-82 | 43-85 | 38-79 | 119-7 | 120-2 | 118-1 | 215-3 | 206-8 | 179-7 | | | |
| Telephones..... | 38-45 | 38-12 | 35-85 | 208-1 | 206-1 | 189-8 | 286-4 | 281-3 | 243-5 | | | |
| Transportation..... | 51-95 | 51-07 | 46-24 | 134-9 | 126-5 | 131-4 | 213-8 | 212-8 | 189-9 | | | |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 45-14 | 44-73 | 41-84 | 151-5 | 152-4 | 149-5 | 234-0 | 233-3 | 214-3 | | | |
| Steam railway operations..... | 58-61 | 57-33 | 50-59 | 131-7 | 133-2 | 131-4 | 213-0 | 210-8 | 183-5 | | | |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 43-60 | 43-08 | 40-50 | 105-2 | 108-2 | 107-9 | 176-0 | 179-6 | 168-9 | | | |
| Construction and Maintenance..... | 42-17 | 41-76 | 38-46 | 99-9 | 102-8 | 92-8 | 183-0 | 186-6 | 155-0 | | | |
| Building..... | 45-03 | 44-15 | 42-16 | 140-5 | 144-9 | 125-4 | 221-2 | 223-6 | 183-2 | | | |
| Highway..... | 36-74 | 36-63 | 34-47 | 68-9 | 73-1 | 66-9 | 131-7 | 139-2 | 119-4 | | | |
| Railway..... | 42-09 | 42-72 | 35-42 | 84-5 | 83-1 | 84-4 | 179-1 | 178-8 | 150-4 | | | |
| Services (as indicated below)..... | 27-78 | 27-37 | 25-87 | 141-1 | 142-3 | 137-5 | 236-7 | 235-1 | 215-6 | | | |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 26-39 | 25-79 | 24-43 | 145-8 | 147-4 | 144-2 | 254-5 | 251-5 | 232-8 | | | |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 27-64 | 27-53 | 28-62 | 125-7 | 125-7 | 126-8 | 194-5 | 193-7 | 192-2 | | | |
| Trade..... | 36-60 | 36-59 | 33-81 | 140-5 | 141-0 | 135-2 | 215-7 | 216-4 | 192-7 | | | |
| Retail..... | 34-16 | 34-26 | 31-42 | 137-7 | 138-0 | 132-3 | 214-6 | 215-7 | 191-2 | | | |
| Wholesale..... | 42-72 | 42-41 | 39-57 | 151-2 | 152-2 | 146-3 | 217-9 | 217-8 | 195-5 | | | |
| Eight Leading Industries..... | 43-17 | 42-92 | 39-50 | 123-9 | 124-8 | 123-7 | 207-3 | 207-6 | 189-3 | | | |
| Finance..... | 49-50 | 39-33 | 37-59 | 143-9 | 143-4 | 137-0 | 200-7 | 194-2 | 177-3 | | | |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 37-12 | 35-06 | 33-21 | 155-0 | 153-6 | 144-8 | 220-3 | 206-2 | 184-3 | | | |
| Brokerage and stock market..... | 48-54 | 49-07 | 46-67 | 155-5 | 155-5 | 150-2 | 219-2 | 212-0 | 215-4 | | | |
| Insurance..... | 44-64 | 44-53 | 42-81 | 129-0 | 129-5 | 124-8 | 179-4 | 179-6 | 166-8 | | | |
| Total—Nine Leading Industries..... | 43-65 | 42-77 | 39-42 | 124-7 | 125-5 | 124-3 | 207-1 | 207-1 | 188-8 | | | |

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

(SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.)

| Industries | Mar. 1, 1949 | | Feb. 1, 1949 | | Mar. 1, 1948 | |
|--|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. |
| Manufacturing | 77.3 | 22.7 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 77.4 | 22.6 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 81.4 | 18.6 | 81.5 | 18.5 | 82.5 | 17.5 |
| Fur and products..... | 66.6 | 33.4 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| Leather and products..... | 60.7 | 39.3 | 60.9 | 39.1 | 61.6 | 38.4 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 59.3 | 40.7 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 57.3 | 42.7 |
| Lumber and products..... | 91.5 | 8.5 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 94.7 | 5.3 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| Furniture..... | 89.0 | 11.0 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 90.1 | 9.9 |
| Other lumber products..... | 85.3 | 14.7 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 85.6 | 14.4 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 68.3 | 31.7 | 68.2 | 31.8 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 80.0 | 20.0 | 79.9 | 20.1 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 94.7 | 5.3 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| Paper products..... | 63.0 | 37.0 | 63.2 | 36.8 | 64.3 | 35.7 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 71.6 | 28.4 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 71.0 | 29.0 |
| Rubber products..... | 76.8 | 23.2 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 74.6 | 25.4 |
| Textile products..... | 45.3 | 54.7 | 45.3 | 54.7 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 62.7 | 37.3 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 61.4 | 38.6 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 61.1 | 38.9 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 60.1 | 39.9 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 56.7 | 43.3 | 56.2 | 43.8 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods..... | 67.7 | 32.3 | 67.6 | 32.4 | 65.2 | 34.8 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 35.4 | 64.6 | 35.4 | 64.6 | 35.6 | 64.4 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 29.8 | 70.2 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 69.8 |
| Other textile products..... | 53.4 | 46.6 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 54.2 | 45.8 |
| Tobacco..... | 44.9 | 55.1 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 45.3 | 54.7 |
| Beverages..... | 87.7 | 12.3 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 86.3 | 13.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 75.9 | 24.1 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 76.4 | 23.6 |
| Clay, glass and stone products..... | 89.2 | 10.8 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 87.4 | 12.6 |
| Electric light and power..... | 87.5 | 12.5 | 87.8 | 12.2 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
| Electrical apparatus..... | 72.0 | 28.0 | 72.2 | 27.8 | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| Iron and steel products..... | 92.5 | 7.5 | 92.5 | 7.5 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 95.5 | 4.5 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 4.4 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 88.8 | 11.2 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 89.0 | 11.0 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 94.3 | 5.7 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 94.6 | 5.4 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 89.0 | 11.0 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 96.8 | 3.2 | 96.4 | 3.6 | 97.0 | 3.0 |
| Heating appliances..... | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 93.4 | 6.6 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..... | 91.9 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 92.3 | 7.7 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Other iron and steel products..... | 85.2 | 14.8 | 85.0 | 15.0 | 85.3 | 14.7 |
| Non-ferrous metal products..... | 86.3 | 13.7 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 85.4 | 14.6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 91.2 | 8.8 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 90.9 | 9.1 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 62.5 | 37.5 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 66.8 | 33.2 |
| Logging | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| Mining | 97.8 | 2.2 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Coal..... | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 99.0 | 1.0 |
| Metallic ores..... | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 2.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 95.1 | 4.9 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 95.7 | 4.3 |
| Communications | 46.8 | 53.2 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 47.4 | 52.6 |
| Telegraphs..... | 81.5 | 18.5 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| Telephones..... | 39.2 | 60.8 | 39.4 | 60.6 | 39.7 | 60.3 |
| Transportation | 94.0 | 6.0 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage..... | 93.1 | 6.9 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| Steam railway operation..... | 94.1 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| Shipping and stevedoring..... | 95.8 | 4.2 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| Construction and Maintenance | 97.7 | 2.3 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 97.8 | 2.2 |
| Building..... | 97.1 | 2.9 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 97.4 | 2.6 |
| Highway..... | 97.4 | 2.6 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 97.2 | 2.8 |
| Railway..... | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| Services (as specified below) | 48.5 | 51.5 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 47.8 | 52.2 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 50.5 | 49.5 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 50.1 | 49.9 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 38.8 | 61.2 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 43.1 | 56.9 |
| Trade | 61.8 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| Retail..... | 56.0 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 44.0 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Wholesale..... | 76.4 | 23.6 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 76.7 | 23.3 |
| Eight Leading Industries | 78.5 | 21.5 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| Finance | 52.8 | 47.2 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Banks and trust companies..... | 49.4 | 50.6 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Brokerage and stock market operations..... | 64.7 | 35.3 | 64.4 | 35.6 | 65.0 | 35.0 |
| Insurance..... | 56.6 | 43.4 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 57.3 | 42.7 |
| All Industries | 77.4 | 22.6 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 77.8 | 22.2 |

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

(SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*)

Tables C-6 to C-9 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-5. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available, whereas Tables C-1 to C-4 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operating firms.

| Week preceding | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods | All Manufactures | Durable Goods | Non-Durable Goods |
| | no. | no. | no. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Mar. 1, 1945..... | 45.8 | 46.5 | 45.0 | 70.1 | 77.8 | 60.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1946..... | 44.0 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 67.9 | 74.5 | 61.5 |
| Mar. 1, 1947..... | 43.4 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 77.1 | 84.2 | 69.9 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 86.6 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 86.6 | 93.2 | 80.1 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 88.0 | 95.0 | 80.8 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 89.0 | 95.6 | 82.1 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 89.4 | 96.2 | 82.4 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 91.4 | 98.4 | 84.4 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 92.3 | 99.2 | 85.2 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 92.7 | 99.8 | 85.6 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 93.4 | 100.9 | 85.8 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.7 | 94.6 | 102.6 | 86.6 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 95.5 | 103.4 | 87.6 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 96.0 | 104.1 | 87.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 97.2 | 104.8 | 89.3 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 97.2 | 105.0 | 89.3 |
| Mar. 1, 1949..... | 42.9 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 97.5 | 105.2 | 89.7 |

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of January 1, and by the Easter Holidays in the case of April 1, 1948.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURING(SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*)

| Week Preceding | All Manufactures (1) | | Durable Manufactured Goods | | Non-Durable Manufactured Goods | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | | Average Weekly | |
| | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages | Salaries and Wages | Wages |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Mar. 1, 1945..... | 33.50 | 32.11 | 37.04 | 36.18 | 29.46 | 27.14 |
| Mar. 1, 1946..... | 32.29 | 29.88 | 34.90 | 32.93 | 29.98 | 27.00 |
| Mar. 1, 1947..... | 35.69 | 33.46 | 38.48 | 36.71 | 33.17 | 30.20 |
| *Jan. 1, 1948..... | 36.15 | 33.17 | 38.31 | 35.77 | 34.14 | 30.48 |
| Feb. 1, 1948..... | 39.26 | 37.06 | 41.65 | 39.80 | 37.10 | 34.28 |
| Mar. 1, 1948..... | 40.11 | 38.02 | 42.85 | 41.23 | 37.58 | 34.74 |
| *Apr. 1, 1948..... | 39.46 | 37.02 | 41.87 | 39.96 | 37.19 | 33.99 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 40.66 | 38.53 | 43.36 | 41.75 | 38.11 | 35.18 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 40.49 | 38.11 | 43.03 | 40.93 | 38.12 | 35.19 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 41.03 | 38.77 | 43.89 | 41.96 | 38.36 | 35.44 |
| Aug. 1, 1948..... | 41.32 | 39.03 | 44.00 | 41.92 | 38.83 | 36.04 |
| Sept. 1, 1948..... | 41.33 | 38.95 | 44.44 | 42.38 | 38.46 | 35.61 |
| Oct. 1, 1948..... | 42.74 | 40.68 | 46.12 | 44.43 | 39.63 | 36.98 |
| Nov. 1, 1948..... | 43.28 | 41.16 | 46.43 | 44.67 | 40.36 | 37.76 |
| Dec. 1, 1948..... | 43.59 | 41.47 | 46.88 | 45.18 | 40.52 | 37.80 |
| Jan. 1, 1949..... | 42.12 | 39.46 | 45.23 | 42.97 | 39.19 | 35.90 |
| Feb. 1, 1949..... | 44.04 | 41.70 | 47.17 | 45.36 | 41.12 | 38.13 |
| Mar. 1, 1949..... | 44.22 | 41.83 | 47.27 | 45.34 | 41.34 | 38.30 |

¹ Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to Table C-6.

TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

(SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*)

| | Average Hours Worked | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mar. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Mar. 1, 1948 | Mar. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Mar. 1, 1948 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 43.9 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 86.9 | 87.2 | 79.6 |
| New Brunswick..... | 45.3 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 88.9 | 88.5 | 78.1 |
| Quebec..... | 44.4 | 44.5 | 45.0 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 79.6 |
| Ontario..... | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 92.6 |
| Manitoba..... | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 95.3 | 94.6 | 84.0 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 42.2 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 89.2 |
| Alberta..... | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 87.1 |
| British Columbia..... | 37.4 | 38.2 | 38.8 | 118.3 | 118.0 | 105.9 |
| Montreal..... | 42.7 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 93.0 | 93.1 | 83.8 |
| Toronto..... | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 101.6 | 101.3 | 92.2 |
| Hamilton..... | 43.1 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 109.7 | 109.2 | 96.9 |
| Winnipeg..... | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 83.2 |
| Vancouver..... | 36.1 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 115.3 | 115.2 | 104.8 |

TABLE C-9.—HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Hourly-rated Wage-earners)

(SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*)

| | Average Hours per Week Reported at | | | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at | | | Average Weekly Wages | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Mar. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Mar. 1, 1948 | Mar. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Mar. 1, 1948 | Mar. 1, 1949 | Feb. 1, 1949 | Mar. 1, 1948 |
| | no. | no. | no. | c. | c. | c. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Manufacturing | 42-9 | 42-9 | 43-2 | 97-5 | 97-2 | 88-0 | 41-83 | 41-70 | 38-02 |
| *Durable manufactured goods..... | 43-1 | 43-2 | 43-4 | 105-2 | 105-0 | 95-0 | 45-34 | 45-36 | 41-23 |
| Non-durable manufactured goods..... | 42-7 | 42-7 | 43-0 | 89-7 | 89-3 | 80-8 | 38-30 | 38-13 | 34-74 |
| Animal products—edible..... | 42-1 | 41-9 | 42-6 | 98-6 | 98-6 | 94-8 | 40-67 | 39-72 | 36-93 |
| Dairy products..... | 47-4 | 47-9 | 46-9 | 74-9 | 73-5 | 73-6 | 35-50 | 35-21 | 34-52 |
| Meat products..... | 42-2 | 41-4 | 41-8 | 106-8 | 104-6 | 94-8 | 45-07 | 43-30 | 39-63 |
| Leather products..... | 41-7 | 41-6 | 40-7 | 73-5 | 73-6 | 69-3 | 30-65 | 30-62 | 28-21 |
| Leather boots and shoes..... | 41-9 | 41-8 | 40-9 | 70-4 | 70-4 | 65-7 | 29-50 | 29-43 | 26-87 |
| *Lumber products..... | 42-1 | 41-6 | 42-4 | 88-8 | 89-3 | 81-2 | 37-38 | 37-15 | 37-38 |
| Rough and dressed lumber..... | 41-5 | 40-9 | 41-6 | 93-9 | 94-5 | 86-9 | 38-97 | 38-65 | 36-15 |
| Containers..... | 43-1 | 42-7 | 43-9 | 81-0 | 80-2 | 74-6 | 34-91 | 34-25 | 32-75 |
| Furniture..... | 42-8 | 42-3 | 43-0 | 84-2 | 85-3 | 76-5 | 36-04 | 36-08 | 32-90 |
| *Musical instruments..... | 45-4 | 46-1 | 44-6 | 83-3 | 83-3 | 75-6 | 37-82 | 38-40 | 33-72 |
| Plant products—edible..... | 42-5 | 42-2 | 42-5 | 77-3 | 76-7 | 70-2 | 32-85 | 32-37 | 29-84 |
| Flour and other milled products..... | 43-2 | 43-2 | 43-9 | 92-4 | 92-4 | 85-8 | 39-02 | 39-02 | 37-67 |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving..... | 41-1 | 40-7 | 40-2 | 77-6 | 75-9 | 65-0 | 31-89 | 30-89 | 26-13 |
| Bread and bakery products..... | 43-7 | 43-6 | ..... | 76-8 | 76-7 | ..... | 33-56 | 33-44 | ..... |
| Chocolate and cocoa products..... | 41-2 | 41-5 | 40-4 | 65-1 | 64-9 | 60-6 | 26-82 | 26-93 | 24-49 |
| Pulp and paper products..... | 45-1 | 45-3 | 46-0 | 107-3 | 106-9 | 95-5 | 48-39 | 48-43 | 43-93 |
| Pulp and paper..... | 48-7 | 49-2 | 49-8 | 113-7 | 113-6 | 100-7 | 55-37 | 55-89 | 50-15 |
| Paper products..... | 42-5 | 42-7 | 43-8 | 83-0 | 82-7 | 77-1 | 35-28 | 35-31 | 33-77 |
| Printing and publishing..... | 40-7 | 40-3 | 41-0 | 110-3 | 109-4 | 98-4 | 44-89 | 44-09 | 40-34 |
| Rubber products..... | 41-7 | 42-2 | 42-6 | 105-5 | 105-1 | 95-6 | 43-99 | 44-52 | 40-73 |
| Textile—all branches..... | 41-8 | 41-6 | 41-8 | 78-4 | 78-1 | 69-8 | 32-77 | 32-49 | 29-18 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth..... | 44-5 | 44-6 | 44-4 | 82-5 | 82-0 | 71-4 | 36-71 | 36-57 | 31-70 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth..... | 43-4 | 43-8 | 43-3 | 85-0 | 84-8 | 72-2 | 35-89 | 37-14 | 31-26 |
| Woolen yarn and cloth..... | 43-8 | 43-3 | 44-4 | 78-4 | 77-2 | 69-4 | 34-34 | 33-43 | 30-81 |
| Silk and artificial silk goods..... | 46-6 | 46-8 | 46-2 | 82-9 | 82-6 | 73-6 | 38-63 | 38-66 | 33-54 |
| Hosiery and knit goods..... | 41-7 | 41-1 | 41-5 | 72-3 | 72-0 | 63-7 | 30-15 | 29-59 | 26-44 |
| Garments and personal furnishings..... | 38-5 | 37-9 | 38-5 | 75-1 | 75-0 | 69-7 | 28-91 | 28-43 | 26-83 |
| Tobacco..... | 42-8 | 43-3 | 42-0 | 80-2 | 79-8 | 68-0 | 34-33 | 34-55 | 28-56 |
| Beverages..... | 41-7 | 41-7 | 43-1 | 98-9 | 98-9 | 88-0 | 41-24 | 41-24 | 37-93 |
| Distilled and malt liquor..... | 40-8 | 40-7 | 42-5 | 103-5 | 103-8 | 90-9 | 42-23 | 42-25 | 38-63 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 43-6 | 43-7 | 43-6 | 98-0 | 97-2 | 88-6 | 42-73 | 42-48 | 38-63 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 40-0 | 40-8 | 41-3 | 81-8 | 80-5 | 73-1 | 32-64 | 32-84 | 30-19 |
| *Clay, glass and stone products..... | 45-3 | 45-9 | 45-3 | 95-9 | 95-1 | 86-3 | 43-44 | 43-65 | 39-09 |
| Glass products..... | 44-9 | 46-1 | 45-7 | 91-9 | 90-8 | 81-8 | 41-26 | 41-80 | 37-38 |
| Lime, gypsum and cement products..... | 46-5 | 46-7 | 46-3 | 94-8 | 93-7 | 85-9 | 44-08 | 43-76 | 39-77 |
| *Electrical apparatus..... | 41-9 | 41-7 | 41-5 | 107-4 | 107-2 | 95-2 | 45-00 | 44-70 | 39-51 |
| Heavy electrical apparatus ¹ | 43-6 | 42-5 | 42-6 | 119-4 | 118-5 | 103-5 | 52-06 | 50-36 | 44-09 |
| *Iron and steel products..... | 43-4 | 43-7 | 43-8 | 109-9 | 109-5 | 99-4 | 47-70 | 47-85 | 43-54 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products..... | 45-3 | 45-5 | 45-9 | 111-7 | 111-9 | 100-9 | 50-60 | 50-91 | 46-31 |
| Primary iron and steel..... | 45-4 | 45-7 | 46-3 | 112-8 | 113-1 | 102-7 | 51-21 | 51-69 | 47-55 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles)..... | 43-8 | 44-1 | 45-1 | 102-4 | 101-7 | 93-0 | 44-85 | 44-85 | 41-94 |
| Agricultural implements..... | 44-4 | 43-6 | 43-6 | 115-2 | 113-8 | 104-5 | 51-15 | 49-62 | 45-56 |
| Land vehicles and aircraft..... | 43-8 | 43-1 | 43-3 | 115-4 | 115-3 | 104-3 | 49-39 | 49-69 | 45-16 |
| Railway rolling stock..... | 43-5 | 44-3 | 43-5 | 112-4 | 112-8 | 96-9 | 48-89 | 49-97 | 42-15 |
| Automobiles and parts..... | 41-6 | 41-1 | 42-9 | 122-3 | 123-1 | 114-4 | 50-88 | 50-18 | 49-08 |
| Aeroplanes and parts..... | 44-8 | 45-2 | 44-6 | 103-0 | 102-9 | 94-7 | 45-14 | 44-92 | 42-24 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing..... | 41-6 | 42-3 | 43-1 | 105-6 | 106-2 | 99-4 | 43-03 | 43-42 | 42-84 |
| Iron and steel fabrication..... | 42-8 | 42-8 | 42-5 | 103-3 | 103-8 | 94-8 | 44-21 | 44-43 | 40-29 |
| Hardware, tools and cutlery..... | 43-6 | 43-5 | 43-0 | 98-1 | 97-5 | 88-1 | 42-77 | 42-41 | 37-88 |
| Foundry and machine shop products..... | 43-6 | 43-7 | 44-1 | 108-8 | 108-9 | 96-8 | 47-44 | 47-59 | 42-69 |
| Sheet metal work..... | 42-0 | 43-0 | 42-0 | 100-4 | 99-8 | 90-0 | 42-17 | 42-91 | 37-80 |
| *Non-ferrous metal products..... | 43-3 | 43-3 | 43-6 | 104-9 | 105-1 | 94-5 | 45-42 | 45-51 | 41-20 |
| Smelting and refining..... | 43-6 | 43-5 | ..... | 114-5 | 114-9 | ..... | 49-92 | 49-98 | ..... |
| Aluminum and its products..... | 43-5 | 43-9 | ..... | 98-7 | 98-1 | ..... | 42-93 | 43-07 | ..... |
| Brass and copper manufacturing..... | 42-9 | 43-3 | 42-5 | 102-5 | 102-3 | 92-2 | 43-97 | 44-30 | 39-10 |
| Non-metallic mineral products..... | 41-7 | 42-2 | 43-3 | 116-2 | 115-2 | 103-6 | 48-46 | 48-61 | 44-86 |
| Petroleum and its products..... | 40-7 | 40-9 | 41-7 | 123-9 | 123-2 | 112-0 | 50-43 | 50-39 | 46-70 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products..... | 44-2 | 41-7 | 41-7 | 83-4 | 82-7 | 77-3 | 36-86 | 34-49 | 32-23 |
| Mining | 42-6 | 44-0 | 42-9 | 116-9 | 116-0 | 108-1 | 49-80 | 51-04 | 46-37 |
| Coal..... | 37-6 | 40-3 | 36-4 | 127-7 | 128-2 | 120-2 | 45-02 | 51-66 | 43-75 |
| Metallic ores..... | 45-5 | 45-9 | 46-0 | 115-1 | 113-7 | 106-6 | 52-37 | 52-19 | 49-04 |
| Non-metallic minerals (except coal)..... | 42-9 | 44-9 | 45-3 | 103-0 | 101-8 | 94-5 | 44-19 | 45-71 | 42-81 |
| Local Transportation ² | 45-7 | 45-4 | 45-5 | 98-2 | 97-9 | 91-7 | 44-88 | 44-45 | 41-72 |
| Building Construction | 40-7 | 39-6 | 41-2 | 108-2 | 108-9 | 99-2 | 44-04 | 43-12 | 40-87 |
| Highway Construction | 40-4 | 40-6 | 39-8 | 85-7 | 85-5 | 80-7 | 34-62 | 34-71 | 32-12 |
| Services (as indicated below) | 42-4 | 42-2 | 43-0 | 63-0 | 62-1 | 56-5 | 26-71 | 26-21 | 24-30 |
| Hotels and restaurants..... | 43-4 | 42-9 | 43-8 | 62-6 | 61-4 | 55-4 | 27-17 | 26-34 | 24-27 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries)..... | 40-5 | 40-8 | 41-3 | 63-9 | 63-5 | 59-0 | 25-88 | 25-91 | 24-37 |

* Industries, classified in the durable manufactured industries.

¹ Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the latest figures are as follows:—Jan. 1, 1949, 224-9; Feb. 1, 1949, 224-9; Mar. 1, 1949, 226-6; at Mar. 1, 1948, the index was 196-4.

² Chiefly street and electric railways. For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see Table C-5.

**TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA**

(SOURCE: Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Wages D.B.S. Real Wages computed by Research and Statistics)

| Date | Average Hours Worked per Week | Average Hourly Earnings | Average Weekly Earnings | Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100) | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Average Weekly Earnings | Cost of Living | Average Real Weekly Earnings |
| Week preceding— | | cts. | \$ | | | |
| January 1, 1945..... | 46.1* | 70.0 | 32.27* | 106.8 | 96.0 | 111.3 |
| February 1, 1945..... | 45.4 | 70.1 | 31.83 | 105.3 | 96.0 | 109.7 |
| March 1, 1945..... | 45.8 | 70.1 | 32.11 | 106.3 | 96.0 | 110.7 |
| April 1, 1945..... | 45.6* | 70.4 | 32.10* | 106.2 | 96.0 | 110.6 |
| May 1, 1945..... | 45.5 | 70.5 | 32.08 | 106.2 | 96.3 | 110.3 |
| June 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.3 | 31.14 | 103.0 | 96.8 | 106.4 |
| July 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 70.1 | 31.05 | 102.7 | 97.3 | 105.5 |
| August 1, 1945..... | 44.3 | 69.5 | 30.79 | 101.9 | 97.5 | 104.5 |
| September 1, 1945..... | 44.1 | 69.2 | 30.52 | 101.9 | 97.0 | 104.1 |
| October 1, 1945..... | 44.7 | 67.8 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 96.8 | 103.6 |
| November 1, 1945..... | 44.9 | 67.5 | 30.31 | 100.3 | 97.0 | 103.4 |
| December 1, 1945..... | 44.8 | 67.0 | 30.02 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 102.2 |
| January 1, 1946..... | 44.2* | 67.9 | 30.01* | 99.3 | 97.0 | 102.4 |
| February 1, 1946..... | 44.1 | 68.1 | 30.03 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 102.5 |
| March 1, 1946..... | 44.0 | 67.9 | 29.88 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 101.7 |
| April 1, 1946..... | 44.4 | 68.4 | 30.37 | 100.5 | 97.7 | 102.9 |
| May 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 68.9 | 29.65 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 99.3 |
| June 1, 1946..... | 42.0 | 69.1 | 29.02 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 |
| July 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 70.0 | 29.68 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 97.0 |
| August 1, 1946..... | 43.0 | 70.0 | 30.10 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 98.0 |
| September 1, 1946..... | 42.7 | 70.6 | 30.15 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 98.3 |
| October 1, 1946..... | 42.9 | 71.4 | 30.63 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 98.8 |
| November 1, 1946..... | 42.4 | 72.9 | 30.91 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 99.5 |
| December 1, 1946..... | 43.2 | 74.5 | 32.18 | 106.5 | 102.8 | 103.6 |
| January 1, 1947..... | 42.7* | 76.2 | 32.54* | 107.7 | 102.8 | 104.8 |
| February 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 76.3 | 32.89 | 108.8 | 103.4 | 105.2 |
| March 1, 1947..... | 43.4 | 77.1 | 33.46 | 110.7 | 104.3 | 106.1 |
| April 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 77.6 | 33.52 | 110.9 | 105.7 | 104.9 |
| May 1, 1947..... | 43.2 | 78.3 | 33.83 | 111.9 | 107.7 | 103.9 |
| June 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 79.9 | 34.28 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 103.9 |
| July 1, 1947..... | 42.0 | 80.8 | 33.94 | 112.3 | 110.0 | 102.1 |
| August 1, 1947..... | 42.5 | 81.3 | 34.55 | 114.3 | 110.5 | 103.4 |
| September 1, 1947..... | 42.3 | 82.2 | 34.77 | 115.1 | 112.8 | 102.0 |
| October 1, 1947..... | 43.1 | 83.4 | 35.95 | 119.0 | 115.0 | 103.5 |
| November 1, 1947..... | 42.9 | 84.7 | 36.34 | 120.3 | 116.2 | 103.5 |
| December 1, 1947..... | 43.5 | 85.6 | 37.24 | 123.2 | 118.1 | 104.3 |
| January 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 86.6 | 37.41* | 123.8 | 120.0 | 103.2 |
| February 1, 1948..... | 42.8 | 86.6 | 37.06 | 122.6 | 121.4 | 101.0 |
| March 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 88.0 | 38.02 | 125.8 | 122.0 | 103.1 |
| April 1, 1948..... | 43.2* | 89.0 | 38.45* | 127.2 | 122.7 | 103.7 |
| May 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 89.4 | 38.53 | 127.5 | 124.0 | 102.8 |
| June 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 91.4 | 38.11 | 126.1 | 124.8 | 101.0 |
| July 1, 1948..... | 42.0 | 92.3 | 38.77 | 128.3 | 126.9 | 101.1 |
| August 1, 1948..... | 42.1 | 92.7 | 39.03 | 129.2 | 127.4 | 101.4 |
| September 1, 1948..... | 41.7 | 93.4 | 38.95 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 100.2 |
| October 1, 1948..... | 43.0 | 94.6 | 40.68 | 134.6 | 129.1 | 104.3 |
| November 1, 1948..... | 43.1 | 95.5 | 41.16 | 136.2 | 129.1 | 105.5 |
| December 1, 1948..... | 43.2 | 96.0 | 41.47 | 137.2 | 128.6 | 106.7 |
| January 1, 1949..... | 43.2* | 97.2 | 41.99* | 138.9 | 129.1 | 107.6 |
| February 1, 1949..... | 42.9 | 97.2 | 41.70 | 138.0 | 129.0 | 107.0 |
| March 1, 1949 (†)..... | 42.9 | 97.5 | 41.83 | 138.4 | 128.8 | 107.5 |

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indexes having been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100).

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1945, 39.6 hours, \$27.72; April 1, 1945, 43.6 hours, \$30.69; January 1, 1946, 38.1 hours \$25.87; January 1 1947 38.1 hours, \$29.03; January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours, \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02; January 1, 1949, 40.6 hours, \$39.46.

(†) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE C-11.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

| Month | N.S. and Prince Edward Island | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Canada |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Average 1919..... | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 3.4 |
| Average 1920..... | 1.8 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 11.2 | 4.9 |
| Average 1921..... | 11.3 | 8.5 | 16.6 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 23.5 | 12.7 |
| Average 1922..... | 7.1 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 7.1 |
| Average 1923..... | 3.0 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Average 1924..... | 5.1 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| Average 1925..... | 5.0 | 3.6 | 10.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 |
| Average 1926..... | 7.8 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Average 1927..... | 3.7 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Average 1928..... | 4.0 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Average 1929..... | 4.0 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Average 1930..... | 5.4 | 3.7 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 11.1 |
| Average 1931..... | 8.5 | 9.2 | 19.3 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 16.8 |
| Average 1932..... | 9.6 | 14.4 | 26.4 | 23.7 | 20.0 | 15.8 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 22.0 |
| Average 1933..... | 16.0 | 13.0 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 20.3 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 20.8 | 22.3 |
| Average 1934..... | 8.7 | 7.9 | 22.8 | 18.7 | 17.7 | 13.2 | 17.8 | 20.2 | 18.2 |
| Average 1935..... | 6.9 | 8.6 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 15.4 |
| Average 1936..... | 6.8 | 7.4 | 18.9 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 13.2 |
| Average 1937..... | 5.5 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Average 1938..... | 4.9 | 10.0 | 17.4 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 13.1 |
| Average 1939..... | 7.1 | 9.0 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| Average 1940..... | 3.1 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| Average 1941..... | 2.2 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Average 1942..... | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Average 1943..... | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Average 1944..... | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Average 1945..... | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Average 1946..... | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Average 1947..... | 6.7 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Average 1948..... | 4.1 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 |
| Mar. 1920..... | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 3.1 |
| June 1920..... | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 2.1 |
| Sept. 1920..... | 0.3 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 |
| Dec. 1920..... | 6.9 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 13.0 |
| Mar. 1921..... | 17.9 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 13.0 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 34.6 | 16.5 |
| June 1921..... | 14.3 | 11.7 | 20.7 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 24.4 | 13.2 |
| Sept. 1921..... | 8.7 | 7.0 | 13.8 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 12.5 | 8.5 |
| Dec. 1921..... | 5.9 | 6.9 | 26.8 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 24.7 | 15.1 |
| Mar. 1926..... | 19.0 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 7.3 |
| June 1926..... | 3.8 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| Sept. 1926..... | 1.1 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| Dec. 1926..... | 3.2 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| Mar. 1929..... | 6.2 | 1.4 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| June 1929..... | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Sept. 1929..... | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Dec. 1929..... | 5.2 | 2.4 | 14.5 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 11.4 |
| Mar. 1933..... | 22.7 | 16.4 | 27.3 | 26.8 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 25.1 |
| June 1933..... | 13.8 | 13.0 | 26.2 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 14.9 | 24.5 | 18.6 | 21.8 |
| Sept. 1933..... | 11.0 | 10.4 | 24.1 | 20.9 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 19.7 | 21.3 | 19.8 |
| Dec. 1933..... | 11.2 | 11.5 | 23.2 | 24.9 | 20.3 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 19.8 | 21.0 |
| Mar. 1939..... | 9.1 | 10.6 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 15.7 |
| June 1939..... | 6.3 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 18.2 | 9.7 | 11.6 |
| Sept. 1939..... | 7.4 | 6.1 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 9.1 |
| Dec. 1939..... | 5.3 | 4.3 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 12.4 | 11.4 |
| Mar. 1945..... | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| June 1945..... | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Sept. 1945..... | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Dec. 1945..... | 4.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Mar. 1946..... | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| June 1946..... | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Sept. 1946..... | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Dec. 1946..... | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 |
| Mar. 1947..... | 15.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| June 1947..... | 7.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Sept. 1947..... | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Dec. 1947..... | 3.6 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Mar. 1948..... | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| June 1948..... | 5.1 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| Sept. 1948..... | 3.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| Dec. 1948..... | 2.4 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| Mar. 1949..... | 5.5 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 |

TABLE C-12.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

NOTE.—In percentages shown below, "0" indicates no unemployment. Where "0" is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

| | Lumbering and Logging | Mining | Manufacturing Industries | Vegetable products | Pulp and paper products | Pulp and paper mill workers | Printing, publishing and lithographing | Electric current, etc. | Wood products | Fibres, textiles and textile products | Textile and carpet workers | Garment workers | Hat, cap and gloves workers | Animal products | Rubber products | Iron and its products | Non-ferrous metals |
|------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1919 | ..... | 1.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | .6 | ..... | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.3 | ..... | 6.2 | ..... | 4.7 | 6.5 |
| 1920 | ..... | .6 | 1.9 | 5.7 | .8 | .0 | 1.3 | ..... | .4 | .1 | 0 | 2.2 | ..... | 2.0 | ..... | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 1921 | ..... | 11.6 | 18.0 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 3.9 | ..... | 14.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.1 | ..... | 12.0 | ..... | 29.4 | 35.3 |
| 1926 | 60.8 | 17.6 | 5.2 | 12.2 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 5.3 | ..... | 5.5 | 6.5 | 17.4 | 5.4 | ..... | 13.7 | ..... | 3.1 | 6.3 |
| 1929 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 2.4 | ..... | 10.3 | 8 | ..... | 2.8 | ..... | 6.2 | ..... | 2.8 | ..... |
| 1930 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 6.4 | ..... | 10.3 | 6.6 | 3.0 | .1 | 2.8 | ..... | 25.0 | ..... | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| 1942 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 3.1 | ..... | 1.4 | .8 | 2.6 | ..... | .9 | ..... | ..... | 1.3 | ..... | 12.7 | ..... | 3.6 | ..... |
| 1943 | ..... | .2 | 3.3 | 2.2 | .5 | .3 | 1.0 | ..... | .8 | ..... | ..... | .2 | ..... | .4 | ..... | .1 | ..... |
| 1944 | ..... | .7 | .3 | .1 | .3 | .3 | .2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .3 | ..... | .1 | ..... | .3 | 1.4 |
| 1945 | 6.1 | .6 | 4 | 1.1 | .6 | .9 | .1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.6 | .3 | ..... | .2 | ..... | .3 | ..... |
| 1946 | 4.2 | .7 | 1.8 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | ..... | 2.3 | ..... | .0 | .3 | ..... | .1 | ..... | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| 1947 | ..... | .3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | ..... | 3.0 | ..... | .0 | .1 | ..... | 4.5 | ..... | 2.6 | ..... |
| 1947 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .7 | .2 | .4 | .1 | ..... | .7 | ..... | .1 | .0 | ..... | .5 | ..... | .1 | ..... |
| 1947 | ..... | .3 | .9 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .3 | ..... | .5 | ..... | .0 | .8 | ..... | 1.5 | ..... | .1 | ..... |
| 1947 | ..... | .4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | .5 | .6 | .2 | ..... | 1.5 | ..... | .1 | .8 | ..... | 1.6 | ..... | .7 | ..... |
| 1948 | ..... | .8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | .4 | .5 | .3 | ..... | 3.4 | ..... | .1 | .5 | ..... | 7.8 | ..... | 0 | ..... |
| 1948 | ..... | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | .1 | ..... | .2 | ..... | 5.0 | ..... | .2 | .3 | ..... | 3.5 | ..... | 0 | ..... |
| 1948 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .3 | ..... | 2.1 | ..... | 1.3 | .1 | ..... | 2.3 | ..... | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| 1948 | 66.2 | .5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | .6 | ..... | 10.7 | ..... | .7 | .0 | ..... | 5.7 | ..... | 1.4 | ..... |
| 1949 | ..... | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | .6 | ..... | 9.2 | ..... | .2 | .1 | ..... | 6.4 | ..... | 4.9 | ..... |
| 1949 | 20.4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE C-12.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES—Continued

NOTE.—In percentages shown below, "0" indicates no unemployment. Where "0" is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

| | Clay, glass and stone products | Mineral products | Chemical and allied products | Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries | Building and construction | Transportation | Shipping | Steam railway operation | Local transportation | Communication | Telegraph operation | Telephone | Trade (retail and wholesale clerks) | Services | Governmental (civic) | Miscellaneous | All occupations |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|--|----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1919..... | 10.0 | 2.7 | ..... | ..... | 16.5 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | ..... | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| 1920..... | 14.4 | 0 | ..... | 4.6 | 9.9 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | .1 | .1 | ..... | .3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| March..... | 13.0 | 12.1 | ..... | 28.4 | 25.7 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 2.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.5 | 5.7 | 10.4 | 16.5 |
| 1921..... | 31.0 | 0 | ..... | 10.5 | 20.9 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ..... | ..... | 8.5 | 5.7 | 10.4 | 16.5 |
| March..... | 32.3 | 0 | ..... | 16.5 | 17.9 | 4.5 | 30.8 | 3.7 | .6 | 1.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.5 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 1922..... | 27.1 | 7.9 | ..... | 42.2 | 36.5 | 9.1 | 32.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 6.7 | ..... | 5.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| March..... | 27.1 | 7.9 | ..... | 23.6 | 16.3 | 2.7 | 13.9 | 3.0 | .5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | ..... | ..... | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 10.8 |
| 1923..... | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 5.5 | 1.2 | .2 | 1.8 | 3.7 | ..... | 0 | .8 | .4 | 1.2 | 4.2 |
| March..... | 0 | .3 | ..... | 0 | 6.5 | .4 | 1.0 | .7 | .0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | ..... | 0 | .8 | .1 | 1.6 | 4.2 |
| 1924..... | 0 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 6.5 | .4 | 1.0 | .7 | .0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | ..... | 0 | .4 | .0 | 1.7 | 4.2 |
| March..... | 0 | .3 | ..... | 0 | 1.9 | .6 | 4.3 | .4 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | ..... | 2.1 | .3 | .0 | .6 | .9 |
| 1925..... | 0 | 1.8 | ..... | 0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.4 | .5 | .3 | .3 | ..... | 5.0 | .7 | .1 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| March..... | 0 | .3 | ..... | 0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 12.3 | 1.8 | .5 | .3 | .3 | ..... | ..... | .7 | .6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 1926..... | 1.7 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 27.3 | 1.0 | .5 | .1 | .1 | ..... | 1.3 | .8 | .3 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| March..... | 1.7 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 27.3 | 1.0 | .5 | .1 | .1 | ..... | 1.3 | .8 | .3 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| 1927..... | 3.6 | .7 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | .1 | .5 | .7 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | .6 | 3.2 |
| 1933..... | 32.6 | 0 | ..... | 58.8 | 71.0 | 14.1 | 51.5 | 16.3 | .0 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 0 | .8 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 20.9 | 25.1 |
| March..... | 33.8 | 0 | ..... | 66.9 | 62.5 | 12.0 | 31.0 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 0 | 2.9 | 12.9 | 6.3 | 23.4 | 21.8 |
| June..... | 33.1 | 0 | ..... | 60.9 | 65.8 | 12.0 | 42.1 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 0 | .6 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 20.2 | 19.8 |
| September..... | 33.5 | 0 | ..... | 73.2 | 69.1 | 13.4 | 34.6 | 14.5 | 1.1 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 3.8 | 0 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 19.8 | 21.0 |
| December..... | 52.1 | 1.7 | ..... | 34.8 | 40.2 | 13.2 | 69.8 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 0 | .1 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 9.8 | 15.7 |
| March..... | 45.3 | 0 | ..... | 34.8 | 24.7 | 6.3 | 25.3 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 0 | .1 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 11.6 |
| June..... | 35.8 | 0 | ..... | 25.4 | 21.3 | 4.2 | 40.7 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 0 | .1 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 9.1 |
| September..... | 13.3 | 6.8 | ..... | 35.6 | 30.3 | 10.0 | 34.1 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 11.4 |
| December..... | 0 | .3 | 0 | .5 | 6.5 | .4 | 1.0 | .4 | .0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | .4 | .0 | .7 | .9 |
| 1944..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .9 | .3 | 1.2 | .4 | .0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | .2 | .0 | .5 | .3 |
| March..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .7 | .3 | 3.1 | .3 | .0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | .8 | 0 | .3 | .0 | .5 | .3 |
| June..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.8 | .5 | 2.7 | .5 | .1 | .5 | .6 | 0 | 1.3 | .4 | .0 | .7 | .6 |
| September..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.6 | 2.8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| December..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1946..... | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 20.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.4 | .2 | .3 | .3 | 0 | 5.0 | .7 | .1 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| March..... | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June..... | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| September..... | 7.8 | 0 | 1.8 | 4.5 | .8 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 1.6 | .1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0 | .0 | .4 | .1 | .7 | 1.3 |
| December..... | 2.0 | 0 | 2.2 | .1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 1.3 | .3 | .9 | 1.0 | 0 | .5 | .6 | .3 | .9 | 1.5 |
| 1947..... | .5 | .3 | .6 | 0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 12.9 | 1.8 | .5 | .1 | .1 | 0 | 0 | .7 | .6 | .7 | 1.8 |
| March..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .4 | .6 | 2.2 | .6 | .0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | .2 | .0 | .5 | .8 |
| June..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .8 | .5 | 0 | .6 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .1 | .5 | .0 | .1 | .7 |
| September..... | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | .6 | .5 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| December..... | 1.6 | .4 | 4.8 | 0 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 1.0 | .3 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .4 | .7 | .1 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| 1948..... | 1.7 | 0 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 27.3 | 1.0 | .3 | .1 | .1 | 0 | 1.3 | .8 | .3 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| March..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 1.3 | .0 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .6 | .4 | .0 | .7 | 1.3 |
| June..... | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 1.7 | .0 | .5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | .5 | .1 | .1 | 0 | .3 | .6 | .2 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| September..... | 0 | 0 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 1.5 | .5 | .1 | .2 | 0 | .5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| December..... | 3.6 | .7 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | .1 | .5 | .7 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | .6 | 3.2 |
| 1949..... | 3.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT FIRST OF MONTH*

(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Month | | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| May | 1945 | 133,249 | 56,322 | 189,571 | 47,598 | 27,681 | 75,279 |
| May | 1946 | 69,048 | 42,407 | 111,455 | 196,797 | 45,617 | 242,414 |
| May | 1947 | 53,484 | 38,706 | 92,190 | 122,771 | 34,192 | 156,963 |
| May | 1948 | 23,602 | 21,335 | 44,937 | 123,130 | 42,082 | 165,212 |
| June | 1948 | 37,126 | 23,240 | 60,366 | 92,606 | 38,319 | 130,925 |
| July | 1948 | 34,242 | 22,183 | 56,425 | 80,206 | 38,364 | 118,570 |
| August | 1948 | 30,439 | 19,709 | 50,148 | 63,558 | 32,715 | 96,273 |
| September | 1948 | 39,341 | 24,349 | 63,690 | 58,011 | 29,734 | 88,345 |
| October | 1948 | 41,047 | 22,870 | 63,917 | 56,725 | 30,607 | 87,332 |
| November | 1948 | 31,856 | 18,595 | 50,451 | 67,569 | 34,280 | 101,849 |
| December | 1948 | 17,841 | 16,808 | 34,649 | 92,144 | 37,408 | 129,552 |
| January, | 1949 | 11,996 | 13,063 | 25,059 | 150,474 | 36,185 | 186,659 |
| February, | 1949 | 10,026 | 12,990 | 23,016 | 204,897 | 51,909 | 256,806 |
| March, | 1949 | 10,187 | 13,544 | 23,731 | 209,866 | 51,898 | 261,764 |
| April, | 1949 | 14,444 | 16,816 | 31,260 | 195,559 | 50,961 | 246,520 |
| May, | 1949 (1) | 21,673 | 21,840 | 43,513 | 158,784 | 44,932 | 203,726 |

(1) Latest figures subject to revision.

*Figures for Newfoundland included since the beginning of April.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT MARCH 31, 1949

(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Male | Female | Total | Change from March 3 1949 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Absolute | Percentage |
| Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping | 1,990 | 428 | 2,418 | +1,634 | +208.4 |
| Logging | 314 | 10 | 324 | -279 | -46.3 |
| Pulpwood | 26 | 1 | 27 | -157 | -85.3 |
| Lumber | 183 | 7 | 190 | -115 | -62.3 |
| Other logging | 105 | 2 | 107 | -7 | -6.2 |
| Mining | 878 | 13 | 891 | +526 | +144.1 |
| Coal | 69 | — | 69 | +10 | +16.9 |
| Metallic ores— | | | | | |
| Iron | 27 | — | 27 | -5 | -15.6 |
| Gold | 599 | 2 | 601 | +511 | +567.8 |
| Nickel | 61 | — | 61 | +29 | +90.6 |
| Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals | 102 | 5 | 107 | -2 | -1.8 |
| Prospecting and oil producing | 20 | 6 | 26 | -17 | -39.5 |
| Manufacturing | 3,407 | 4,240 | 7,647 | +877 | +13.0 |
| Food and kindred products | 434 | 270 | 704 | +290 | +70.0 |
| Textiles apparel etc. | 387 | 2,641 | 3,028 | +51 | +1.7 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products | 368 | 105 | 473 | +129 | +37.5 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing | 540 | 191 | 731 | +238 | +48.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 115 | 121 | 236 | -43 | -15.4 |
| Products and petroleum and coal | 32 | 22 | 54 | +12 | +28.6 |
| Rubber products | 46 | 19 | 65 | +17 | +35.4 |
| Leather and products | 117 | 337 | 454 | +3 | +0.7 |
| Stone clay and glass products | 136 | 37 | 173 | +56 | +47.9 |
| Iron and steel products | 280 | 86 | 366 | -32 | -8.1 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products | 164 | 55 | 219 | -81 | -27.0 |
| Machinery | 254 | 60 | 314 | +55 | +21.2 |
| Electrical equipment and products | 122 | 99 | 221 | +9 | +4.2 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing | 412 | 197 | 609 | +173 | +39.7 |
| Construction | 1,459 | 56 | 1,515 | +374 | +32.8 |
| Transportation and Storage | 771 | 76 | 847 | +311 | +58.0 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities | 202 | 379 | 581 | +48 | +9.0 |
| Trade | 2,014 | 2,297 | 4,311 | +1,154 | +36.6 |
| Wholesale | 655 | 441 | 1,096 | +151 | +16.0 |
| Retail | 1,359 | 1,856 | 3,215 | +1,003 | +45.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 743 | 1,031 | 1,774 | +90 | +5.3 |
| Service | 2,667 | 8,286 | 10,953 | +2,816 | +34.6 |
| Public | 692 | 494 | 1,186 | +190 | +19.1 |
| Domestic | 84 | 4,558 | 4,642 | +1,090 | +30.7 |
| Personal | 937 | 2,878 | 3,815 | +1,147 | +43.0 |
| Other service | 954 | 356 | 1,310 | +389 | +42.2 |
| All Industries | 14,445 | 16,816 | 31,261 | +7,551 | +31.8 |

TABLE D-3.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS, BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX, AS AT MARCH 31, 1949

(Source: Form UIC 757)

| Occupational Group | Unfilled Vacancies | | | Unplaced Applicants | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Professional and Managerial Workers..... | 1,015 | 336 | 1,351 | 3,871 | 818 | 4,689 |
| Clerical Workers..... | 1,135 | 3,527 | 4,662 | 7,452 | 12,275 | 19,727 |
| Sales Workers..... | 1,804 | 1,243 | 3,047 | 4,517 | 7,713 | 12,230 |
| Personal and Domestic Service Workers..... | 898 | 7,465 | 8,363 | 13,661 | 9,176 | 22,837 |
| Seamen..... | 85 | 3 | 88 | 2,905 | 18 | 2,923 |
| Agriculture and Fishing..... | 2,061 | 19 | 2,080 | 2,390 | 681 | 3,071 |
| Skilled and Semiskilled Workers..... | 4,716 | 3,200 | 7,916 | 80,377 | 8,673 | 89,050 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 93 | 50 | 143 | 1,730 | 835 | 2,565 |
| Textiles clothing etc..... | 220 | 2,410 | 2,630 | 1,280 | 4,189 | 5,469 |
| Lumber and wood products..... | 350 | 1 | 351 | 5,666 | 136 | 5,802 |
| Pulp, paper and printing..... | 134 | 34 | 168 | 530 | 367 | 897 |
| Leather and products..... | 102 | 267 | 369 | 913 | 305 | 1,223 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 53 | 4 | 57 | 264 | 13 | 277 |
| Metalworking..... | 600 | 28 | 628 | 8,387 | 377 | 8,764 |
| Electrical..... | 62 | 19 | 81 | 1,461 | 233 | 1,694 |
| Transportation equipment n.e.c..... | 7 | 2 | 9 | 566 | 41 | 607 |
| Mining..... | 223 | ..... | 223 | 1,031 | ..... | 1,031 |
| Construction..... | 934 | 1 | 935 | 25,568 | 6 | 25,574 |
| Transportation (except seamen)..... | 486 | 5 | 491 | 14,170 | 60 | 14,230 |
| Communications and public utility..... | 31 | ..... | 31 | 423 | 1 | 424 |
| Trade and service..... | 235 | 272 | 507 | 1,516 | 671 | 2,187 |
| Other skilled and semiskilled..... | 1,006 | 82 | 1,088 | 10,617 | 1,223 | 11,840 |
| Foremen..... | 65 | 10 | 75 | 1,660 | 135 | 1,795 |
| Apprentices..... | 115 | 15 | 130 | 4,590 | 81 | 4,671 |
| Unskilled Workers..... | 2,730 | 1,023 | 3,753 | 80,386 | 11,607 | 91,993 |
| Food and tobacco..... | 86 | 162 | 248 | 3,099 | 3,074 | 6,173 |
| Lumber and lumber products..... | 115 | 30 | 145 | 4,379 | 426 | 4,805 |
| Metalworking..... | 120 | 86 | 206 | 2,238 | 181 | 2,419 |
| Construction..... | 546 | ..... | 546 | 16,177 | ..... | 16,177 |
| Other unskilled workers..... | 1,863 | 745 | 2,608 | 54,493 | 7,926 | 62,419 |
| Total..... | 14,444 | 16,816 | 31,260 | 195,559 | 50,961 | 246,520 |

TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND PLACEMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1949

(Source: Form UIC 751)

| Industry | Weekly Average | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Vacancies Notified | Referrals | Place- ments |
| Agriculture Fishing, Trapping..... | 956 | 551 | 418 |
| Logging..... | 362 | 284 | 267 |
| Mining..... | 223 | 216 | 133 |
| Manufacturing..... | 4,181 | 4,073 | 2,602 |
| Food and kindred products..... | 563 | 607 | 337 |
| Textiles, apparel, etc..... | 911 | 716 | 448 |
| Lumber and finished lumber products..... | 491 | 510 | 353 |
| Pulp and paper products and printing..... | 312 | 255 | 159 |
| Chemicals and allied products..... | 162 | 188 | 108 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 24 | 23 | 11 |
| Rubber products..... | 55 | 56 | 36 |
| Leather and products..... | 167 | 152 | 94 |
| Stone, clay and glass products..... | 115 | 118 | 76 |
| Iron and steel and products..... | 292 | 352 | 220 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products..... | 169 | 175 | 139 |
| Machinery..... | 259 | 273 | 177 |
| Electrical equipment and products..... | 175 | 179 | 105 |
| Transportation equipment and other manufacturing..... | 486 | 469 | 339 |
| Construction..... | 1,668 | 1,644 | 1,228 |
| Transportation and Storage..... | 751 | 708 | 489 |
| Communications, and Other Public Utilities..... | 187 | 134 | 74 |
| Trade..... | 2,478 | 2,768 | 1,440 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..... | 388 | 336 | 161 |
| Service..... | 5,637 | 5,031 | 3,312 |
| All Industries..... | 16,831 | 15,745 | 10,124 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
MARCH 4 TO MARCH 31, 1949**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Prince Edward Island | 299 | 168 | 624 | 307 | 130 | 33 | 2,549 |
| Charlottetown | 212 | 139 | 373 | 166 | 72 | 25 | 1,445 |
| Summerside | 87 | 29 | 251 | 141 | 58 | 8 | 1,104 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,160 | 1,068 | 5,419 | 2,294 | 912 | 568 | 15,859 |
| Amherst | 76 | 2 | 192 | 89 | 67 | 5 | 520 |
| Bridgewater | 38 | 20 | 266 | 69 | 17 | 4 | 954 |
| Halifax | 1,208 | 827 | 1,882 | 1,055 | 422 | 199 | 4,044 |
| Inverness | 2 | 3 | 66 | | | | 430 |
| Kentville | 54 | 57 | 342 | 53 | 22 | 3 | 1,579 |
| Liverpool | 65 | 18 | 185 | 93 | 78 | 2 | 316 |
| New Glasgow | 376 | 28 | 678 | 386 | 66 | 288 | 1,659 |
| Springhill | 11 | 1 | 101 | 12 | 9 | | 295 |
| Sydney | 214 | 56 | 1,115 | 375 | 178 | 62 | 3,697 |
| Truro | 102 | 47 | 383 | 147 | 45 | 2 | 861 |
| Yarmouth Shelbourne | 14 | 9 | 209 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 1,504 |
| New Brunswick | 1,476 | 761 | 4,315 | 1,286 | 737 | 200 | 12,061 |
| Bathurst | 16 | 3 | 411 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1,304 |
| Campbellton | 73 | 32 | 375 | 87 | 32 | 28 | 851 |
| Edmundston | 17 | 3 | 268 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 847 |
| Fredericton | 114 | 79 | 239 | 110 | 57 | 9 | 643 |
| Minto | 39 | | 119 | 51 | 38 | 10 | 240 |
| Moncton | 542 | 285 | 1,213 | 471 | 244 | 77 | 3,854 |
| Newcastle | 42 | 5 | 294 | 44 | 41 | | 883 |
| Saint John | 512 | 279 | 932 | 378 | 285 | 62 | 2,140 |
| St. Stephen | 50 | 50 | 166 | 43 | 28 | 2 | 609 |
| Sussex | 32 | 15 | 95 | 37 | 18 | 8 | 241 |
| Woodstock | 39 | 10 | 203 | 38 | 27 | 1 | 449 |
| Quebec | 11,841 | 6,390 | 35,091 | 10,799 | 6,161 | 694 | 77,990 |
| Asbestos | 19 | 10 | 87 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 362 |
| Beauharnois | 78 | 45 | 185 | 50 | 37 | | 530 |
| Buckingham | 36 | 43 | 145 | 47 | 31 | | 599 |
| Causapscot | 33 | 19 | 178 | 18 | 14 | | 636 |
| Chandler | 68 | 25 | 237 | 47 | 40 | 3 | 1,407 |
| Chicoutimi | 178 | 60 | 1,261 | 205 | 107 | 1 | 2,973 |
| Dolbeau | 4 | | 75 | 5 | 2 | | 344 |
| Drummondville | 151 | 59 | 427 | 150 | 72 | 3 | 1,121 |
| Farnham | 19 | 35 | 45 | 10 | 10 | | 319 |
| Granby | 97 | 26 | 392 | 127 | 74 | 1 | 1,056 |
| Hull | 139 | 111 | 922 | 141 | 60 | 3 | 2,259 |
| Joliette | 115 | 87 | 361 | 102 | 40 | 1 | 1,027 |
| Lachute | 80 | 29 | 144 | 86 | 49 | 2 | 350 |
| La Malbaie | 43 | 30 | 185 | 19 | 11 | | 899 |
| La Tuque | 198 | 50 | 280 | 120 | 163 | 20 | 362 |
| Levis | 128 | 80 | 474 | 126 | 76 | 3 | 2,199 |
| Matane | 33 | 22 | 228 | 31 | 11 | | 679 |
| Megantic | 28 | 3 | 197 | 23 | 16 | 5 | 728 |
| Mont Laurier | 56 | 11 | 127 | 65 | 32 | | 276 |
| Montmagny | 50 | 51 | 302 | 42 | 37 | 1 | 641 |
| Montreal | 7,040 | 4,115 | 13,554 | 5,723 | 3,403 | 477 | 24,643 |
| Quebec | 1,035 | 442 | 3,648 | 1,419 | 583 | 33 | 9,811 |
| Rimouski | 11 | 19 | 133 | 6 | 3 | | 1,507 |
| Riviere du Loup | 36 | 22 | 429 | 27 | 20 | 1 | 1,602 |
| Rouyn | 189 | 75 | 459 | 220 | 75 | 29 | 652 |
| Ste. Agathe | 76 | 12 | 170 | 81 | 68 | | 413 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue | 110 | 98 | 164 | 23 | 13 | 4 | 380 |
| Ste. Therese | 95 | 50 | 234 | 83 | 45 | | 676 |
| St. Georges de Beauce | 49 | 28 | 227 | 50 | 31 | | 679 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 122 | 134 | 336 | 91 | 45 | 6 | 950 |
| St. Jean | 156 | 74 | 2,942 | 147 | 89 | 4 | 723 |
| St. Jerome | 121 | 46 | 1,385 | 95 | 66 | | 1,921 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma | 15 | 9 | 441 | 23 | 13 | | 958 |
| Shawingan Falls | 94 | 30 | 741 | 111 | 132 | | 2,134 |
| Sherbrooke | 503 | 156 | 1,296 | 551 | 315 | 69 | 2,687 |
| Sorel | 29 | 17 | 218 | 34 | 9 | | 2,087 |
| Thetford Mines | 46 | 41 | 347 | 63 | 32 | | 1,033 |
| Three Rivers | 270 | 98 | 958 | 343 | 175 | 15 | 3,676 |
| Val d'Or | 120 | 74 | 358 | 96 | 46 | 9 | 630 |
| Valleyfield | 86 | 29 | 289 | 78 | 54 | | 1,004 |
| Victoriaville | 85 | 25 | 460 | 105 | 56 | | 1,057 |
| Ontario | 28,674 | 15,031 | 42,000 | 26,132 | 13,767 | 3,073 | 64,933 |
| Arnprior | 119 | 77 | 133 | 73 | 47 | 4 | 245 |
| Barrie | 262 | 94 | 286 | 264 | 158 | 8 | 367 |
| Belleville | 297 | 77 | 430 | 239 | 167 | 17 | 763 |
| Bracebridge | 78 | 59 | 213 | 39 | 25 | 1 | 429 |
| Brampton | 100 | 62 | 132 | 88 | 66 | | 259 |
| Brantford | 512 | 166 | 705 | 460 | 265 | 43 | 899 |
| Brockville | 103 | 15 | 94 | 108 | 88 | 1 | 211 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
MARCH 4 TO MARCH 31, 1949**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Regis- tered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Carleton Place..... | 37 | 17 | 82 | 42 | 33 | ..... | 166 |
| Chatham..... | 249 | 60 | 551 | 267 | 170 | 36 | 1,013 |
| Cobourg..... | 99 | 41 | 178 | 135 | 81 | 1 | 236 |
| Collingwood..... | 62 | 10 | 109 | 70 | 53 | ..... | 463 |
| Cornwall..... | 235 | 37 | 452 | 237 | 150 | 19 | 1,586 |
| Fort Erie..... | 107 | 18 | 169 | 98 | 77 | 12 | 350 |
| Fort Frances..... | 41 | 21 | 242 | 32 | 21 | 6 | 306 |
| Fort William..... | 216 | 54 | 709 | 201 | 108 | 32 | 1,657 |
| Galt..... | 227 | 143 | 267 | 177 | 124 | 14 | 317 |
| Gananoque..... | 42 | 3 | 60 | 43 | 24 | 15 | 114 |
| Goderich..... | 49 | 59 | 40 | 22 | 15 | 1 | 215 |
| Guelph..... | 220 | 139 | 391 | 218 | 112 | 4 | 543 |
| Hamilton..... | 2,110 | 1,063 | 3,175 | 2,351 | 1,068 | 311 | 3,787 |
| Hawkesbury..... | 250 | 242 | 138 | 25 | 15 | ..... | 637 |
| Ingersoll..... | 72 | 38 | 179 | 67 | 58 | ..... | 215 |
| Kapuskasing..... | 27 | 7 | 85 | 27 | 19 | 6 | 130 |
| Kenora..... | 102 | 48 | 261 | 45 | 31 | ..... | 474 |
| Kingston..... | 471 | 136 | 654 | 559 | 327 | 23 | 1,010 |
| Kirkland Lake..... | 236 | 77 | 507 | 247 | 113 | 46 | 705 |
| Kitchener—Waterloo..... | 671 | 359 | 529 | 625 | 337 | 32 | 601 |
| Leamington..... | 165 | 26 | 334 | 226 | 113 | 26 | 494 |
| Lindsay..... | 133 | 37 | 169 | 144 | 91 | 8 | 326 |
| Listowel..... | 73 | 47 | 87 | 61 | 31 | 13 | 139 |
| London..... | 1,560 | 871 | 1,798 | 1,621 | 732 | 193 | 1,504 |
| Midland..... | 105 | 47 | 241 | 104 | 66 | 2 | 621 |
| Napanee..... | 19 | 11 | 76 | 22 | 17 | ..... | 258 |
| New Toronto..... | 538 | 182 | 594 | 457 | 363 | 7 | 793 |
| Niagara Falls..... | 199 | 70 | 341 | 200 | 122 | 10 | 882 |
| North Bay..... | 123 | 55 | 400 | 115 | 77 | 12 | 700 |
| Orillia..... | 209 | 27 | 298 | 211 | 150 | 23 | 698 |
| Oshawa..... | 296 | 102 | 637 | 366 | 178 | 21 | 1,869 |
| Ottawa..... | 1,412 | 638 | 2,292 | 1,371 | 650 | 195 | 3,789 |
| Owen Sound..... | 118 | 28 | 230 | 138 | 76 | 13 | 697 |
| Parry Sound..... | 36 | 2 | 101 | 37 | 28 | ..... | 292 |
| Pembroke..... | 131 | 36 | 305 | 144 | 85 | 6 | 509 |
| Perth..... | 125 | 33 | 167 | 117 | 80 | 29 | 249 |
| Peterborough..... | 197 | 55 | 531 | 209 | 143 | 1 | 1,229 |
| Pictou..... | 34 | 19 | 54 | 33 | 21 | ..... | 314 |
| Port Arthur..... | 330 | 94 | 766 | 236 | 201 | 11 | 1,952 |
| Port Colborne..... | 84 | 29 | 156 | 88 | 71 | 2 | 491 |
| Prescott..... | 68 | 45 | 85 | 59 | 32 | ..... | 292 |
| Renfrew..... | 62 | 11 | 177 | 68 | 50 | 1 | 259 |
| St. Catharines..... | 520 | 183 | 782 | 423 | 283 | 44 | 1,735 |
| St. Thomas..... | 141 | 79 | 227 | 135 | 68 | 15 | 348 |
| Sarnia..... | 300 | 95 | 478 | 407 | 230 | 9 | 780 |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 214 | 37 | 379 | 230 | 173 | ..... | 636 |
| Simcoe..... | 71 | 70 | 309 | 62 | 17 | 5 | 549 |
| Sioux Lookout..... | 28 | 14 | 61 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 73 |
| Smiths Falls..... | 110 | 34 | 127 | 125 | 75 | 4 | 197 |
| Stratford..... | 203 | 102 | 264 | 196 | 85 | 59 | 326 |
| Sturgeon Falls..... | 31 | 4 | 169 | 27 | 24 | 3 | 420 |
| Sudbury..... | 423 | 164 | 894 | 521 | 216 | 76 | 1,205 |
| Timmins..... | 339 | 101 | 761 | 426 | 234 | 45 | 1,108 |
| Toronto..... | 11,287 | 7,990 | 12,649 | 8,509 | 4,098 | 1,304 | 14,384 |
| Trenton..... | 125 | 42 | 213 | 140 | 94 | ..... | 441 |
| Walkerton..... | 60 | 34 | 28 | 63 | 26 | 1 | 199 |
| Wallaceburg..... | 93 | 6 | 175 | 121 | 86 | 1 | 301 |
| Welland..... | 318 | 84 | 464 | 380 | 136 | 87 | 944 |
| Weston..... | 284 | 94 | 339 | 265 | 168 | ..... | 301 |
| Windsor..... | 924 | 152 | 2,636 | 1,094 | 483 | 208 | 4,699 |
| Woodstock..... | 192 | 159 | 235 | 202 | 134 | 2 | 222 |
| Manitoba..... | 4,412 | 1,917 | 7,566 | 4,372 | 1,692 | 1,049 | 11,630 |
| Brandon..... | 381 | 248 | 449 | 317 | 165 | 32 | 994 |
| Dauphin..... | 55 | 19 | 173 | 57 | 26 | 9 | 490 |
| Flin Flon..... | 89 | 35 | 137 | 77 | 44 | 14 | 83 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | 88 | 87 | 232 | 74 | 39 | 5 | 590 |
| The Pas..... | 77 | 54 | 48 | 34 | 25 | ..... | 60 |
| Winnipeg..... | 3,722 | 1,474 | 6,527 | 3,813 | 1,393 | 989 | 12,413 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,131 | 1,617 | 4,148 | 2,837 | 1,261 | 427 | 9,225 |
| Estevan..... | 79 | 56 | 99 | 51 | 34 | ..... | 198 |
| Moose Jaw..... | 371 | 227 | 492 | 338 | 121 | 50 | 1,165 |
| North Battleford..... | 122 | 85 | 175 | 89 | 48 | 1 | 677 |
| Prince Albert..... | 185 | 92 | 408 | 228 | 109 | 9 | 1,076 |
| Regina..... | 1,163 | 412 | 1,316 | 1,189 | 556 | 223 | 1,970 |
| Saskatoon..... | 910 | 517 | 1,197 | 761 | 291 | 131 | 2,577 |
| Swift Current..... | 110 | 103 | 125 | 63 | 35 | ..... | 569 |
| Weyburn..... | 51 | 38 | 86 | 39 | 23 | 3 | 207 |
| Yorkton..... | 140 | 117 | 250 | 79 | 44 | 10 | 786 |

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR FOUR WEEKS
MARCH 4 TO MARCH 31, 1949**

| Office | Vacancies | | Applicants | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Reported during period | Unfilled end of period | Registered during period | Referred to vacancies | Placements | | Unplaced end of period |
| | | | | | Regular | Casual | |
| Alberta..... | 6,369 | 2,921 | 7,367 | 5,545 | 3,166 | 652 | 9,740 |
| Blairmore..... | 169 | 69 | 139 | 95 | 104 | ..... | 131 |
| Calgary..... | 2,185 | 822 | 2,686 | 2,255 | 1,231 | 271 | 3,543 |
| Drumheller..... | 60 | 27 | 110 | 41 | 37 | ..... | 182 |
| Edmonton..... | 2,274 | 746 | 3,494 | 2,419 | 1,198 | 361 | 4,040 |
| Edson..... | 71 | 48 | 81 | 59 | 95 | ..... | 49 |
| Lethbridge..... | 1,225 | 950 | 531 | 404 | 272 | 20 | 1,073 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 179 | 134 | 191 | 140 | 117 | ..... | 482 |
| Red Deer..... | 206 | 125 | 135 | 132 | 112 | ..... | 240 |
| British Columbia..... | 8,960 | 2,912 | 15,802 | 9,407 | 4,730 | 1,242 | 39,543 |
| Chilliwack..... | 414 | 18 | 241 | 472 | 393 | 10 | 1,142 |
| Courtenay..... | 328 | 81 | 81 | 69 | 212 | ..... | 810 |
| Cranbrook..... | 77 | 14 | 150 | 127 | 66 | ..... | 471 |
| Dawson Creek..... | 142 | 47 | 127 | 124 | 102 | ..... | 97 |
| Duncan..... | 211 | 44 | 145 | 161 | 164 | 2 | 766 |
| Kamloops..... | 171 | 55 | 267 | 129 | 102 | ..... | 506 |
| Kelowna..... | 46 | 9 | 247 | 90 | 29 | 6 | 1,104 |
| Nanaimo..... | 126 | 17 | 231 | 200 | 75 | 22 | 690 |
| Nelson..... | 85 | 42 | 206 | 114 | 48 | 8 | 812 |
| New Westminster..... | 679 | 171 | 1,550 | 816 | 432 | 90 | 5,161 |
| North Vancouver..... | 530 | 19 | 649 | 335 | 49 | 235 | 1,339 |
| Penticton..... | 49 | 8 | 221 | 82 | 40 | 1 | 903 |
| Port Alberni..... | 156 | 37 | 266 | 174 | 107 | ..... | 383 |
| Prince George..... | 303 | 61 | 522 | 362 | 260 | 10 | 594 |
| Prince Rupert..... | 279 | 41 | 252 | 295 | 217 | 12 | 458 |
| Princeton..... | 41 | 7 | 71 | 32 | 36 | ..... | 223 |
| Trail..... | 152 | 41 | 307 | 211 | 106 | 9 | 428 |
| Vancouver..... | 4,333 | 1,320 | 8,562 | 4,540 | 1,759 | 696 | 19,925 |
| Vernon..... | 90 | 28 | 236 | 78 | 58 | 4 | 961 |
| Victoria..... | 867 | 391 | 1,395 | 942 | 434 | 134 | 2,608 |
| Whitehorse..... | 97 | 461 | 76 | 54 | 41 | 3 | 162 |
| Canada..... | 67,322 | 32,815 | 122,332 | 62,979 | 32,556 | 7,938 | 246,530 |
| Males..... | 38,947 | 15,472 | 86,958 | 36,916 | 21,201 | 3,918 | 195,587 |
| Females..... | 28,375 | 17,343 | 35,374 | 26,063 | 11,355 | 4,020 | 50,943 |

TABLE D-6.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES 1939-1949

| Year | Applications | | | Placements | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1939..... | 579,645 | 208,327 | 787,972 | 270,020 | 114,862 | 384,882 |
| 1940..... | 653,445 | 235,150 | 888,595 | 336,507 | 138,599 | 475,106 |
| 1941..... | 568,695 | 262,767 | 831,462 | 331,997 | 175,766 | 507,763 |
| 1942..... | 1,044,610 | 499,519 | 1,544,129 | 597,161 | 298,460 | 895,621 |
| 1943..... | 1,681,411 | 1,008,211 | 2,689,622 | 1,239,900 | 704,126 | 1,944,026 |
| 1944..... | 1,533,010 | 802,273 | 2,485,283 | 1,101,854 | 638,063 | 1,739,917 |
| 1945..... | 1,855,036 | 681,948 | 2,516,984 | 1,095,641 | 397,940 | 1,493,581 |
| 1946..... | 1,464,533 | 494,164 | 1,958,697 | 1,024,052 | 235,360 | 859,412 |
| 1947..... | 1,189,646 | 439,577 | 1,629,223 | 549,376 | 220,473 | 769,849 |
| 1948..... | 1,197,295 | 459,332 | 1,656,627 | 497,916 | 214,424 | 712,340 |
| 1949 (13 weeks)..... | 327,991 | 123,373 | 451,364 | 71,673 | 47,578 | 119,251 |

TABLE D-7.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES—DECEMBER 31, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949

| Industry | Prince Edward Island | | | | Nova Scotia | | | | New Brunswick | | | | Quebec | | | | Ontario | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|-----------|-------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|-----|------------|--------|-----------|-----|
| | Placements | | Vacancies | | Placements | | Vacancies | | Placements | | Vacancies | | Placements | | Vacancies | | Placements | | Vacancies | |
| | Regular | Casual | | | Regular | Casual | | | Regular | Casual | | | Regular | Casual | | | Regular | Casual | | |
| Agriculture | 52 | 29 | 51 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 148 | 73 | 5 | 2,294 | 1,377 | 37 | | 286 | 154 | | | 162 | 121 |
| Fishing, Trapping and Hunting | | | 364 | 189 | 2 | | | 973 | 514 | 19 | 2,257 | 1,364 | 6 | | 134 | 88 | | | 72 | 47 |
| Logging | | | 31 | 11 | 1 | | | 789 | 368 | 12 | 1,053 | 692 | 5 | | 56 | 26 | | | 1,889 | 98 |
| Pulpwood | | | 191 | 147 | 158 | 133 | 115 | 138 | 115 | | 1,048 | 590 | | | 34 | 22 | | | 1,831 | 53 |
| Lumber | | | 142 | 31 | 2 | | | 46 | 31 | 7 | | | | | 178 | 4 | | | 1,037 | 116 |
| Other Logging | | | 45 | 23 | 60 | 115 | 63 | 391 | 183 | | | | | | 96 | 27 | | | 1,251 | 84 |
| Mining | | | 42 | 22 | 49 | 110 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 42 | 25 | | | 1,086 | 35 |
| Coal | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 661 | 35 |
| Iron | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 521 | 14 |
| Gold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 452 | 13 |
| Nickel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 702 | 478 |
| Other Metallic Ores and Non-Metallic Minerals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,759 | 74 |
| Prospecting and Oil Producing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,524 | 22 |
| Manufacturing | 38 | 22 | 6 | 991 | 630 | 77 | 491 | 27 | 14,816 | 8,526 | 89 | 24,822 | 14,787 | 770 | | | | | 1,524 | 9 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 24 | 12 | 3 | 171 | 106 | 20 | 119 | 7 | 1,246 | 738 | 14 | 3,007 | 1,899 | 98 | | | | | 2,524 | 9 |
| Textiles and Apparel | | | 51 | 35 | 2 | 45 | 16 | 12 | 5,961 | 2,872 | 19 | 1,653 | 1,037 | | | | | | 1,856 | 83 |
| Lumber and Finished Lumber Products | 1 | | 84 | 53 | 3 | 119 | 91 | 2 | 944 | 623 | | 1,337 | 6 | | | | | | 1,697 | 109 |
| Pulp, Paper Products and Printing | 2 | 1 | 46 | 17 | 3 | 167 | 137 | 6 | 952 | 698 | | 2,353 | 1,251 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | | | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1 | | | 708 | 399 | | 1,086 | 661 | | | | | | 1,627 | 109 |
| Petroleum and Coal Products | 11 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1 | | | 34 | 17 | | 96 | 27 | | | | | | 1,099 | 83 |
| Rubber Products | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 18 | 132 | | 42 | 259 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Leather and Leather Products | | | | | | 3 | | | 189 | 132 | | 452 | 259 | | | | | | 1,627 | 109 |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | | | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | | | 1,802 | 986 | 3 | 702 | 478 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Iron and Steel Products | | | 147 | 139 | 7 | 21 | 13 | | 242 | 139 | | 2,524 | 1,759 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 327 | 299 | 14 | 2,524 | 1,759 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Machinery | | | 74 | 72 | 4 | 3 | | | 621 | 447 | 16 | 2,161 | 1,308 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Electrical Equipment and Products | | | 111 | 72 | 4 | 3 | | | 603 | 402 | 4 | 1,627 | 1,019 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Transportation Equipment and other Manufacturing | | | 288 | 188 | 41 | 68 | 51 | | 1,099 | 805 | 2 | 2,940 | 1,754 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Construction | 53 | 22 | 22 | 671 | 285 | 264 | 589 | 107 | 3,110 | 2,366 | 44 | 7,942 | 5,279 | 494 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Buildings and Structures | 25 | 15 | 3 | 193 | 112 | 19 | 292 | 193 | 1,536 | 1,108 | 25 | 4,217 | 3,019 | 315 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Highways, Bridges and Streets | | | | | | | | | 15 | 72 | | 223 | 148 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Railway and Maintenance | 20 | 1 | 19 | 247 | 16 | 23 | 38 | 63 | 62 | 52 | | 101 | 48 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Other General Contractors | | | 105 | 92 | 5 | 123 | 59 | 7 | 656 | 507 | | 917 | 627 | 1 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Special Trade Contractors | 8 | 6 | 30 | 48 | 9 | 200 | 133 | 290 | 1,489 | 648 | 258 | 4,787 | 2,011 | 526 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Public Utilities Operation | 45 | 36 | 30 | 48 | 9 | 200 | 133 | 290 | 1,489 | 648 | 258 | 4,787 | 2,011 | 526 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Transportation and Storage | 39 | 2 | 30 | 48 | 9 | 200 | 133 | 290 | 1,489 | 648 | 258 | 4,787 | 2,011 | 526 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Communications and Other Public Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Trade | 6 | 4 | 10 | 996 | 496 | 87 | 772 | 361 | 4,561 | 2,328 | 97 | 11,373 | 5,486 | 1,064 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Wholesale | 121 | 17 | 10 | 297 | 180 | 36 | 222 | 94 | 58 | 1,590 | 39 | 3,885 | 1,574 | 488 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Retail | 29 | 24 | 5 | 699 | 316 | 51 | 550 | 267 | 44 | 2,971 | 1,590 | 558 | 3,988 | 3,912 | 576 | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 9 | 7 | 125 | 45 | 6 | 73 | 32 | 747 | 416 | 2 | 7,151 | 957 | 40 | | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Service | 287 | 174 | 35 | 2,306 | 910 | 816 | 1,360 | 592 | 331 | 10,912 | 4,793 | 1,734 | 5,366 | 10,307 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Public | 53 | 50 | 325 | 230 | 68 | 145 | 132 | 14 | 714 | 381 | 32 | 2,801 | 1,587 | 351 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Domestic | 143 | 64 | 31 | 1,077 | 207 | 646 | 615 | 137 | 258 | 4,914 | 1,613 | 1,525 | 9,340 | 2,127 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Personal | 75 | 50 | 3 | 713 | 410 | 50 | 523 | 293 | 50 | 4,220 | 2,271 | 1,511 | 10,404 | 5,309 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Other Service | 16 | 10 | 1 | 191 | 63 | 52 | 74 | 40 | 9 | 1,064 | 26 | 2,761 | 1,284 | 178 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Totals | 605 | 301 | 103 | 6,037 | 2,721 | 1,555 | 4,709 | 2,581 | 886 | 37,148 | 19,742 | 2,248 | 82,293 | 42,659 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Men | 250 | 127 | 65 | 3,736 | 1,664 | 1,118 | 3,018 | 1,842 | 577 | 18,967 | 11,809 | 578 | 47,271 | 26,123 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |
| Women | 335 | 174 | 38 | 2,301 | 1,057 | 437 | 1,691 | 739 | 289 | 18,181 | 7,933 | 1,670 | 35,022 | 15,936 | | | | | 1,308 | 58 |

TABLE D-7.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES—DECEMBER 31, 1948, TO MARCH 31, 1949

| Industry | Manitoba | | | | Saskatchewan | | | | Alberta | | | | British Columbia | | | | Canada | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------------|------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|------------|--------|------------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Placements | | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements | | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements | | Vacancies | Regular | Casual | Placements | | Vacancies | Regular | Casual |
| | Regular | Casual | | | | Regular | Casual | | | | Regular | Casual | | | | Regular | Casual | | | |
| Agriculture | 507 | 282 | 7 | 1,036 | 437 | 1 | 2,060 | 895 | 1 | 4 | 280 | 3 | 6 | 6,487 | 3,319 | 63 | 6,487 | 3,319 | 63 | 6,487 |
| Fishing, Trapping and Hunting | 6 | 2 | 3 | 76 | 45 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 91 | 91 | 3 | 91 | 91 | 3 | 91 |
| Logging | 205 | 138 | 67 | 1,560 | 34 | 1,560 | 1,314 | 1,314 | 1,560 | 3 | 1,684 | 7 | 1 | 7,355 | 4,933 | 37 | 7,355 | 4,933 | 37 | 7,355 |
| Pulpwood | 109 | 67 | 109 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 1,185 | 869 | 1 | 2,128 | 1,210 | 17 | 2,128 | 1,210 | 17 | 2,128 |
| Lumber | 74 | 61 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1,332 | 1,330 | 228 | 184 | 320 | 3 | 1 | 4,142 | 3,056 | 4 | 4,142 | 3,056 | 4 | 4,142 |
| Other Logging | 160 | 99 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 648 | 503 | 648 | 503 | 2 | 708 | 193 | 2,707 | 1,541 | 12 | 2,707 | 1,541 | 12 | 2,707 |
| Mining | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 368 | 310 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 473 | 451 | ..... | 473 | 451 | ..... | 473 |
| Coal | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 368 | 310 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 473 | 451 | ..... | 473 | 451 | ..... | 473 |
| Iron | 112 | 64 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 48 | 1 | 48 | 511 | 71 | 1,145 | 170 | 109 | ..... | 1,145 | 170 | 109 | ..... |
| Copper | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 67 | 48 | 1 | 48 | 511 | 71 | 1,145 | 170 | 109 | ..... | 1,145 | 170 | 109 | ..... |
| Nickel | 40 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 26 | 1 | 26 | 123 | 78 | 166 | 166 | 123 | ..... | 166 | 166 | 123 | ..... |
| Other Metallic Ores and Non-Metallic Minerals | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 117 | 77 | 1 | 77 | 123 | 78 | 166 | 166 | 123 | ..... | 166 | 166 | 123 | ..... |
| Manufacturing | 2,686 | 1,489 | 255 | 408 | 216 | 54 | 1,556 | 1,200 | 87 | 4,339 | 2,485 | 1,034 | 50,427 | 29,846 | 2,399 | 50,427 | 29,846 | 2,399 | 50,427 | 29,846 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 336 | 163 | 48 | 184 | 97 | 31 | 271 | 175 | 31 | 368 | 225 | 16 | 5,783 | 3,504 | 268 | 5,783 | 3,504 | 268 | 5,783 | 3,504 |
| Textiles and Apparel | 1,164 | 699 | 40 | 83 | 12 | 13 | 108 | 78 | 13 | 78 | 225 | 16 | 11,767 | 5,894 | 128 | 11,767 | 5,894 | 128 | 11,767 | 5,894 |
| Printed and Finished Lumber Products | 83 | 67 | 83 | 53 | 31 | 746 | 596 | 57 | 27 | 781 | 1,405 | 46 | 5,566 | 3,919 | 280 | 5,566 | 3,919 | 280 | 5,566 | 3,919 |
| Paper, Paper Products and Printing | 229 | 144 | 22 | 32 | 20 | 2 | 87 | 57 | 2 | 57 | 1,129 | 4 | 4,085 | 2,454 | 135 | 4,085 | 2,454 | 135 | 4,085 | 2,454 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 107 | 59 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 10 | ..... | 80 | 58 | 41 | 2,057 | 1,227 | 49 | 2,057 | 1,227 | 49 | 2,057 | 1,227 |
| Petroleum and Coal Products | 12 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 22 | ..... | 58 | 41 | 3 | 299 | 138 | 9 | 299 | 138 | 9 | 299 | 138 |
| Rubber Products | 50 | 25 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 640 | 404 | 7 | 640 | 404 | 7 | 640 | 404 |
| Leather and Leather Products | 33 | 17 | 17 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 161 | 118 | ..... | 4 | 78 | 34 | 2,163 | 1,222 | 30 | 2,163 | 1,222 | 30 | 2,163 | 1,222 |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | 131 | 70 | 12 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 81 | 50 | ..... | 9 | 96 | 67 | 1,287 | 878 | 34 | 1,287 | 878 | 34 | 1,287 | 878 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 40 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 35 | 15 | 1 | 163 | 121 | 3 | 3,541 | 2,364 | 117 | 3,541 | 2,364 | 117 | 3,541 | 2,364 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 101 | 48 | 23 | 20 | 11 | ..... | 54 | 44 | ..... | 4 | 73 | 55 | 2,145 | 1,482 | 41 | 2,145 | 1,482 | 41 | 2,145 | 1,482 |
| Machinery | 120 | 61 | ..... | 10 | 3 | ..... | 54 | 44 | ..... | 4 | 73 | 55 | 3,090 | 1,946 | 89 | 3,090 | 1,946 | 89 | 3,090 | 1,946 |
| Electrical Equipment and Products | 169 | 84 | 5 | 13 | 8 | ..... | 405 | 28 | ..... | 31 | 24 | 1 | 2,247 | 1,348 | 41 | 2,247 | 1,348 | 41 | 2,247 | 1,348 |
| Transportation Equipment and Other Manufacturing | 664 | 396 | 64 | 376 | 263 | 37 | 1,402 | 984 | 89 | 1,135 | 118 | 955 | 5,757 | 3,096 | 1,171 | 5,757 | 3,096 | 1,171 | 5,757 | 3,096 |
| Buildings and Structures | 339 | 222 | 42 | 218 | 168 | 16 | 114 | 503 | 46 | 908 | 810 | 83 | 8,480 | 6,197 | 512 | 8,480 | 6,197 | 512 | 8,480 | 6,197 |
| Highways, Bridges and Streets | 41 | 23 | 14 | 23 | 14 | ..... | 162 | 130 | ..... | 13 | 143 | 102 | 733 | 487 | 38 | 733 | 487 | 38 | 733 | 487 |
| Railway and Maintenance | 60 | 19 | 19 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 82 | 130 | ..... | 44 | 33 | 24 | 835 | 340 | 408 | 835 | 340 | 408 | 835 | 340 |
| Other General Construction | 11 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 10 | ..... | 392 | 254 | ..... | 102 | 91 | ..... | 2,138 | 1,569 | 7 | 2,138 | 1,569 | 7 | 2,138 | 1,569 |
| Special Trade Contractors | 231 | 118 | 3 | 118 | 70 | 11 | 793 | 534 | 36 | 91 | 204 | 19 | 4,630 | 2,791 | 229 | 4,630 | 2,791 | 229 | 4,630 | 2,791 |
| Public Utilities Operation | 851 | 419 | 123 | 294 | 144 | 52 | 729 | 534 | 36 | 1,570 | 1,107 | 76 | 10,731 | 5,172 | 1,691 | 10,731 | 5,172 | 1,691 | 10,731 | 5,172 |
| Transportation and Storage | 761 | 377 | 123 | 246 | 127 | 48 | 640 | 472 | 35 | 1,309 | 1,063 | 76 | 8,510 | 4,209 | 1,634 | 8,510 | 4,209 | 1,634 | 8,510 | 4,209 |
| Communications and Other Public Utilities | 90 | 42 | ..... | 48 | 17 | ..... | 89 | 62 | ..... | 1 | 11 | ..... | 15 | 928 | ..... | 15 | 928 | ..... | 15 | 928 |
| Trade | 2,609 | 1,076 | 810 | 1,418 | 592 | 288 | 2,183 | 1,149 | 373 | 2,791 | 1,459 | 225 | 26,434 | 12,958 | 37 | 26,434 | 12,958 | 37 | 26,434 | 12,958 |
| Wholesale | 954 | 398 | 329 | 477 | 161 | 111 | 891 | 445 | 248 | 839 | 407 | 165 | 8,054 | 4,174 | 1,371 | 8,054 | 4,174 | 1,371 | 8,054 | 4,174 |
| Retail | 1,655 | 678 | 481 | 941 | 431 | 177 | 1,292 | 704 | 125 | 1,882 | 992 | 165 | 15,382 | 8,814 | 1,655 | 15,382 | 8,814 | 1,655 | 15,382 | 8,814 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 405 | 151 | 32 | 139 | 48 | 3 | 355 | 166 | 19 | 460 | 225 | ..... | 15,382 | 8,814 | 1,655 | 15,382 | 8,814 | 1,655 | 15,382 | 8,814 |
| Service | 445 | 183 | 20 | 379 | 132 | 742 | 5,024 | 2,172 | 1,160 | 7,429 | 2,671 | 2,324 | 60,839 | 29,138 | 114 | 60,839 | 29,138 | 114 | 60,839 | 29,138 |
| Public | 2,356 | 293 | 1,691 | 885 | 199 | 42 | 554 | 399 | 11 | 1,273 | 737 | 737 | 6,708 | 3,368 | 5,306 | 6,708 | 3,368 | 5,306 | 6,708 | 3,368 |
| Domestic | 1,353 | 293 | 1,691 | 885 | 199 | 42 | 554 | 399 | 11 | 1,273 | 737 | 737 | 6,708 | 3,368 | 5,306 | 6,708 | 3,368 | 5,306 | 6,708 | 3,368 |
| Personal | 2,356 | 293 | 1,691 | 885 | 199 | 42 | 554 | 399 | 11 | 1,273 | 737 | 737 | 6,708 | 3,368 | 5,306 | 6,708 | 3,368 | 5,306 | 6,708 | 3,368 |
| Other Service | 1,522 | 192 | 180 | 412 | 171 | 35 | 587 | 330 | 17 | 1,072 | 575 | 316 | 23,393 | 11,969 | 1,527 | 23,393 | 11,969 | 1,527 | 23,393 | 11,969 |
| Totals | 13,069 | 5,438 | 3,487 | 6,935 | 2,948 | 1,167 | 15,641 | 8,920 | 1,774 | 20,798 | 10,798 | 3,765 | 187,235 | 95,508 | 23,743 | 187,235 | 95,508 | 23,743 | 187,235 | 95,508 |
| Men | 6,210 | 2,728 | 1,515 | 3,529 | 1,578 | 534 | 9,856 | 6,286 | 676 | 13,418 | 7,552 | 2,435 | 106,255 | 59,691 | 11,982 | 106,255 | 59,691 | 11,982 | 106,255 | 59,691 |
| Women | 6,859 | 2,710 | 1,972 | 3,406 | 1,370 | 633 | 5,785 | 2,634 | 1,098 | 7,380 | 3,246 | 1,330 | 80,980 | 35,817 | 11,761 | 80,980 | 35,817 | 11,761 | 80,980 | 35,817 |

E—Unemployment Insurance

TABLE E-1.—REGISTRATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES BY REGIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948 AND FROM APRIL 1, 1948 TO MARCH 31, 1949

| Region | 1947-48 | | 1948-49 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered | Employers Registered | Insured Persons Registered |
| Maritimes..... | 14,290 | 254,421 | 15,718 | 272,924 |
| Quebec..... | 50,004 | 945,322 | 55,726 | 1,031,321 |
| Ontario..... | 69,283 | 1,353,171 | 76,637 | 1,444,247 |
| Prairie..... | 34,928 | 507,014 | 40,111 | 557,191 |
| Pacific..... | 21,294 | 347,809 | 24,098 | 394,120 |
| Total for Canada..... | 189,799 | 3,407,737 | 212,290 | 3,699,803 |

TABLE E-2.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY, 1942 TO MARCH, 1949

| — | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 ⁽¹⁾ | 1949 ⁽¹⁾ |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| January..... | | 4,637 | 11,751 | 20,412 | 71,932 | 63,681 | 109,311 | 140,305 |
| February..... | 663 | 4,822 | 12,284 | 14,990 | 59,098 | 47,141 | 88,016 | 108,759 |
| March..... | 4,124 | 5,046 | 10,667 | 13,307 | 50,706 | 43,675 | 76,248 | 103,402 |
| April..... | 2,925 | 3,953 | 6,463 | 8,430 | 35,781 | 35,859 | 59,265 | |
| May..... | 2,799 | 2,027 | 4,654 | 8,825 | 34,777 | 27,603 | 42,257 | |
| June..... | 4,629 | 1,772 | 3,226 | 10,857 | 30,646 | 21,365 | 39,644 | |
| July..... | 2,668 | 1,087 | 3,106 | 10,886 | 27,576 | 20,034 | 38,790 | |
| August..... | 1,855 | 1,370 | 3,241 | 20,557 | 25,115 | 17,281 | 32,182 | |
| September..... | 1,118 | 1,013 | 3,715 | 40,473 | 28,555 | 25,847 | 33,036 | |
| October..... | 1,058 | 1,475 | 6,222 | 36,717 | 34,891 | 34,743 | 43,620 | |
| November..... | 1,748 | 2,896 | 11,798 | 53,325 | 37,111 | 47,372 | 73,119 | |
| December..... | 3,337 | 6,562 | 13,770 | 57,612 | 52,479 | 79,849 | 114,506 | |
| Total..... | 26,924 | 36,660 | 90,897 | 296,391 | 488,667 | 464,450 | 749,994 | 352,466 |

(1) Revised claims included. See Table E-3 for analysis of claims filed at Local Offices.

TABLE E-3.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES, MARCH, 1949

| Province | Claims filed at Local Offices | | | | Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | Initial | Renewal | Revised | Entitled to Benefit | Not Entitled to Benefit | Referred to Appeal | Pending |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 551 | 386 | 82 | 83 | 432 | 109 | 2 | 129 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 7,433 | 4,683 | 1,824 | 926 | 6,330 | 1,177 | 52 | 1,770 |
| New Brunswick..... | 4,985 | 3,349 | 1,071 | 565 | 3,635 | 1,005 | 15 | 1,293 |
| Quebec..... | 33,381 | 21,666 | 7,327 | 4,388 | 26,337 | 6,242 | 381 | 8,647 |
| Ontario..... | 30,096 | 19,450 | 6,061 | 4,585 | 23,541 | 6,689 | 555 | 6,454 |
| Manitoba..... | 5,931 | 3,728 | 1,160 | 1,043 | 4,568 | 1,191 | 137 | 1,259 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 2,574 | 1,625 | 539 | 410 | 2,132 | 523 | 38 | 578 |
| Alberta..... | 5,720 | 4,263 | 837 | 620 | 4,228 | 882 | 51 | 1,612 |
| British Columbia..... | 12,731 | 7,564 | 3,171 | 1,996 | 11,074 | 2,426 | 158 | 2,783 |
| Total Canada, March, 1949..... | 103,402 | 66,714 | 22,072 | 14,616 | 82,277 ⁽¹⁾ | 20,244 | 1,389 | 24,525 |
| Total Canada, February, 1949..... | 108,759 | 73,604 | 19,859 | 15,296 | 92,168 ⁽²⁾ | 20,938 | 1,338 | 26,248 |
| Total Canada, March, 1948..... | 76,248 | 48,635 | 15,234 | 12,379 | 62,385 ⁽³⁾ | 20,906 | 1,472 | 27,904 |

(1) In addition, there were 1,215 special requests not granted.

(2) In addition, there were 1,234 special requests not granted.

(3) In addition, there were 1,292 special requests not granted.

TABLE E-4.—CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

| Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement | Month of March 1948 | Month of March 1949 | Cumulative Total for Current Fiscal Year |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Insufficient contributions and not in insurable employment..... | 9,384 | 9,947 | 76,255 |
| Not capable of and not available for work..... | 582 | 729 | 7,828 |
| Loss of work due to a labour dispute..... | 410 | 558 | 2,356 |
| Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work..... | 1,675 | 1,186 | 17,573 |
| Discharged for misconduct..... | 942 | 1,017 | 7,706 |
| Voluntarily left employment without just cause..... | 4,618 | 4,732 | 42,158 |
| Other reasons (1)..... | 3,295 | 2,085 | 29,977 |
| Total..... | 20,906 | 20,244 | 183,853 |

(1) These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; claimants not unemployed; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being in class "O" contributions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

TABLE E-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID, MARCH 1949

| Province | Number Receiving Benefit During Month | Number Commencing Benefit During Month | Number of Days Benefit Paid | Amount of Benefit Paid (in Dollars) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,854 | 522 | 41,321 | 87,682 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 14,034 | 5,401 | 293,432 | 657,511 |
| New Brunswick..... | 8,618 | 3,293 | 193,827 | 431,944 |
| Quebec..... | 68,450 | 24,844 | 1,488,353 | 3,296,023 |
| Ontario..... | 67,136 | 19,159 | 1,075,594 | 2,400,871 |
| Manitoba..... | 12,725 | 4,179 | 265,740 | 574,859 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 8,604 | 2,265 | 179,699 | 400,625 |
| Alberta..... | 10,421 | 3,506 | 175,311 | 397,518 |
| British Columbia..... | 47,984 | 12,182 | 931,365 | 2,114,440 |
| Total, Canada, March, 1949..... | 239,826 | 75,351 | 4,644,642 | 10,361,473 |
| Total, Canada, February, 1949..... | 210,681 | 83,110 | 3,734,487 | 8,158,903 |
| Total, Canada, March, 1948..... | 154,754 | 60,672 | 3,364,791 | 6,629,826 |

TABLE E-6.—PERSONS SIGNING THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER BY NUMBER OF DAYS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF MARCH 31, 1949

| Province and Sex | TOTAL | 6 days and under | 7-12 days | 13-24 days | 25-48 days | 49-72 days | 73 days and over |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1,646 | 180 | 93 | 154 | 391 | 447 | 381 |
| Male..... | 1,429 | 138 | 73 | 132 | 334 | 404 | 348 |
| Female..... | 217 | 42 | 20 | 22 | 57 | 43 | 33 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 15,504 | 2,916 | 1,420 | 2,595 | 2,888 | 2,713 | 2,872 |
| Male..... | 13,975 | 2,701 | 1,307 | 2,417 | 2,641 | 2,431 | 2,478 |
| Female..... | 1,529 | 215 | 113 | 178 | 347 | 282 | 394 |
| New Brunswick..... | 10,064 | 1,860 | 922 | 1,311 | 2,049 | 1,815 | 2,107 |
| Male..... | 8,592 | 1,609 | 799 | 1,148 | 1,731 | 1,502 | 1,803 |
| Female..... | 1,472 | 251 | 123 | 163 | 318 | 313 | 304 |
| Quebec..... | 64,215 | 11,487 | 5,502 | 8,838 | 13,515 | 11,174 | 13,699 |
| Male..... | 53,572 | 9,249 | 4,723 | 7,491 | 11,584 | 9,634 | 10,891 |
| Female..... | 10,643 | 2,238 | 779 | 1,347 | 1,931 | 1,540 | 2,808 |
| Ontario..... | 49,021 | 9,887 | 4,679 | 6,498 | 10,375 | 8,404 | 9,178 |
| Male..... | 38,260 | 7,845 | 3,603 | 5,098 | 8,176 | 6,685 | 6,853 |
| Female..... | 10,761 | 2,042 | 1,076 | 1,400 | 2,199 | 1,719 | 2,325 |
| Manitoba..... | 10,838 | 1,675 | 637 | 1,427 | 2,206 | 2,082 | 2,811 |
| Male..... | 7,977 | 1,163 | 462 | 1,057 | 1,583 | 1,504 | 2,208 |
| Female..... | 2,861 | 512 | 175 | 370 | 623 | 578 | 603 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 6,778 | 740 | 360 | 728 | 1,541 | 1,476 | 1,933 |
| Male..... | 5,628 | 587 | 275 | 601 | 1,284 | 1,226 | 1,655 |
| Female..... | 1,150 | 153 | 85 | 127 | 257 | 250 | 278 |
| Alberta..... | 9,818 | 1,849 | 2,118 | 1,525 | 1,548 | 1,297 | 1,481 |
| Male..... | 8,598 | 1,668 | 2,027 | 1,361 | 1,257 | 1,030 | 1,255 |
| Female..... | 1,220 | 181 | 91 | 164 | 291 | 267 | 226 |
| British Columbia..... | 29,815 | 3,743 | 1,798 | 3,395 | 6,501 | 6,112 | 8,266 |
| Male..... | 23,532 | 3,104 | 1,212 | 2,393 | 5,053 | 4,928 | 6,842 |
| Female..... | 6,283 | 639 | 586 | 1,002 | 1,448 | 1,184 | 1,424 |
| TOTAL..... | 197,699 | 34,337 | 17,529 | 26,471 | 41,114 | 35,520 | 42,728 |
| MALE..... | 161,563 | 28,064 | 14,481 | 21,698 | 33,643 | 29,344 | 34,333 |
| FEMALE..... | 36,136 | 6,273 | 3,048 | 4,773 | 7,471 | 6,176 | 8,395 |

TABLE E-7.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1949

| Fiscal Year Ended March 31 | RECEIPTS | | | | | | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|--|
| | CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds) | | | | | | Interest on Investments and Profit on sale of Securities | Total Revenue | Benefit Payments | Balance in Fund | | | |
| | Stamps | | Meter | Bulk | Total Employer and Employee | Government | | | | | Fines | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | | | | \$ | | |
| 1942..... | 22 436 001 56 | 7 209 058 48 | 6 790 549 01 | 36 435 609 05 | 7 287 121 81 | ..... | 269 288 74 | 43 991 999 60 | 27 752 92 | 43 964 246 68 | | | |
| 1943..... | 30 408 651 15 | 13 645 258 63 | 13 380 741 65 | 57 434 651 43 | 11 487 057 90 | 638 11 | 1 840 448 56 | 70 762 796 00 | 716 012 75 | 114 011 029 93 | | | |
| 1944..... | 31 505 232 54 | 13,205,897 37 | 16,949,655 09 | 61,720,785 00 | 12,344,421 74 | 1,323 67 | 3,972,047 14 | 78,038,577 55 | 1,721,666 29 | 190,327,941 19 | | | |
| 1945..... | 32,784,177 12 | 11,926,369 85 | 19,018,308 47 | 63,728,855 44 | 12,746,179 30 | 2,041 02 | 6,195,926 42 | 82,673,002 18 | 4,966,483 51 | 268,034,459 86 | | | |
| 1946..... | 34,964,786 96 | 10,816,365 63 | 16,785,437 07 | 62,566,589 66 | 12,513,778 66 | 2,303 66 | 6,116,768 84 | 81,199,440 82 | 31,993,240 34 | 317,240,660 34 | | | |
| 1947..... | 41,042,425 28 | 11,500,028 37 | 23,472,577 26 | 76,015,030 91 | 15,203,457 58 | 3,820 43 | 7,529,985 56 | 98,752,294 48 | 43,114,329 18 | 372,878,625 64 | | | |
| 1948..... | 38,768,926 38 | 11,508,638 62 | 33,583,269 47 | 83,870,834 47 | 16,366,400 70 | 5,322 60 | 9,560,776 12 | 109,803,333 89 | 34,947,020 32 | 447,794,939 21 | | | |
| April..... | 4,286,002 65 | 1,196,877 87 | 3,408,845 30 | 8,891 725 82 | 2,041,373 70 | 90 00 | 878,977 04 | 11,812,166 56 | 5,398,664 76 | 454,148,441 01 | | | |
| May..... | 3,253,824 65 | 977,573 33 | 2,187,693 26 | 6,419,091 24 | 1,431,974 49 | 928 63 | 898,797 50 | 8,750,791 86 | 3,663,634 03 | 459,235,598 84 | | | |
| June..... | 3,347,889 62 | 1,132,569 03 | 2,093,466 78 | 6,573,925 43 | 1,312,161 85 | 558 65 | 918,657 92 | 8,805,303 85 | 2,596,491 30 | 465,444,411 39 | | | |
| July..... | 3,534,114 43 | 1,156,596 23 | 2,700,007 31 | 7,390,717 97 | 1,477,961 48 | 375 90 | 936,846 91 | 9,805,902 26 | 2,078,888 40 | 473,171,425 25 | | | |
| August..... | 3,515,171 81 | 1,114,068 84 | 3,076,404 19 | 7,705,644 84 | 1,541,034 77 | 241 00 | 974,027 32 | 10,220,947 93 | 1,833,817 39 | 481,558,555 79 | | | |
| September..... | 3,667,656 46 | 1,029,393 47 | 3,182,450 80 | 7,879,500 73 | 1,576,035 61 | 461 00 | 1,019,526 82 | 10,475,523 86 | 1,690,433 54 | 490,343,646 11 | | | |
| October..... | 4,303,005 21 | 1,247,176 47 | 2,956,851 55 | 8,507,033 23 | 1,701,626 32 | 410 00 | 1,055,999 19 | 11,265,068 74 | 1,760,542 29 | 499,848,172 56 | | | |
| November..... | 4,197,446 43 | 1,157,806 48 | 3,304,351 29 | 8,769,604 20 | 1,754,063 83 | 521 00 | 1,072,919 28 | 11,587,108 31 | 2,279,934 18 | 509,155,346 69 | | | |
| December..... | 3,948,969 27 | 1,435,438 92 | 3,783,755 50 | 9,168,163 69 | 1,818,574 06 | 1,571 90 | 1,096,974 15 | 12,085,283 80 | 3,588,783 61 | 517,651,846 88 | | | |
| January 1949..... | 3,930,424 33 | 1,398,148 33 | 3,603,725 95 | 8,982,298 61 | 1,801,181 72 | 1,025 00 | 1,125,617 74 | 11,860,123 07 | 6,725,424 67 | 522,786,545 28 | | | |
| February..... | 4,283,463 49 | 1,300,163 03 | 4,076,542 47 | 9,660,168 99 | 1,674,153 89 | 1,145 00 | 1,127,935 10 | 12,463,402 98 | 8,155,677 73 | 527,094,270 53 | | | |
| March..... | 4,418,720 92 | 1,217,496 41 | 3,087,467 90 | 8,693,685 23 | 2,793,871 99 | 1,031 00 | 1,007,038 89 | 12,495,627 11 | 10,054,460 26 | 529,535,437 38 | | | |
| SUB TOTAL..... | 46,686,689 27 | 14,363,308 41 | 37,531,562 30 | 98,581,559 98 | 20,924,013 71 | 8,359 08 | 12,113,317 56 | 131,627,250 33 | 49,826,752 16 | 529,535,437 38 | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 278,656,890 26 | 94,174,925 36 | 167,522,100 32 | 540,353,915 94 | 108,872,431 40 | 23,808 57 | 47,598,538 94 | 696,848,694 85 | 167,313,257 47 | 529,535,437 38 | | | |

The column "Bulk" includes contributions for armed service \$42,962,104.41 and miscellaneous receipts \$2,134.22.

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

| | Percent- age Increase since August 1, 1939 | On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100* | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | Total | Food | Rent | Fuel and Light | Clothing | Home Furnish- ings and Services | Miscel- laneous | Retail Prices Index (Com- modities only)† |
| 1914..... | | 79.7 | 92.2 | 72.1 | 75.1 | 88.3 | | 69.6 | |
| 1915..... | | 80.7 | 93.7 | 69.8 | 73.8 | 96.4 | | 70.0 | |
| 1916..... | | 87.0 | 103.9 | 70.6 | 75.4 | 109.8 | | 74.1 | |
| 1917..... | | 102.4 | 134.3 | 75.8 | 83.8 | 129.1 | | 80.7 | |
| 1918..... | | 115.6 | 154.2 | 80.0 | 92.6 | 151.0 | | 90.3 | |
| 1919..... | | 126.5 | 164.8 | 87.3 | 100.7 | 173.6 | | 100.0 | |
| 1920..... | | 145.4 | 189.5 | 100.1 | 120.2 | 211.9 | | 109.3 | |
| 1921..... | | 129.9 | 145.5 | 109.4 | 128.1 | 172.0 | | 111.4 | |
| 1922..... | | 120.4 | 123.3 | 114.0 | 122.7 | 145.7 | | 111.4 | |
| 1923..... | | 120.7 | 124.1 | 116.9 | 122.5 | 143.8 | | 110.7 | |
| 1924..... | | 118.8 | 121.6 | 117.4 | 118.9 | 140.8 | | 108.6 | |
| 1925..... | | 119.8 | 127.2 | 117.4 | 116.8 | 140.3 | | 106.5 | |
| 1926..... | | 121.8 | 133.3 | 115.9 | 116.8 | 139.1 | | 106.1 | |
| 1927..... | | 119.9 | 130.8 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 135.6 | | 105.1 | |
| 1928..... | | 120.5 | 131.5 | 117.3 | 113.2 | 135.5 | | 104.8 | |
| 1929..... | | 121.7 | 134.7 | 119.7 | 112.6 | 134.8 | | 105.0 | |
| 1930..... | | 120.8 | 131.5 | 122.7 | 111.8 | 130.6 | | 105.4 | |
| 1931..... | | 109.1 | 103.1 | 119.4 | 110.0 | 114.3 | | 103.3 | |
| 1932..... | | 99.0 | 85.7 | 109.7 | 106.8 | 100.6 | | 100.4 | |
| 1933..... | | 94.4 | 84.9 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 93.3 | | 98.2 | |
| 1934..... | | 95.6 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 102.1 | 97.1 | | 97.8 | |
| 1935..... | | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| 1936..... | | 98.1 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 101.5 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 99.1 | 98.1 |
| 1937..... | | 101.2 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 102.0 |
| 1938..... | | 102.2 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 97.7 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 101.2 | 102.8 |
| 1939..... | | 101.5 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.0 |
| 1940..... | 4.8 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 107.2 | 102.3 | 106.6 |
| 1941..... | 10.8 | 111.7 | 116.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 116.1 | 113.8 | 105.1 | 114.9 |
| 1942..... | 16.1 | 117.0 | 127.2 | 111.3 | 112.8 | 120.0 | 117.9 | 107.1 | 122.4 |
| 1943..... | 17.5 | 118.4 | 130.7 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 120.5 | 118.0 | 108.0 | 124.5 |
| 1944..... | 18.0 | 118.9 | 131.3 | 111.9 | 110.6 | 121.5 | 118.4 | 108.9 | 125.2 |
| 1945..... | 18.6 | 119.5 | 133.0 | 112.1 | 107.0 | 122.1 | 119.0 | 109.4 | 126.2 |
| 1946..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 140.4 | 112.7 | 107.4 | 126.3 | 124.5 | 112.6 | 132.1 |
| 1947..... | 34.4 | 135.5 | 159.5 | 116.7 | 115.9 | 143.9 | 141.6 | 117.0 | 148.8 |
| 1948..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.8 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.6 | 119.5 | 110.9 | 126.3 |
| February..... | 18.9 | 119.9 | 132.5 | 112.3 | 107.1 | 122.7 | 120.1 | 110.9 | 126.2 |
| March..... | 19.1 | 120.1 | 133.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.1 | 120.4 | 110.9 | 126.7 |
| April..... | 19.8 | 120.8 | 135.1 | 112.3 | 107.2 | 123.2 | 120.7 | 111.0 | 127.8 |
| May..... | 21.0 | 122.0 | 137.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 123.7 | 122.1 | 111.5 | 129.5 |
| June..... | 22.6 | 123.6 | 142.1 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 112.1 | 132.1 |
| July..... | 24.1 | 125.1 | 144.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 126.4 | 125.1 | 113.7 | 134.4 |
| August..... | 24.6 | 125.6 | 144.7 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 113.8 | 135.1 |
| September..... | 24.5 | 125.5 | 143.2 | 112.6 | 107.2 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 113.9 | 135.0 |
| October..... | 25.8 | 126.8 | 146.5 | 113.4 | 107.3 | 130.2 | 128.8 | 113.9 | 136.9 |
| November..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.6 | 113.4 | 108.6 | 131.1 | 129.2 | 114.1 | 137.3 |
| December..... | 26.1 | 127.1 | 146.4 | 113.4 | 109.2 | 131.2 | 129.4 | 114.1 | 137.2 |
| 1949..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 26.0 | 127.0 | 145.5 | 113.4 | 109.0 | 131.5 | 129.8 | 114.7 | 136.9 |
| February..... | 26.8 | 127.8 | 147.0 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 115.5 | 137.9 |
| March..... | 27.9 | 128.9 | 148.7 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 133.1 | 133.6 | 116.0 | 139.4 |
| April..... | 29.6 | 130.6 | 151.6 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 136.9 | 137.2 | 116.3 | 142.3 |
| May..... | 30.0 | 133.1 | 154.9 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 140.0 | 138.6 | 116.8 | 145.2 |
| June..... | 33.8 | 134.9 | 157.7 | 117.8 | 116.7 | 142.4 | 139.8 | 117.1 | 147.4 |
| July..... | 34.8 | 135.9 | 159.8 | 117.8 | 117.3 | 143.2 | 142.5 | 117.2 | 149.1 |
| August..... | 35.5 | 136.6 | 160.6 | 117.8 | 118.6 | 145.5 | 143.7 | 117.2 | 150.2 |
| September..... | 38.3 | 139.4 | 165.3 | 117.8 | 121.1 | 152.0 | 147.4 | 117.5 | 154.7 |
| October..... | 41.1 | 142.2 | 171.3 | 119.9 | 121.9 | 154.2 | 149.9 | 117.6 | 158.5 |
| November..... | 43.5 | 143.6 | 173.6 | 119.9 | 122.6 | 157.0 | 151.4 | 118.2 | 160.6 |
| December..... | 44.8 | 146.0 | 178.7 | 119.9 | 120.3 | 159.3 | 154.9 | 119.8 | 164.4 |
| 1950..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 47.1 | 148.3 | 182.2 | 119.9 | 120.4 | 161.2 | 158.4 | 122.6 | 167.1 |
| February..... | 48.9 | 150.1 | 186.1 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 165.1 | 159.9 | 122.8 | 170.0 |
| March..... | 49.6 | 150.8 | 185.9 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 169.9 | 161.2 | 122.8 | 171.0 |
| April..... | 50.4 | 151.6 | 186.8 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 172.9 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 172.2 |
| May..... | 52.1 | 153.3 | 191.2 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 173.6 | 161.9 | 122.9 | 174.6 |
| June..... | 53.1 | 154.3 | 193.9 | 120.9 | 124.3 | 174.8 | 162.0 | 123.7 | 176.4 |
| July..... | 55.7 | 156.9 | 201.3 | 120.9 | 124.5 | 175.4 | 162.8 | 122.1 | 180.4 |
| August..... | 56.3 | 157.5 | 202.6 | 120.9 | 127.7 | 175.9 | 161.4 | 123.4 | 181.3 |
| September..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 203.9 | 121.0 | 128.5 | 179.9 | 164.2 | 124.4 | 183.5 |
| October..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 205.4 | 121.0 | 128.8 | 181.0 | 165.1 | 124.4 | 184.6 |
| November..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 204.7 | 121.0 | 129.0 | 181.5 | 166.0 | 124.6 | 184.5 |
| December..... | 57.6 | 158.9 | 202.0 | 121.7 | 129.1 | 181.5 | 166.2 | 124.6 | 183.2 |
| 1951..... | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 58.3 | 159.6 | 202.2 | 121.7 | 130.0 | 181.9 | 167.0 | 126.6 | 183.5 |
| February..... | 58.2 | 159.5 | 200.4 | 121.7 | 130.8 | 181.8 | 167.8 | 128.1 | 183.3 |
| March..... | 57.9 | 159.2 | 199.1 | 121.7 | 131.0 | 182.7 | 167.9 | 128.1 | 182.8 |
| April..... | 58.0 | 159.3 | 198.5 | 122.4 | 131.0 | 183.2 | 168.0 | 128.4 | 182.6 |

* For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the bases 926 = 100 was converted to the bases 1935-1939 = 100.

† Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL 1949

(Base: Aug. 1939=100)

| | Total | | | Food | Rent | Fuel | Clothing | Home Furnishings and Services | Miscellaneous, |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | April 1 1948 | March 1 1949 | April 1 1949 | | | | | | |
| Halifax..... | 146.2 | 152.3 | 152.3 | 197.6 | 109.4 | 133.4 | 190.7 | 156.0 | 121.7 |
| St. John..... | 149.3 | 155.8 | 155.9 | 191.8 | 113.9 | 136.6 | 191.0 | 156.8 | 127.7 |
| Montreal..... | 154.9 | 162.0 | 161.9 | 206.4 | 117.8 | 127.7 | 177.0 | 172.7 | 125.4 |
| Toronto..... | 148.6 | 154.6 | 154.8 | 190.9 | 119.3 | 146.2 | 183.0 | 164.3 | 127.4 |
| Winnipeg..... | 146.3 | 153.8 | 153.8 | 198.9 | 115.1 | 121.2 | 174.5 | 171.5 | 122.6 |
| Saskatoon..... | 153.7 | 161.6 | 161.8 | 208.7 | 123.2 | 140.4 | 187.0 | 172.8 | 121.3 |
| Edmonton..... | 146.5 | 154.2 | 154.3 | 202.7 | 109.4 | 114.6 | 186.7 | 163.3 | 125.0 |
| Vancouver..... | 151.0 | 160.7 | 160.5 | 205.2 | 113.2 | 139.7 | 192.3 | 161.8 | 130.3 |

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(Base: August 1939=100)

(Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month)

| Commodities* | Per | Dec. 1941 | Aug. 1945 | Dec. 1945 | Feb. 1949 | March 1949 | April 1949 | Price April 1949 |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Beef, sirloin steak..... | lb. | 120.7 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 249.5 | 244.8 | 247.7 | 69.1 |
| Beef, round steak..... | lb. | 125.7 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 278.9 | 274.3 | 277.6 | 65.8 |
| Beef, rib roast..... | lb. | 125.5 | 174.3 | 174.3 | 280.9 | 277.0 | 280.0 | 64.4 |
| Beef, blade..... | lb. | 132.7 | 161.6 | 162.3 | 301.3 | 296.9 | 300.6 | 47.8 |
| Beef, stewing, boneless..... | lb. | 136.7 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 334.6 | 331.7 | 333.1 | 45.5 |
| Veal, front roll, boneless..... | lb. | 139.3 | 174.0 | 174.0 | 316.6 | 320.7 | 320.1 | 54.1 |
| Lamb, leg roast..... | lb. | 109.9 | 164.4 | 152.8 | 245.4 | 248.2 | 249.6 | 70.9 |
| Pork, fresh loins, centre cut..... | lb. | 125.3 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 226.2 | 225.9 | 230.3 | 62.6 |
| Pork, fresh shoulder, hock off..... | lb. | 127.0 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 253.6 | 253.0 | 259.3 | 49.4 |
| Bacon, side, fancy sliced, rind-on..... | lb. | 132.3 | 141.5 | 142.5 | 230.2 | 228.6 | 229.5 | 73.2 |
| Lard, pure..... | lb. | 151.3 | 157.9 | 159.6 | 281.6 | 228.1 | 211.4 | 24.1 |
| Shortening, vegetable..... | lb. | 134.7 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 264.6 | 248.6 | 231.3 | 33.3 |
| Eggs, grade A", large..... | doz. | 156.4 | 155.3 | 181.3 | 175.4 | 173.5 | 173.1 | 53.9 |
| Milk..... | qt. | 111.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 162.4 | 162.4 | 164.2 | 17.9 |
| Butter, creamery, prints..... | lb. | 140.5 | 144.3 | 148.0 | 267.4 | 267.0 | 229.7 | 62.7 |
| Cheese, plain, mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 174.6 | 164.4 | 165.4 | 230.5 | 230.5 | 229.0 | 30.6 |
| Bread, plain, white, wrapped..... | lb. | 106.5 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 152.4 | 152.4 | 163.5 | 10.3 |
| Flour, first grade..... | lb. | 127.3 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 187.9 | 187.9 | 209.1 | 6.9 |
| Rolled Oats, package..... | lb. | 112.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 155.2 | 9.8 |
| Corn flakes, 8 oz..... | pkg. | 101.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 14.9 |
| Tomatoes, canned, $2\frac{1}{2}$'s..... | tin | 129.9 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 217.9 | 213.2 | 206.6 | 21.9 |
| Peas, canned, 2's..... | tin | 117.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 150.0 | 148.3 | 147.5 | 17.7 |
| Corn, canned 2's..... | tin | 128.2 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 185.8 | 185.8 | 185.0 | 20.9 |
| Beans, dry..... | lb. | 129.4 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 272.5 | 268.6 | 264.7 | 13.5 |
| Onions..... | lb. | 108.2 | 142.9 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 128.6 | 130.6 | 6.4 |
| Potatoes..... | 10 lbs. | 89.9 | 218.3 | 149.4 | 143.1 | 144.5 | 147.3 | 32.2 |
| Prunes, bulk..... | lb. | 115.8 | 120.2 | 120.2 | 180.7 | 181.6 | 182.5 | 20.8 |
| Raisins, seedless, bulk..... | lb. | 104.0 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 19.2 |
| Oranges..... | doz. | 132.5 | 154.6 | 154.3 | 136.5 | 134.5 | 129.4 | 37.9 |
| Lemons..... | doz. | 111.3 | 147.7 | 148.6 | 139.1 | 137.8 | 136.3 | 44.3 |
| Jam, strawberry, 16 oz..... | jar | 111.3 | 115.1 | 115.1 | 149.8 | 149.2 | 148.6 | 24.4 |
| Peaches, 20 oz..... | tin | 101.5 | 105.1 | 106.1 | 145.2 | 144.2 | 143.1 | 28.2 |
| Marmalade, orange, 16 oz..... | jar | 118.3 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 145.1 | 144.3 | 143.6 | 19.5 |
| Corn syrup, 2 lb..... | tin | 138.0 | 158.2 | 157.7 | 183.4 | 182.2 | 181.0 | 31.0 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | lb. | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 9.8 |
| Sugar, yellow..... | lb. | 131.3 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 155.6 | 155.6 | 155.6 | 9.8 |
| Coffee..... | lb. | 141.6 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 187.6 | 188.2 | 188.5 | 63.7 |
| Tea, black $\frac{1}{2}$ lb..... | pkg. | 145.2 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 175.5 | 175.9 | 176.2 | 51.8 |

* Descriptions and units of sale apply to, April, 1949 prices.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans common dry white per lb. | Onions cooking per lb. | Potatoes per 10 lbs. | Prunes bulk per lb. | Raisins seedless bulk per lb. | Oranges per dozen | Lemons per dozen | Jam, strawberry per 32 oz. jar |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes choice 24's (28 oz.) per tin | Peas choice per 20 oz. tin | Corn choice per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 25.4 | 17.9 | 22.1 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 22.3 | 19.1 | 21.0 | 44.0 | 61.7 | 50.4 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 23.9 | 17.9 | 21.7 | 14.0 | 5.5 | 26.6 | 21.5 | 18.9 | 38.2 | 41.5 | 48.3 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 23.6 | 17.5 | 21.2 | 12.8 | 6.0 | 28.0 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 37.3 | 47.7 | 50.0 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 22.9 | 18.1 | 21.9 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 29.9 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 47.2 | 52.5 | 46.9 |
| 5—Truro..... | 22.7 | 17.6 | 21.1 | 13.5 | 5.6 | 26.2 | 22.1 | 20.1 | 35.7 | 52.7 | 49.7 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 23.7 | 19.1 | 21.5 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 23.5 | 21.4 | 19.3 | 43.4 | 50.0 | 51.3 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 23.3 | 18.8 | 21.9 | 13.8 | 6.1 | 24.8 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 38.9 | 43.5 | 50.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 21.1 | 16.8 | 21.3 | 14.0 | 5.8 | 24.0 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 43.4 | 45.0 | 48.0 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 18.9 | 19.1 | 22.3 | 15.0 | 8.3 | 32.5 | ..... | 24.0 | 49.0 | 56.3 | 56.2 |
| 10—Hull..... | 18.6 | 16.5 | 20.3 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 29.1 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 35.2 | 36.2 | 45.6 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 17.2 | 16.6 | 19.2 | 13.0 | 6.7 | 27.2 | 21.7 | 20.5 | 35.9 | 38.7 | 46.4 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 17.5 | 17.7 | 19.7 | 12.7 | 7.2 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 35.0 | 42.3 | 49.3 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 16.9 | 17.6 | 20.2 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 24.2 | 19.9 | 18.2 | 43.9 | 48.9 | 47.7 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 17.5 | 17.8 | 19.6 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 28.9 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 46.8 | 45.2 | 44.7 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 18.6 | 17.6 | 20.4 | 12.1 | 6.7 | 24.8 | 23.0 | 19.6 | 38.9 | 46.1 | 46.9 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 19.7 | 17.0 | 20.7 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 27.8 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 42.2 | 45.7 | 46.3 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 19.6 | 18.3 | 21.1 | 11.9 | 7.2 | 27.3 | 20.6 | 17.9 | 43.3 | 50.0 | 50.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 18.8 | 16.2 | 21.0 | 11.8 | 6.8 | 27.2 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 40.2 | 44.8 | 48.0 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 18.9 | 17.3 | 21.1 | 13.4 | 5.1 | 28.7 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 45.2 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 21.9 | 16.1 | 20.5 | 13.1 | 5.5 | 27.6 | 21.4 | 17.1 | 35.9 | 38.6 | 44.2 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 21.5 | 17.8 | 21.0 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 30.7 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 36.1 | 40.9 | 46.9 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 22.3 | 17.9 | 20.3 | 11.4 | 4.2 | 28.9 | 20.3 | 17.9 | 33.8 | 38.7 | 47.3 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 19.2 | 17.4 | 20.2 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 30.0 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 37.6 | 39.9 | 49.0 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 20.4 | 17.5 | 20.7 | 12.9 | 7.2 | 35.8 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 35.3 | 48.8 | 48.4 |
| 25—Galt..... | 21.0 | 16.9 | 20.7 | 13.8 | 5.1 | 28.2 | 21.9 | 17.5 | 35.2 | 38.1 | 44.5 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 21.6 | 16.9 | 21.0 | 12.8 | 5.1 | 28.6 | 20.7 | 18.0 | 35.3 | 39.3 | 45.1 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 21.1 | 16.6 | 20.6 | 13.4 | 5.0 | 28.7 | 21.6 | 17.3 | 38.6 | 36.6 | 43.8 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 20.1 | 16.5 | 20.4 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 29.1 | 20.3 | 17.7 | 37.7 | 39.6 | 46.0 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 21.8 | 18.7 | 20.7 | 13.7 | 5.1 | 27.7 | 22.0 | 17.6 | 35.9 | 39.1 | 45.4 |
| 30—London..... | 20.9 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 13.2 | 5.0 | 29.4 | 21.1 | 16.5 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 42.9 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 21.0 | 18.2 | 20.7 | 13.7 | 5.1 | 30.9 | 21.0 | 16.9 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 46.2 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 22.0 | 17.0 | 21.5 | 12.8 | 5.2 | 29.9 | 18.0 | 19.3 | 38.3 | 40.8 | 49.6 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 21.0 | 16.7 | 20.1 | 13.7 | 4.3 | 26.1 | 22.5 | 18.6 | 41.8 | 42.9 | 44.8 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, APRIL, 1949

| Locality | Peaches choice per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade orange per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee medium per lb. | Tea black medium per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Granulated per lb. | Yellow per lb. | | | Anthracite per ton | Bituminous per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 29.1 | 39.9 | 35.7 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 71.3 | 50.1 | ..... | 15.25 | 26.00-30.00(b) |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 29.3 | 41.2 | 33.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 70.0 | 50.1 | ..... | 16.87 | 28.50-32.50 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 29.4 | 43.0 | 34.7 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 73.0 | 50.0 | ..... | ..... | 16.00-20.00 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 29.4 | 43.4 | 34.5 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 72.1 | 50.8 | ..... | 10.85 | 20.50-24.50(b) |
| 5—Truro..... | 29.2 | 40.5 | 33.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 70.7 | 52.2 | ..... | 15.25 | ..... |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 28.1 | 44.7 | 33.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 68.7 | 50.0 | ..... | 16.70 | 21.00-25.00(b) |
| 7—Moncton..... | 29.3 | 42.9 | 32.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 67.6 | 49.8 | ..... | 16.13 | 27.00-31.00(b) |
| 8—Saint John..... | 27.1 | 40.0 | 32.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 68.4 | 50.7 | ..... | 17.00 | 21.50-25.50(b) |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 32.4 | 43.7 | 37.5 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 74.2 | 54.0 | 23.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10—Hull..... | 26.6 | 38.4 | 29.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 61.6 | 53.3 | 22.35 | ..... | ..... |
| 11—Montreal..... | 27.9 | 39.6 | 30.3 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 67.0 | 53.1 | 23.45 | ..... | 24.50-28.50(b) |
| 12—Quebec..... | 30.3 | 42.5 | 31.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 64.2 | 53.2 | 21.37 | ..... | 29.00-33.00(b) |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 28.8 | 38.1 | 30.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 60.4 | 53.4 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 28.5 | 39.2 | 31.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 63.0 | 52.3 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 30.1 | 39.8 | 31.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 63.9 | 53.3 | 22.75 | ..... | 21.50-25.50(b) |
| 16—Sorel..... | 31.5 | 40.9 | 31.7 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 66.3 | 52.8 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 30.4 | 38.3 | 34.3 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 64.7 | 51.6 | 23.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 28.5 | 39.8 | 31.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 65.9 | 53.4 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 29.7 | 35.6 | 28.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 61.3 | 52.5 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 20—Brantford..... | 27.4 | 35.3 | 28.2 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 62.6 | 52.2 | 21.75 | ..... | 22.50-26.50 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 30.1 | 36.8 | 29.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 63.3 | 52.3 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 22—Chatham..... | 28.0 | 37.0 | 29.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 64.4 | 53.7 | 22.50 | ..... | 23.00-27.00 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 29.3 | 39.2 | 29.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 62.0 | 51.5 | 23.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 24—Fort William..... | 26.3 | 42.2 | 30.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 60.4 | 51.0 | ..... | 22.10 | 29.50-33.50 |
| 25—Galt..... | 27.2 | 33.3 | 27.9 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 62.7 | 53.5 | 22.00 | ..... | 25.50-29.50 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 27.9 | 36.0 | 28.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 63.4 | 53.4 | 21.75 | ..... | 24.00-28.00 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 25.7 | 33.5 | 28.5 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 62.4 | 52.8 | 21.00 | ..... | 29.50-33.50 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 28.9 | 34.9 | 28.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 64.4 | 52.0 | 22.00 | ..... | 33.00-37.00 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 28.4 | 35.5 | 28.0 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 58.2 | 53.6 | 22.00 | ..... | 30.00-34.00 |
| 30—London..... | 28.5 | 34.3 | 28.4 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 60.8 | 51.8 | 22.50 | ..... | 27.50-31.50 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 24.4 | 35.0 | 28.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 62.3 | 53.1 | 20.50 | ..... | 30.00-34.00 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 26.2 | 38.6 | 32.3 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 67.0 | 53.2 | 24.00 | ..... | 23.00-27.00 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 25.6 | 35.3 | 28.0 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 65.4 | 53.2 | 22.00 | ..... | 27.50-31.50 |

TABLE F-1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS.

| Locality | Canned Vegetables | | | Beans common dry white per lb. | Onions cooking per lb. | Potatoes per 10 lbs. | Prunes bulk per lb. | Raisins seedless bulk per lb. | Oranges per dozen | Lemons per dozen | Jam strawberry per 32 oz. jar |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Tomatoes choice 2½ s (28 oz.) per tin | Peas choice per 20 oz. tin | Corn choice per 20 oz. tin | | | | | | | | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 18-9 | 16-9 | 20-0 | 12-7 | 6-2 | 29-7 | 22-9 | 19-6 | 32-4 | 36-7 | 45-1 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 22-1 | 18-0 | 21-0 | 13-5 | 4-6 | 27-6 | 19-6 | 18-1 | 35-1 | 40-7 | 45-3 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 20-9 | 16-3 | 19-7 | 12-7 | 5-0 | 25-4 | 22-0 | 17-5 | 33-0 | 38-5 | 46-4 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 19-7 | 18-5 | 20-6 | 13-1 | 7-0 | 37-0 | 22-0 | 21-2 | 39-0 | 48-4 | 48-9 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 22-0 | 18-0 | 20-5 | 12-9 | 4-6 | 30-3 | 22-0 | 16-7 | 30-9 | 37-8 | 44-4 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 21-8 | 19-0 | 21-2 | 12-1 | 5-5 | 27-2 | 20-3 | 16-3 | 37-4 | 40-4 | 44-6 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 22-9 | 18-8 | 21-3 | 13-2 | 4-9 | 28-2 | 20-7 | 17-9 | 37-1 | 41-8 | 46-0 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 21-4 | 17-7 | 21-0 | 12-8 | 5-9 | 33-9 | 22-0 | 19-8 | 36-1 | 40-4 | 47-3 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 22-1 | 17-3 | 20-9 | 13-8 | 5-2 | 27-5 | 20-4 | 16-6 | 36-1 | 39-4 | 45-1 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 19-4 | 16-3 | 21-7 | 12-9 | 5-7 | 30-9 | 20-3 | 19-1 | 39-0 | 41-1 | 47-7 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 18-9 | 16-6 | 21-5 | 13-5 | 5-5 | 35-7 | 20-7 | 20-3 | 31-4 | 39-4 | 49-6 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 19-6 | 16-2 | 20-0 | 13-9 | 5-0 | 31-6 | 21-3 | 17-8 | 34-7 | 37-6 | 43-0 |
| 46—Welland..... | 21-6 | 15-8 | 20-2 | 13-1 | 4-6 | 31-0 | 21-2 | 17-5 | 37-1 | 37-3 | 45-1 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 20-4 | 18-0 | 20-3 | 13-0 | 5-3 | 30-6 | 20-2 | 18-5 | 38-6 | 42-5 | 44-8 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 20-7 | 16-8 | 19-9 | 12-3 | 5-2 | 26-2 | 20-2 | 17-0 | 36-3 | 38-4 | 45-0 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 22-9 | 18-8 | 20-9 | 15-7 | 7-6 | 36-5 | 19-7 | 19-7 | 44-0 | 52-0 | ..... |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 22-1 | 18-2 | 20-9 | 14-0 | 7-1 | 35-6 | 20-0 | 20-3 | 39-1 | 48-2 | 57-9 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 23-7 | 17-2 | 21-4 | 15-1 | 8-2 | 43-2 | 21-3 | 18-9 | 37-0 | 47-5 | ..... |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 25-4 | 19-1 | 21-6 | 14-6 | 9-5 | 37-0 | 20-3 | 20-5 | 39-4 | 55-9 | ..... |
| 53—Regina..... | 23-4 | 19-1 | 20-8 | 14-1 | 8-3 | 42-0 | 21-5 | 20-8 | 39-1 | 46-3 | 61-0 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 24-8 | 17-4 | 21-7 | 14-0 | 9-1 | 47-3 | 21-7 | 19-9 | 35-4 | 50-4 | ..... |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 25-9 | 17-5 | 20-1 | 13-9 | 7-4 | 45-2 | 21-0 | 20-0 | 37-3 | 55-6 | 55-6 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 26-2 | 17-7 | 20-3 | 14-3 | 8-3 | 45-5 | 20-9 | 20-7 | 37-9 | 50-5 | 59-0 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 25-5 | 17-5 | 20-4 | 14-1 | 8-2 | 36-5 | 20-3 | 19-9 | 37-0 | 47-7 | 58-2 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 24-1 | 16-7 | 19-0 | 13-3 | 8-7 | 41-3 | 22-1 | 19-3 | 36-7 | 57-2 | 54-5 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 26-6 | 18-4 | 23-6 | 15-8 | 8-4 | 46-4 | ..... | 17-8 | 32-1 | 42-0 | ..... |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 25-5 | 17-3 | 22-3 | 15-3 | 7-6 | 41-7 | 19-5 | 17-9 | 34-1 | 38-1 | 48-8 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 28-0 | 21-0 | 24-7 | 16-4 | 9-1 | 50-0 | 23-0 | 20-3 | 40-7 | 51-3 | 54-3 |
| 62—Trail..... | 28-6 | 20-4 | 21-3 | 18-1 | 9-3 | 49-6 | 21-6 | 22-9 | 37-0 | 56-6 | 61-7 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 24-5 | 17-2 | 22-1 | 14-4 | 7-5 | 44-0 | 20-3 | 19-4 | 34-8 | 39-7 | 52-3 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 26-2 | 19-0 | 22-4 | 15-1 | 7-8 | 47-4 | 20-5 | 20-3 | 28-2 | 39-1 | 53-2 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, APRIL, 1949

| Locality | Peaches choice per 20 oz. tin | Marmalade orange per 32 oz. jar | Corn syrup per 2 lb. tin | Sugar | | Coffee medium per lb. | Tea black medium per ½ lb. package | Coal | | Rent (a) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Granulated per lb. | Yellow per lb. | | | Anthracite per ton | Bituminous per ton | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 26-7 | 37-3 | 28-3 | 9-2 | 9-3 | 60-9 | 52-2 | 22-35 | ..... | 33.50-37.50 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 27-9 | 35-8 | 29-6 | 9-9 | 9-9 | 66-3 | 53-3 | 22-50 | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 27-9 | 37-1 | 28-0 | 9-5 | 9-4 | 63-6 | 51-6 | 22-25 | ..... | 27.50-31.50 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 26-9 | 42-8 | 31-0 | 10-0 | 9-9 | 60-5 | 50-5 | ..... | 22.10 | 24.50-28.50 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 25-6 | 34-2 | 27-6 | 9-5 | 9-2 | 60-4 | 53-3 | 21-50 | ..... | 28.00-32.00 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 28-6 | 39-1 | 28-9 | 9-9 | 9-9 | 63-0 | 53-1 | 22-00 | ..... | 22.00-26.00 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 28-8 | 36-0 | 29-7 | 10-2 | 10-2 | 63-0 | 53-0 | 21-75 | ..... | ..... |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 26-6 | 39-6 | 30-6 | 10-0 | 9-8 | 61-0 | 52-4 | 22-00 | ..... | 25.00-29.00 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 28-2 | 36-0 | 29-5 | 9-9 | 9-9 | 63-7 | 52-6 | 21-50 | ..... | ..... |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 27-9 | 39-1 | 31-3 | 9-8 | 9-7 | 61-8 | 53-3 | 23-00 | ..... | 31.00-35.00 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 28-7 | 40-4 | 32-4 | 10-1 | 9-9 | 60-7 | 52-6 | 25-75 | ..... | 31.50-35-50 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 25-4 | 36-7 | 27-1 | 9-3 | 9-3 | 63-2 | 52-6 | 21-25 | ..... | 35.00-39.00 |
| 46—Welland..... | 25-3 | 33-7 | 28-9 | 9-4 | 9-5 | 60-1 | 51-7 | 21-00 | ..... | ..... |
| 47—Windsor..... | 28-3 | 35-7 | 29-0 | 9-8 | 9-7 | 63-5 | 52-3 | 22-00 | ..... | 27.00-31.00 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 27-3 | 36-4 | 28-1 | 9-9 | 9-9 | 63-4 | 52-0 | 22-50 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 28-7 | 42-4 | 32-7 | 11-2 | 11-1 | 64-9 | 50-9 | ..... | 16.25 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 26-9 | 41-0 | 30-3 | 10-4 | 10-5 | 55-4 | 49-9 | ..... | 17.45 | 29.00-33.00 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 29-4 | 39-8 | 33-0 | 11-2 | 11-2 | 62-5 | 49-8 | ..... | 14-50 | 27.00-31.00 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 30-2 | 44-8 | 33-5 | 11-4 | 11-4 | 63-3 | 51-1 | ..... | 14-75 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 53—Regina..... | 27-8 | 41-2 | 32-5 | 11-0 | 11-5 | 64-3 | 33-4 | ..... | 15-33 | 30.00-34.00 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 29-0 | 43-2 | 33-5 | 11-0 | 11-5 | 62-6 | 50-8 | ..... | 14-90 | 24.50-28.50 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 27-5 | 41-3 | 33-3 | 10-5 | 11-0 | 61-5 | 50-1 | ..... | 12-40 | 27.50-31.50 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 29-7 | 46-3 | 35-8 | 11-1 | 11-7 | 66-2 | 49-5 | ..... | ..... | 23.50-27.50 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 27-2 | 41-8 | 32-5 | 10-8 | 11-3 | 62-6 | 49-8 | ..... | 8-20 | 26.50-30.50 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 28-6 | 44-0 | 32-3 | 10-1 | 10-9 | 61-4 | 51-8 | ..... | 8-35 | 25.00-29.00 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 28-4 | 37-7 | 31-1 | 9-9 | 10-7 | 62-7 | 49-9 | ..... | ..... | 19.00-23.00 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 27-2 | 36-1 | 30-4 | 9-2 | 9-4 | 57-4 | 49-8 | ..... | 17-05 | 21.00-25.00 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 30-3 | 39-2 | 34-2 | 10-4 | 10-5 | 65-0 | 50-4 | ..... | 19-25 | 20.00-24.00 |
| 62—Trail..... | 29-0 | 41-3 | 33-6 | 10-1 | 10-5 | 58-9 | 50-1 | ..... | 15-63 | 23.50-27.50 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 26-7 | 35-0 | 29-4 | 9-3 | 9-3 | 59-4 | 48-8 | ..... | 17-03 | 27.00-31.00 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 28-3 | 38-5 | 29-3 | 10-0 | 9-8 | 60-1 | 49-7 | ..... | 18.25 | 23.00-27.00 |

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc. occur from time to time.

(a) Rent figures are obtained by multiplying increases since June, 1941 by the average rental determined by the census of that date. The increases are based upon reports from real estate agents and *periodic sample surveys* which are now being conducted by direct interview.

(b) Rents marked (b) are for apartments or flats. Other rent figures are for single houses. Apartment or flat rents, have been shown where this type of dwelling is more common than single houses.

(c) Averages include prices for cuts with bone-in.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal front roll (boneless) per lb. | Lamb leg roast per lb. | Pork | | Bacon side fancy sliced rind-on per lb. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak per lb. | Round steak per lb. | Rib roast, prime rolled per lb. | Blade roast per lb. | Stewing boneless per lb. | | | Fresh loins centre cut (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders loat-off per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P. E. I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 68.0 | 63.0 | 60.5 | 45.7 | 44.7 | ..... | 63.3 | 58.0 | 50.0 | 70.4 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 69.5 | 4.7 | 60.0 ^c | 44.3 | 43.9 | ..... | 70.2 | 60.9 | 48.6 | 67.8 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 74.4 | 68.8 | 69.2 | 49.1 | 46.3 | ..... | ..... | 60.9 | 50.4 | 74.6 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 80.3 | 71.1 | 59.2 | 52.0 | 48.0 | ..... | 68.7 | 65.4 | 55.3 | 70.0 |
| 5—Truro..... | 66.0 | 61.0 | 63.6 | 43.8 | 44.8 | ..... | ..... | 59.5 | 47.5 | 72.4 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 69.1 | 61.4 | 57.0 | 42.5 | 40.4 | 51.4 | 63.0 | 56.9 | 42.8 | 69.0 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 71.1 | 67.3 | 66.5 ^c | 46.7 | 42.3 | 46.7 | 66.4 | 62.3 | 49.0 | 73.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 73.0 | 67.7 | 61.0 | 46.4 | 42.2 | 50.7 | 69.5 | 61.9 | 47.5 | 69.8 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 71.3 | 67.8 | 62.7 | 47.0 | 38.3 | ..... | ..... | 53.8 | 48.2 | 80.0 |
| 10—Hull..... | 66.3 | 64.6 | 60.9 | 46.4 | 42.4 | 51.7 | ..... | 57.7 | 46.4 | 64.0 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 74.0 | 68.5 | 66.1 | 44.3 | 40.7 | 48.6 | 70.2 | 57.6 | 48.2 | 69.6 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 72.1 | 69.8 | 64.8 | 44.2 | 38.2 | 52.3 | 68.6 | 51.3 | 45.4 | 63.9 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 66.4 | 61.3 | 59.8 | 42.9 | 33.2 | 54.0 | ..... | 58.3 | 46.1 | 72.0 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73.0 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 73.1 | 67.4 | 63.1 | 45.6 | 36.2 | 55.8 | ..... | 60.3 | 49.0 | 68.8 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 68.6 | 65.8 | 65.0 | 41.1 | 42.6 | ..... | ..... | 60.0 | 45.0 | 72.0 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 65.4 | 65.6 | ..... | 43.6 | 32.7 | ..... | ..... | 53.4 | 45.0 | ..... |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 78.5 | 70.9 | 60.1 | 43.0 | 38.9 | ..... | ..... | 57.5 | 45.7 | 68.6 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 68.3 | 66.5 | 66.3 | 50.0 | 48.7 | ..... | 73.0 | 63.3 | 52.0 | 70.0 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 68.3 | 66.6 | 64.5 | 50.3 | 45.9 | 55.0 | 72.0 | 63.1 | 47.4 | 69.8 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 72.1 | 69.7 | 68.7 | 48.7 | 49.0 | ..... | 69.3 | 66.7 | 52.1 | 75.9 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 69.2 | 66.9 | 65.2 ^c | 48.5 | 47.1 | ..... | ..... | 64.1 | 49.5 | 71.0 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 68.6 | 67.6 | 63.4 | 47.4 | 48.4 | ..... | 72.3 | 63.0 | 48.2 | 70.2 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 65.9 | 62.6 | 67.3 | 49.0 | 45.6 | ..... | ..... | 65.5 | 57.7 | 76.5 |
| 25—Galt..... | 67.2 | 65.8 | 64.4 | 50.2 | 46.5 | ..... | ..... | 64.8 | 48.5 | 69.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 69.4 | 67.2 | 66.6 | 50.7 | 49.9 | 56.8 | 73.6 | 63.9 | 45.9 | 69.6 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 70.2 | 68.2 | 68.1 | 50.7 | 47.7 | 57.9 | 75.2 | 63.8 | 45.5 | 68.4 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 66.1 | 64.4 | 60.6 | 46.9 | 44.3 | ..... | 68.3 | 63.3 | 46.2 | 69.2 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 69.3 | 67.4 | 64.8 | 49.5 | 47.7 | 57.6 | 72.3 | 66.4 | 47.4 | 70.7 |
| 30—London..... | 68.7 | 68.3 | 63.8 | 49.2 | 45.4 | 53.4 | 73.3 | 61.4 | 46.7 | 69.9 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 66.9 | 66.6 | 63.4 | 49.0 | 47.0 | ..... | 71.4 | 63.1 | 48.1 | 70.2 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 68.2 | 66.7 | 66.0 | 48.7 | 48.3 | ..... | ..... | 63.8 | 46.7 | 72.3 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 67.7 | 66.6 | 66.0 | 48.2 | 45.7 | ..... | ..... | 60.2 | 45.6 | 65.9 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, APRIL, 1949

| Locality | Lard pure per lb. package | Shortening vegetable per lb. package | Eggs grade "A" large per dozen | Milk per quart | Butter creamery prints per lb. | Cheese plain mild per ½ lb. package | Bread plain white wrapped per lb. | Flour first grade per lb. | Rolled oats package per lb. | Corn flakes 8 oz. package |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1—Charlottetown..... | 24.4 | 34.6 | 51.1 | 16.0 | 67.9 | 32.8 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 16.0 |
| Nova Scotia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2—Halifax..... | 25.8 | 33.3 | 57.1 | 19.0 | 67.5 | 31.7 | 10.4 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 16.0 |
| 3—New Glasgow..... | 23.7 | 33.4 | 57.1 | 19.0 | 67.8 | 32.6 | 11.2 | ..... | 10.0 | 16.3 |
| 4—Sydney..... | 24.5 | 32.4 | 60.6 | 20.0 | 67.3 | 32.4 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 16.4 |
| 5—Truro..... | 25.2 | 32.3 | 55.0 | 18.0 | 66.4 | 33.1 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 15.4 |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6—Fredericton..... | 22.9 | 33.4 | 58.7 | 17.0 | 64.7 | 31.9 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 15.2 |
| 7—Moncton..... | 22.9 | 32.9 | 55.9 | 17.0 | 65.5 | 32.2 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 15.7 |
| 8—Saint John..... | 24.3 | 33.0 | 58.3 | 18.0 | 66.3 | 33.4 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 15.0 |
| Quebec— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9—Chicoutimi..... | 27.5 | 35.4 | 57.5 | 17.0 | 62.6 | 31.7 | 9.3 | 7.2 | ..... | 15.3 |
| 10—Hull..... | 21.5 | 32.9 | 54.7 | 18.0 | 61.2 | 29.5 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 14.1 |
| 11—Montreal..... | 23.3 | 33.7 | 55.5 | 17.5 | 62.2 | 30.3 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 14.7 |
| 12—Quebec..... | 22.2 | 33.6 | 54.2 | 17.0 | 61.7 | 31.0 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 14.8 |
| 13—St. Hyacinthe..... | 25.0 | 33.0 | 52.8 | 16.0 | 62.4 | 30.7 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 14.4 |
| 14—St. Johns..... | 24.0 | 33.4 | 54.5 | 16.0 | 62.7 | 31.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 15.0 |
| 15—Sherbrooke..... | 25.7 | 32.7 | 56.9 | 17.0 | 60.7 | 32.0 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 10.3 | 15.3 |
| 16—Sorel..... | 22.7 | 32.5 | 54.1 | 16.0 | 61.9 | 30.9 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 10.3 | 15.0 |
| 17—Thetford Mines..... | 22.8 | 31.8 | 52.3 | 16.0 | 61.8 | 31.0 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 15.3 |
| 18—Three Rivers..... | 23.4 | 32.5 | 56.2 | 17.0 | 61.1 | 31.5 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 16.1 |
| Ontario— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19—Belleville..... | 23.3 | 33.5 | 49.5 | 17.0 | 62.0 | 30.3 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 14.4 |
| 20—Brantford..... | 22.0 | 33.1 | 51.8 | 18.0 | 61.6 | 29.5 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 14.6 |
| 21—Brockville..... | 24.0 | 33.8 | 52.4 | 18.0 | 61.8 | 29.7 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 14.3 |
| 22—Chatham..... | 23.6 | 34.9 | 52.3 | 18.0 | 62.0 | 29.2 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 14.5 |
| 23—Cornwall..... | 22.3 | 32.7 | 53.1 | 18.0 | 62.2 | 29.5 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 14.1 |
| 24—Fort William..... | 24.1 | 31.5 | 57.6 | 20.0 | 62.1 | 31.6 | 10.7 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 14.8 |
| 25—Galt..... | 22.6 | 33.3 | 51.3 | 17.0 | 61.7 | 29.8 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| 26—Guelph..... | 22.6 | 33.4 | 53.6 | 17.0 | 62.1 | 29.2 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 14.7 |
| 27—Hamilton..... | 21.8 | 32.8 | 52.7 | 18.0 | 61.2 | 29.5 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 14.6 |
| 28—Kingston..... | 22.6 | 32.7 | 51.3 | 18.0 | 61.2 | 29.9 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 14.6 |
| 29—Kitchener..... | 22.8 | 33.9 | 52.5 | 17.0 | 62.2 | 29.1 | 9.7 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 14.2 |
| 30—London..... | 23.6 | 33.4 | 52.2 | 17.0 | 62.2 | 29.6 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 14.3 |
| 31—Niagara Falls..... | 22.8 | 33.2 | 53.3 | 19.0 | 63.6 | 30.1 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 15.0 |
| 32—North Bay..... | 24.7 | 34.3 | 56.6 | 18.0 | 64.3 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 10.7 | 15.4 |
| 33—Oshawa..... | 22.4 | 32.4 | 52.1 | 18.0 | 61.5 | 29.0 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 9.5 | 14.8 |

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS

| Locality | Beef | | | | | Veal, front roll (boneless) per lb. | Lamb, leg roast, per lb. | Pork | | Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Sirloin steak per lb. | Round steak per lb. | Rib roast, prime rolled per lb. | Blade roast per lb. | Stewing, boneless, per lb. | | | Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb. | Fresh shoulders, loek-off, per lb. | |
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 68·4 | 64·7 | 64·9 | 48·6 | 45·7 | 49·5 | 71·6 | 61·2 | 49·1 | 72·2 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 70·0 | 67·0 | 67·1 | 49·6 | 46·1 | ..... | ..... | 63·1 | 48·9 | 67·9 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 70·4 | 69·1 | 65·3 | 50·6 | 47·8 | 53·7 | 73·0 | 60·7 | 47·0 | 71·8 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 64·9 | 62·3 | 63·3 | 48·5 | 47·6 | ..... | ..... | 61·6 | 52·1 | 75·5 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 69·4 | 67·2 | 66·2 | 52·4 | 48·0 | 60·7 | ..... | 63·4 | 50·7 | 65·4 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 69·0 | 67·3 | 65·4 | 50·7 | 46·9 | 53·3 | 71·5 | 62·9 | 49·7 | 68·7 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 67·9 | 65·3 | 62·8 ^c | 50·8 | 46·3 | ..... | ..... | 62·1 | 48·9 | 66·4 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 69·4 | 67·1 | 64·5 | 48·4 | 46·4 | ..... | ..... | 65·4 | 53·9 | 75·3 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 64·8 | 64·8 | 65·6 | 46·8 | 43·6 | ..... | ..... | 61·4 | 47·3 | 69·0 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 69·6 | 67·7 | 65·6 | 48·7 | 50·4 | ..... | ..... | 64·9 | 51·3 | 70·1 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 69·7 | 67·6 | 64·0 | 49·0 | 48·7 | 53·6 | 73·7 | 61·8 | 49·0 | 68·4 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 70·9 | 67·7 | 69·7 ^c | 52·3 | 46·6 | 60·4 | 72·6 | 63·0 | 45·8 | 68·4 |
| 46—Welland..... | 68·3 | 65·2 | 60·6 | 47·6 | 42·3 | ..... | ..... | 61·2 | 49·3 | 67·2 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 66·4 | 64·6 | 62·3 | 47·5 | 46·5 | ..... | 70·8 | 63·6 | 47·4 | 67·4 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 71·0 | 66·8 | 64·0 | 49·2 | 46·6 | ..... | 69·3 | 62·6 | 46·6 | 71·3 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 68·0 | 63·3 | ..... | 46·7 | 46·7 | ..... | ..... | 65·7 | ..... | 77·2 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 64·9 | 59·6 | 58·3 ^c | 46·2 | 45·3 | 51·3 | 68·7 | 63·6 | 51·9 | 75·9 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 62·4 | 58·3 | 61·2 | 47·0 | 46·3 | ..... | 65·7 | 62·0 | 46·6 | 81·4 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 62·4 | 58·8 | 57·3 | 45·6 | 45·0 | 51·0 | 64·5 | 60·5 | 46·5 | 77·5 |
| 53—Regina..... | 63·6 | 60·3 | 59·4 | 44·7 | 45·3 | 53·0 | 63·8 | 63·6 | 49·6 | 80·3 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 62·7 | 59·6 | 60·6 | 47·5 | 46·9 | 57·8 | 67·7 | 62·5 | 50·2 | 80·2 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 66·0 | 62·9 | 64·2 ^c | 45·2 | 45·6 | 44·7 | 72·1 | 63·0 | 53·2 | 81·1 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 67·0 | 65·0 | 64·7 | 49·7 | 47·0 | ..... | ..... | 67·6 | 52·8 | 84·0 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 62·5 | 58·6 | 59·9 | 42·4 | 44·7 | 53·1 | 64·6 | 61·6 | 49·3 | 79·1 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 66·5 | 62·0 | 63·5 | 48·0 | 48·0 | 58·3 | ..... | 61·5 | 49·5 | 83·2 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 75·5 | 71·0 | 73·5 | 50·7 | 52·5 | ..... | 80·7 | 72·5 | 58·7 | 86·2 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 69·9 | 66·0 | 66·7 | 48·9 | 50·1 | 53·7 | 70·0 | 67·9 | 54·6 | 82·5 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 76·6 | 70·4 | 77·5 | 49·5 | 48·7 | ..... | 79·0 | 69·2 | 57·0 | 89·2 |
| 62—Trail..... | 70·5 | 66·9 | 71·9 | 49·0 | 50·3 | ..... | 81·7 | 71·6 | 60·3 | 84·4 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 74·3 | 68·4 | 71·0 | 50·6 | 50·9 | 64·3 | 76·8 | 69·3 | 53·8 | 83·6 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 74·9 | 69·9 | 70·7 | 52·0 | 52·5 | 59·6 | 77·3 | 68·6 | 53·0 | 83·2 |

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, APRIL, 1949

| Locality | Lard, pure, per lb. package | Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package | Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen | Milk, per quart | Butter, creamery, prints, per lb. | Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package | Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb. | Flour, first grade, per lb. | Rolled oats, package, per lb. | Corn flakes, 8 oz. package |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 34—Ottawa..... | 22.3 | 33.2 | 54.4 | 18.0 | 62.7 | 30.1 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 14.6 |
| 35—Owen Sound..... | 24.7 | 35.1 | 49.7 | 18.0 | 62.2 | 29.0 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 14.3 |
| 36—Peterborough..... | 22.0 | 32.7 | 50.5 | 18.0 | 61.4 | 30.1 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 14.2 |
| 37—Port Arthur..... | 24.7 | 31.1 | 57.9 | 20.0 | 62.0 | 31.2 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 15.1 |
| 38—St. Catharines..... | 22.5 | 33.0 | 54.9 | 19.0 | 63.1 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 9.7 | 14.5 |
| 39—St. Thomas..... | 23.2 | 33.1 | 52.8 | 18.0 | 62.6 | 30.3 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 14.5 |
| 40—Sarnia..... | 23.9 | 34.6 | 52.1 | 18.0 | 62.9 | 30.4 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 14.8 |
| 41—Sault Ste. Marie..... | 25.7 | 32.2 | 57.5 | 20.0 | 63.4 | 30.1 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 14.9 |
| 42—Stratford..... | 24.1 | 34.1 | 50.5 | 18.0 | 62.4 | 29.8 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 14.9 |
| 43—Sudbury..... | 25.4 | 33.8 | 58.2 | 20.0 | 63.4 | 30.6 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 14.9 |
| 44—Timmins..... | 23.9 | 32.7 | 56.9 | 20.0 | 63.3 | 30.2 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 14.7 |
| 45—Toronto..... | 22.7 | 32.4 | 53.5 | 19.0 | 61.3 | 28.6 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 14.1 |
| 46—Welland..... | 22.9 | 33.8 | 52.7 | 19.0 | 63.3 | 29.5 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 14.3 |
| 47—Windsor..... | 23.0 | 33.8 | 52.5 | 18.0 | 62.1 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 14.6 |
| 48—Woodstock..... | 23.3 | 33.5 | 51.0 | 17.5 | 61.6 | 29.8 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 14.8 |
| Manitoba— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49—Brandon..... | 25.0 | 34.9 | 53.2 | 16.0 | 60.3 | 31.1 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 15.5 |
| 50—Winnipeg..... | 22.9 | 32.5 | 53.2 | 17.0 | 61.6 | 30.7 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 14.8 |
| Saskatchewan— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51—Moose Jaw..... | 24.6 | 33.6 | 48.7 | 17.0 | 58.1 | 30.3 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 15.1 |
| 52—Prince Albert..... | 24.7 | 32.7 | 52.0 | 17.0 | 59.6 | 29.7 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 14.6 |
| 53—Regina..... | 24.5 | 34.5 | 49.7 | 17.0 | 58.3 | 31.1 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 15.1 |
| 54—Saskatoon..... | 23.7 | 34.1 | 52.3 | 17.0 | 59.2 | 30.1 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 14.7 |
| Alberta— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55—Calgary..... | 24.7 | 33.4 | 51.1 | 18.0 | 62.2 | 29.9 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 15.1 |
| 56—Drumheller..... | 27.8 | 34.1 | 51.8 | 20.0 | 63.1 | 31.0 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 15.5 |
| 57—Edmonton..... | 24.9 | 34.1 | 49.0 | 17.0 | 61.1 | 30.2 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 9.1 | 14.3 |
| 58—Lethbridge..... | 24.3 | 31.0 | 52.2 | 18.0 | 62.9 | 30.6 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 14.9 |
| British Columbia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59—Nanaimo..... | 27.2 | 34.8 | 54.7 | 20.0 | 65.5 | 32.3 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 15.3 |
| 60—New Westminster..... | 25.8 | 32.3 | 53.7 | 17.0 | 62.8 | 30.4 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 15.0 |
| 61—Prince Rupert..... | 28.6 | 33.9 | 62.1 | 25.0 | 64.3 | 33.7 | 13.0 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 16.1 |
| 62—Trail..... | 28.1 | 38.1 | 56.8 | 20.0 | 64.5 | 31.3 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 15.6 |
| 63—Vancouver..... | 26.4 | 32.4 | 53.9 | 17.0 | 62.6 | 30.6 | 12.8 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 14.7 |
| 64—Victoria..... | 26.8 | 32.5 | 55.0 | 19.0 | 63.5 | 31.8 | 11.5 | 7.3 | 9.7 | 15.1 |

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(1926=100)

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1920 | 1922 | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1945 | 1947 | 1948 | Mar. 1948 | Jan. 1949 | Feb. 1949 | Mar. 1949 |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All commodities | 64.0 | 127.4 | 155.9 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 67.1 | 75.4 | 90.0 | 103.6 | 129.1 | 153.4 | 147.3 | 159.3 | 138.1 | 157.6 |
| Classified According to Chief Component Material— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Vegetable Products..... | 58.1 | 127.9 | 167.0 | 86.2 | 91.6 | 59.3 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 97.0 | 115.1 | 135.4 | 130.7 | 138.4 | 137.0 | 136.0 |
| II. Animal and Their Products..... | 70.9 | 127.1 | 145.1 | 96.0 | 109.0 | 59.4 | 74.6 | 92.1 | 107.9 | 131.8 | 165.7 | 159.4 | 173.0 | 188.4 | 167.7 |
| III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..... | 38.2 | 137.1 | 175.5 | 101.7 | 91.3 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 128.8 | 157.0 | 154.2 | 162.7 | 162.4 | 162.4 |
| IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 63.6 | 134.4 | 154.4 | 106.3 | 93.9 | 62.8 | 79.2 | 96.0 | 120.0 | 162.4 | 186.2 | 180.9 | 191.3 | 191.1 | 191.9 |
| V. Iron and Its Products..... | 98.9 | 136.9 | 138.4 | 104.6 | 93.7 | 85.4 | 98.5 | 111.3 | 117.1 | 137.9 | 159.2 | 151.6 | 170.6 | 171.0 | 171.6 |
| VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products..... | 93.3 | 143.4 | 132.4 | 97.3 | 99.2 | 64.3 | 71.3 | 77.7 | 79.8 | 124.4 | 149.6 | 138.3 | 166.0 | 166.2 | 161.6 |
| VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products..... | 56.8 | 182.3 | 112.2 | 107.0 | 82.9 | 84.4 | 84.3 | 95.2 | 102.0 | 114.5 | 133.5 | 129.1 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 137.9 |
| VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 63.4 | 118.7 | 141.5 | 105.4 | 95.4 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 98.9 | 99.4 | 107.9 | 120.1 | 114.1 | 130.4 | 123.6 | 127.4 |
| Classified According to Purpose— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Consumers' Goods..... | 62.0 | 102.7 | 136.1 | 96.9 | 94.7 | 71.1 | 75.9 | 91.1 | 98.1 | 117.3 | 140.8 | 137.6 | 144.0 | 142.8 | 142.7 |
| Foods, Beverages and Tobacco..... | 61.8 | 119.0 | 150.8 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 77.3 | 89.5 | 93.4 | 122.4 | 132.3 | 147.0 | 154.3 | 151.9 | 151.5 |
| Other Consumers' Goods..... | 62.2 | 91.9 | 126.3 | 101.4 | 91.1 | 76.0 | 77.3 | 92.5 | 94.1 | 133.9 | 133.2 | 131.3 | 137.2 | 136.8 | 136.9 |
| II. Producers' Goods..... | 67.7 | 133.3 | 164.8 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 63.1 | 70.4 | 82.6 | 109.7 | 129.3 | 158.9 | 145.4 | 162.5 | 161.1 | 160.6 |
| Producers' Equipment..... | 55.1 | 81.9 | 108.6 | 104.1 | 94.6 | 86.0 | 95.4 | 103.7 | 119.1 | 128.0 | 138.9 | 148.6 | 163.3 | 163.6 | 163.7 |
| Producers' Materials..... | 69.1 | 139.0 | 171.0 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 60.5 | 67.6 | 81.1 | 98.7 | 128.6 | 138.7 | 148.0 | 162.4 | 160.8 | 160.3 |
| Building and Construction Materials..... | 67.0 | 100.7 | 144.0 | 108.7 | 99.0 | 78.3 | 89.7 | 107.3 | 127.3 | 166.4 | 138.7 | 186.3 | 204.3 | 205.4 | 205.4 |
| Manufacturers' Materials..... | 69.5 | 148.1 | 177.3 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 57.5 | 63.9 | 79.6 | 93.8 | 122.5 | 146.6 | 138.0 | 155.3 | 153.4 | 152.6 |
| Classified According to Degree of Manufacture— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. All Raw (or partly manufactured)..... | 63.8 | 120.8 | 154.1 | 94.7 | 97.5 | 56.6 | 67.5 | 81.8 | 105.6 | 130.7 | 156.2 | 147.3 | 163.4 | 161.1 | 161.7 |
| II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)..... | 64.8 | 127.7 | 156.5 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 88.8 | 94.0 | 117.4 | 140.3 | 137.3 | 143.3 | 142.1 | 140.9 |
| Canadian Farm Products— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field..... | 56.4 | 132.0 | 166.5 | 81.4 | 93.8 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 59.0 | 110.1 | 126.4 | 133.0 | 133.9 | 126.8 | 125.3 | 124.8 |
| Animal..... | 77.0 | 133.6 | 150.8 | 99.0 | 112.5 | 59.7 | 81.2 | 95.9 | 123.0 | 143.9 | 177.6 | 163.9 | 184.0 | 178.3 | 180.9 |
| TOTAL..... | 64.1 | 132.6 | 160.6 | 88.0 | 100.8 | 51.0 | 64.3 | 72.8 | 114.9 | 132.9 | 149.7 | 145.1 | 148.2 | 145.1 | 145.8 |

The indexes for 1949, are subject to revision.

TABLE F-6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

| Country: | Canada | United States | Mexico | United Kingdom | Ireland | France | Italy | Sweden | Switzerland | Egypt | South Africa | Australia | New Zealand |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|
| Description of Index: | Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics | Consumers' Price Index, Bureau of Labour Statistics | Cost of Living, Mexico City | Interim Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour | Interim Index of Retail Prices | Retail Price Index, Statistique générale | Cost of Living | Cost of Living | Cost of Federal Labour Department | Cost of Living | Cost of Living, Cons. Statistics Office | Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician | Retail Price Index, Government Statistician |
| Localities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base Period: | 1935-39 | 1935-39 | 1939 | June, 1947 | Aug., 1947 | 1938 | 1938 | 1935 | June, 1914 | June-Aug. 1939 | 1938 | 1936-39 = 1000 | Dec. 1942 = 1000 |
| | (a) | (b) | | (b) | (c) | | | (k) | (c) | | | (d) | (e) |
| 1913..... | 76.1 | 7 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 81.4 | | 628 |
| 1914..... | 79.1 | 7.8 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 85.5 | | 676 |
| 1915..... | 80.7 | 7.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 90.8 | | 724 |
| 1916..... | 87.0 | 7.9 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 90.6 | | 786 |
| 1917..... | 102.4 | 91.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 106.4 | | 850 |
| 1918..... | 115.6 | 107.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 117.7 | | 912 |
| 1919..... | 128.5 | 123.8 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 125 | | 1019 |
| 1920..... | 145.4 | 143.0 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 132.0 | | 1034 |
| 1921..... | 129.9 | 127.7 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 110.1 | | 952 |
| 1922..... | 120.4 | 119.7 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 106.3 | | 1010 |
| 1923..... | 121.8 | 122.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 118 | | 1004 |
| 1924..... | 121.7 | 122.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 103.2 | | 795 |
| 1925..... | 94.4 | 92.4 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 99.9 | | 990 |
| 1926..... | 101.5 | 99.4 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 103.4 | | 1035 |
| 1927..... | 105.6 | 100.2 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 108.2 | | 1073 |
| 1928..... | 111.7 | 105.2 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 117.3 | | 1002 |
| 1929..... | 117.0 | 116.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 127.0 | | 1003 |
| 1930..... | 118.4 | 123.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 132.2 | | 1008 |
| 1931..... | 118.9 | 125.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 139.7 | | 1039 |
| 1932..... | 119.5 | 128.4 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 142.4 | | 1103 |
| 1933..... | 123.6 | 139.3 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 145.5 | | 1110 |
| 1934..... | 135.5 | 159.2 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 146.7 | | 1441 |
| 1935..... | 150.1 | 167.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 150.1 | | 1479 |
| 1936..... | 150.8 | 166.9 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 151.2 | | 1098 |
| 1937..... | 151.6 | 169.3 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 151.8 | | 1512 |
| 1938..... | 153.3 | 170.7 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 152 | | 224 |
| 1939..... | 154.3 | 171.7 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 153.7 | | 223 |
| 1940..... | 157.5 | 174.5 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1941..... | 158.9 | 175.9 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1942..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1943..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1944..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1945..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1946..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1947..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1948..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1949..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1950..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1951..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1952..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1953..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1954..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1955..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1956..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1957..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1958..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1959..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1960..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1961..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1962..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1963..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1964..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1965..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1966..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1967..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1968..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1969..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1970..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1971..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1972..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1973..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1974..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1975..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1976..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1977..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1978..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1979..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1980..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1981..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1982..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1983..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1984..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1985..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1986..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1987..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1988..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1989..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1990..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1991..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1992..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1993..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1994..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1995..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1996..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1997..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1998..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 1999..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |
| 2000..... | 159.6 | 176.6 | | (g) | | | | | 100 | | 154.3 | | 222 |

(a) First week of month. (b) Middle of month. (c) Last week of month. (d) Quarterly. (e) Years 1914-42 on base 1926-30 = 1000. (f) Yearly averages are for period from July of preceding year to June of year specified. (g) July. (h) June. (i) Years 1914-47 on base July, 1914 = 100. 1947 average is for first half of year. (j) New series on June, 1947 base. (k) Without taxes. (l) Annual averages are on base July, 1914 = 100. (m) Average June-December.

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JAN.-APRIL, 1948-1949†

| Date | Number of Strikes and Lockouts | | Number of Workers Involved | | Time Loss | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | Com-mencing During Month | In Existence | In Man-Working Days | Per Cent of Estimated Working Time |
| 1949* | | | | | | |
| January..... | 10‡ | 10 | 1,811‡ | 1,811 | 9,700 | ·01 |
| February..... | 6 | 9 | 6,711 | 7,235 | 71,732 | ·09 |
| March..... | 8 | 10 | 1,228 | 5,978 | 135,725 | ·17 |
| April..... | 9 | 18 | 785 | 7,877 | 139,500 | ·17 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 33 | | 10,535 | | 356,657 | ·11 |
| 1948 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 19‡ | 19 | 12,729‡ | 12,729 | 135,835 | ·17 |
| February..... | 8 | 14 | 1,858 | 11,058 | 140,130 | ·17 |
| March..... | 9 | 15 | 1,360 | 3,845 | 57,133 | ·07 |
| April..... | 12 | 18 | 2,152 | 4,678 | 51,269 | ·06 |
| Cumulative totals..... | 48 | | 18,099 | | 384,367 | ·12 |

* Preliminary figures.

‡ Strikes un-terminated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

† The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1949.⁽¹⁾

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man-Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Establishments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to April, 1949 | | | | |
| MINING— Asbestos miners, mill-workers, etc., Asbestos, Black Lake, Coleraine, Norbestos, Thetford Mines, P.Q. | 10 | ⁽³⁾ 4,650 | 110,000 | Commenced February 14; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, elimination of asbestos dust, welfare and pension plan, extension of vacations with pay, pay for nine statutory holidays, following reference to provincial conciliation; untermi- nated. |
| MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods, etc.—</i> Bakery workers, Winnipeg and Selkirk, Man. | 5 | 644 | 8,000 | Commenced March 13; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by unanimous report of conciliation board, guaranteed wage for salesmen, etc., in new agreements under negotiations; terminated by April 23; conciliation, provincial; compromise. |
| <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Knitting factory workers, Paris, Ont. | 1 | 100 | 600 | Commenced January 18; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, pay for eight statutory holidays, extension of vacation plan, etc; terminated April 8; return of workers and replacement in favour of employer. |
| <i>Metal Products—</i> Pattern makers, Toronto, Ont. | 6 | 66 | 460 | Commenced March 28; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in new agreement under negotiations; terminated April 8; negotiations compromise. |
| <i>Miscellaneous Products—</i> Upholsterers, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | ⁽⁴⁾ 5 | 50 | Commenced March 10; refusal to accept reduced piece-work rates on newly designed furniture; terminated by April 22; replacement; in favour of employer. |
| Stencil factory workers, Vancouver, B.C. | 1 | 14 | 300 | Commenced March 26; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours, following reference to arbitration and conciliation board; untermi- nated. |
| TRANSPORTATION— <i>Other Local and Highway—</i> Truck drivers, Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Victoria, B.C. | 5 | 53 | 875 | Commenced March 21; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay and contributory medical-hospitalization plan, following reference to conciliation board; terminated April 21; negotiations; in favour of workers. |
| Water— Seamen, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and foreign ports. | 56 | 1,500 | 12,000 | Commenced March 22; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, changes in working conditions, preferential hiring arrangements, etc., following reference to conciliation board; untermi- nated. |
| SERVICE— <i>Business and Personal—</i> Hotel barmen, waiters and apprentices, Quebec, P.Q. | 19 | 60 | 500 | Commenced March 7; for increased wages as recommended by arbitration board; terminated by April 13; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employers. |

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1949.⁽¹⁾

| Industry, Occupation and Locality | Number Involved | | Time Loss in Man- Working Days | Particulars ⁽²⁾ |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| | Establish- ments | Workers | | |
| Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During April, 1949 | | | | |
| MINING— | | | | |
| Fluorspar mine workers, St. Lawrence, Nfld. | 1 | 120 | 600 | Commenced April 26; protesting reduction of 2 cents per hour in cost-of-living bonus; unternminated. |
| Gold miners, Tulsequah, B.C. | 1 | 165 | 660 | Commenced April 27; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated April 30; negoti- ations; compromise. |
| MANUFACTURING— | | | | |
| <i>Rubber and Its Products—</i> | | (⁽⁶⁾ | | |
| Tire factory workers, tread tubers, Kitchener, Ont. | 1 | 32 | 64 | Commenced April 22; protesting in- ability to maintain earnings on established rates; terminated April 26; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite. |
| <i>Fur and Leather Products—</i> | | | | |
| Fur factory workers, Winnipeg, Man. | 3 | 190 | 1,250 | Commenced April 1; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, time and one-half after eight hours, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc., terminated April 11; negoti- ations; compromise. |
| <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> | | | | |
| Hosiery factory workers, Plessisville, P.Q. | 1 | 87 | 1,950 | Commenced April 1; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and reduced hours; untermi- nated. |
| <i>Metal Products—</i> | | | | |
| Metal factory workers, Watford, Ont. | 1 | 123 | 1,950 | Commenced April 12; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, time and one-half after 48 hours, pay for four statutory holi- days, etc., following reference to conciliation board; unternminated. |
| Motor vehicle factory work- ers, door hangers, Windsor, Ont. | 1 | (⁽⁶⁾ 25 | 13 | Commenced April 29; protest against alleged speed-up; terminated April 29; return of workers pending fur- ther negotiations; indefinite. |
| <i>Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemi- cals etc.—</i> | | | | |
| Optical lens factory workers, Edmonton, Alta. | 1 | 11 | 180 | Commenced April 9; for union recognition and agreement provid- ing for increased wages, following reference to arbitration board; unternminated. |
| SERVICE— | | | | |
| <i>Business and Personal—</i> | | (⁽⁷⁾ | | |
| Laundry and dry cleaning plant workers, Moose Jaw, Sask. | 1 | 32 | 48 | Commenced April 29; protest against dismissal of six workers for alleged slow-down, following refusal of demands for increased wages; unternminated. |

(1) Preliminary data based where possible on reports from parties concerned, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(2) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(3) 500 indirectly affected; (4) 4 indirectly affected; (5) 1,006 indirectly affected; (6) 1,400 indirectly affected; (7) 16 indirectly affected.



3 1761 11467824 6